# Aga Khan Foundation

# Policy for Environmental and Social Sustainability

27 January 2026

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| AKF | Aga Khan Foundation |
| AKFC | Aga Khan Foundation Canada |
| AWP | Annual Work Plan |
| BCC | Behaviour Change Communication |
| CHW | Community Health Worker |
| CoP | Community of Practice |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| EFP | Environmental Focal Point |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| ESIP | Environmental and Social Integration Process |
| ESMS | Environmental and Social Management System |
| ESS | Environmental and Social Sustainability |
| ESSMP | Environmental and Social Sustainability Management Plan |
| GAC | Global Affairs Canada |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GEP | Gender Equality Policy |
| GEL | Global Environment Lead |
| HCF | Health Care Facility |
| HMIS | Health Management Information System |
| HR | Human Resources |
| HRBA | Human Rights Based Approach |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| LM | Logic Model |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MHM | Menstrual Hygiene Management |
| NbS | Nature-based Solutions |
| PESS | Policy for Environmental and Social Sustainability |
| PIP | Project Implementation Plan |
| PMF | Performance Measurement Framework |
| PWDs | People with Disabilities |
| RMNH | Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender-based Violence |
| SRHR | Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |

# Key Concepts and definitions

| | |
|---|---|
| Climate change resilience | The capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation[1]. |
| Climate change adaptation | In human systems, the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate change and its effects to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, the process of adjustment to actual climate change and its effects; human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected change climate and its effects[2]. |
| Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) | A document that identifies a program's/project's potential environmental and social impacts (positive and negative) and outlines measures to mitigate risks or enhance benefits. ESIAs are often required for infrastructure, forestry, or agricultural developments.<br>**Also known as**: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental Assessment (EA), Environmental Screening (simple ESIAs) |
| Environmental and social Integration process (ESIP) | The process by which environmental and social considerations are integrated throughout all of the stages of the project cycle.<br>**Also known as:** Environmental Integration Process (GAC) |
| Environmental and social management system (ESMS) | The overarching document describing and guiding a project or programme's environmental and social management throughout the project cycle. An ESMS entails a methodological approach to managing environmental and social risks and impacts in a structured way on an ongoing basis. A good ESMS appropriate to the nature and scale of the project promotes sound and sustainable environmental and social performance, and can lead to improved financial, social, and environmental outcomes[3].<br>**Also known as:** Environmental Action Plan (GAC) |
| Environmental and social sustainability management plan (ESSMP) | Part of the ESMS, the ESSMP identifies potential environmental, social and climate impacts of each project activity and determines mitigation and resilience measures for each along with information including scheduling, responsibility, monitoring etc.<br>**Also known as:** Environmental Management Plan. |
| Gender-climate change nexus | Gender and climate change are intimately linked, and promoting sustainable development requires addressing both challenges together. The impacts of climate change are profoundly unequal: women and other vulnerable groups tend to be more impacted by climate shocks and stresses. These shocks reverberate in unequal ways because women face systemic disadvantages in access to jobs, income, resources, finance, and information [4]. |
| Human rights-based approaches: | The Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) seeks to analyse inequalities and redress discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power that impede development progress and often result in groups of people being left behind. The HRBA focuses on those who are most marginalized, excluded or discriminated against. This often requires an analysis of gender norms, different forms of discrimination and power imbalances to ensure that interventions reach the most marginalized segments of the |

[1] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2018, Global Warming of 1.5°C, IPCC, 2018.

[2] ibid

[3] International Finance Corporation, 2012, Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability

[4] Deininger, Franziska; Woodhouse, Andrea; Kuriakose, Anne T.; Gren, Ana; Liaqat, Sundas. 2023. Placing Gender Equality at the Center of Climate Action. World Bank Group Gender Thematic Policy Notes Series; Issues and Practice Note. © World Bank, Washington, DC. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/39436 License: CC BY 3.0 IGO."

| | |
|---|---|
| | population. Human rights-based approaches (HRBA) are one of the three universal values that guide implementation of the SDGs[5,6]. |
| Nature-based Solutions (NbS) | Nature-based Solutions are actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural and modified ecosystems in ways that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, to provide both human well-being and biodiversity benefits[7] |
| No regrets investments | Investments that are desirable regardless of climate change. These investments improve the quality and sustainability of the system, reduce the overall vulnerability of services, and sustain access to safe water and sanitation, under a range of climate and non-climate hazards and pressures[8]. For example, a well-designed and constructed latrine built from high quality materials is more likely to withstand climate-related events such as flooding and storms, but even in the absence of these events it is desirable as it will increase the latrine's longevity and functionality and cost effectiveness over time[9]. |

[5] UN-SDG website

[6] UNFPA website

[7] IUCN, 2020. Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions. A user-friendly framework for the verification, design and scaling up of NbS. First edition. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

[8] WASH Climate Resilient Development Technical Brief - Linking risk with response: options for climate resilient WASH, UNICEF, GWP 2017

[9] Hallegatte, Stéphane, Jun Rentschler, and Julie Rozenberg. 2019. Lifelines: The Resilient Infrastructure Opportunity. Sustainable Infrastructure Series. Washington, DC: World Bank. G

# Introduction

## Background

The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) is a leading global development organization that works to address the root causes of poverty with the goal of *creating sustainable livelihoods and building institutions that improve the quality of life for communities and individuals*. For more than 50 years AKF has helped create strong community institutions that support sustainable, locally driven initiatives in seven key program areas: agriculture and food security; civil society; climate resilience; early childhood development; education; health and nutrition; and work and enterprise[10]. Rooted in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, AKF combines local knowledge with global best practices to bring about transformative and long-lasting improvements to quality of life.

In the face of accelerating climate change, biodiversity loss, and increasing global commitments, including the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) the need for a robust and unified global approach to addressing these issues has never been more critical. The Policy for Environmental and Social Sustainability (PESS) builds on previous policies developed by The Aga Khan Foundation Canada in 2005 and 2015[11]. It was developed based on a comprehensive review of previous policies and feedback and suggestions from AKF staff. It represents a global policy that addresses the requirement of a diverse group of funding agencies and reflects the evolution of environmental and social sustainability, incorporating lessons learned since the development of the AKFC policy of 2015. It integrates key themes – such as Nature-based Solutions (NbS), gender equality and inclusion, leveraging and protecting ecosystems for climate resilience, disaster risk reduction, and livelihood improvements.

## Rationale

Environment and climate is a core strategic priority and cross-cutting theme for AKF, and AKDN as a whole. Recognizing the risks posed by climate change and environmental degradation, AKF is committed to contributing to climate resilience and meeting the global climate and development targets outlined in the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. AKF and all of the countries where it operates have ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change and are committed to achieving the SDGs. AKF's environment and climate-related efforts are guided by the AKDN Environment and Commitment Statement, 2022, the Environment and Climate Committee (ECC) Position Paper (September 2025).

This PESS and its Environmental and Social Integration Process are in alignment with the ECC Policy Framework for an AKDN Environmental Management System (September 2025), which commits all AKDN agencies to implement an Environmental Management System.

The PESS provides a strategic framework to ensure AKF's programming supports and contributes to the AKDN commitment and international goals and commitments, while following best practices in environmental and social sustainability and responding effectively to the growing risks posed by climate change. The PESS also aligns closely with the ESS processes and legal requirements of funding agencies and host governments.

[10] Aga Khan Foundation, Global Programme Framework, 2021

[11] Aga Khan Foundation Canada – Policy for Environmental Sustainability (2005 and 2015)

The global PESS consolidates AKF's approach to ESS across the organisation, supporting due diligence, and streamlining a standardized environmental and social integration process across projects and countries. The PESS fosters leadership and accountability and guides practitioners in processes and best practices in the field, improving outcomes and enhancing project sustainability. Given the nature of AKF's programming—including agriculture, health, education and WASH—the PESS emphasizes the direct link between environmental sustainability, climate change, gender and inclusion, socioeconomic development and health and education outcomes.

## Guiding Principles

In its implementation of the PESS AKF will be guided by the following principles.

- **Align with international commitments and goals:** AKF will support and wherever possible align its programme goals and processes with the achievement of international agreements and commitments including the Sustainable Development Goals (2015), the Paris Agreement (2016) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).
- **Follow or exceed donor and host governments' ESS and legal requirements:** AKF strives to be a leader in the integration of ESS into its programming. It will follow or exceed accepted requirements – such as IFC performance standards – along with the host country ESS processes and legal requirements, in all of its programming.
- **Support government partners in the integration of ESS and climate resilience:** We will work within existing government systems to support and strengthen them in their work to achieve environmental and social sustainability and build climate resilience.
- **Consult with and engage local communities:** We will use participatory approaches and consultation to increase our understanding of the context -specific environmental and climate issues faced by the community and to ensure that local communities have the long-term capacity and support necessary to address these issues and to build climate resilience.
- **Measure, evaluate, and report:** We will measure and evaluate our progress towards environmental and social sustainability goals and provide regular and transparent reporting. This will be used to enable continuous learning and improvement in our programming and strengthen accountability for results.
- **Mainstream climate resilience**: We acknowledge the devastating impacts that climate change is having on some of the poorest communities. AKF will identify climate-related risks at an early stage using frameworks such as the IPCC's Climate Risk and Resilience Assessment and implement resilience-building strategies like nature-based solutions to enhance ecosystem and community resilience.
- **Advance gender equality**: Recognising the intersection between gender and environmental and the disproportionate impacts of climate change upon women and girls, AKF will prioritise activities that reduce the burden on women and girls, remove barriers and increase their opportunities for improved health and education and livelihoods, and promote their equal participation in environmental sustainability initiatives.
- **Ensure human rights and equity**: We will ensure equitable access to environmental resources and benefits, particularly for the most vulnerable, marginalised and hard to reach communities.

## Goal and Objectives of the PESS

**Goal:** To ensure that all AKF programming is environmentally and socially sustainable and resilient to climate change risk and addresses the needs of poor and marginalised communities most impacted by these issues.

**Objectives:**

- Develop a unified and effective approach and process for ESS and climate resilience integration throughout AKF's global programming.
- Provide a clear commitment to accountability and resourcing, integrating Results-Based Management (RBM) to measure learning outcomes. Support capacity development through training programs, technical support, and regular workshops for AKF staff, partners, and communities.
- Provide guidance for ESS integration across all stages of the project cycle.
- Strengthen the capacity of the AKF and its partners (including communities, governments, CSOs) in integrating ESS and climate resilience into development programming.
- Identify and mitigate ESS and climate resilience measures and activities throughout all sectors of AKF's programming.

## Overview – use of the document

The PESS is primarily focussed on the environmental and social sustainability of programs. It has a section on organisational and administrative policies, but these are all related to the support of ESS in programming. Organisational policies related to climate change mitigation such as reducing the organisation's $CO_2$ emissions and waste reduction are covered elsewhere[12].

The PESS is designed to be clear and concise in detailing AKF's commitments and its ESS integration process. Further information including examples, templates and numerous links to additional resources can be found in the Annexes.

The PESS identifies an overarching process for integrating ESS and climate resilience at each stage of the project cycle. The process identified is based on the IFC Performance standards which are used, or adapted, by numerous donor and funding organisations and may be considered a generic process that complies with most donor requirements[13].

The process is designed to serve as a guide and as a default process to be used in all AKF projects, but it is also flexible, and users are advised to check the specific requirements of the donor and host government and adapt the process as necessary. Where they exist, donor policies must take priority, provided they meet the core criteria of the PESS. When AKF is working in a consortium,

[12] AKDN Environment and Climate Commitment Statement, 2022

[13] A review was conducted of key donor organisations including Global Affairs Canada, Green Climate Fund, FCDO, Asian Development Bank, KFW and UN agencies. These organisations were found to have due diligence processes that follow or are substantially similar to the content and process of the IFC performance standards.

whether the PESS applies should be determined on a case-by-case basis, considering which organisation is leading the project.

AKF will pursue continuous improvement in its integration of environmental and social issues. The document will be regularly updated as needed using an Adaptive Management approach, incorporating feedback from staff, partners, and stakeholders to stay aligned with current best practices in ESS and climate resilience.

# ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

This section details the organisational and administrative support required to facilitate effective ESS at programming level including:

- Leadership and accountability
- Human resources
- Capacity development and learning
- Monitoring and reporting
- Gender equality integration

## Leadership and Accountability

AKF considers successful implementation of the PESS as imperative to the achievement of its goals and will, at the highest levels, support its effective use throughout the organisation. We will ensure strong leadership and accountability mechanisms, dedicated ESS staff with clear roles and responsibilities and performance targets, ESS capacity development, training, refreshers and other learning and sharing opportunities, effective monitoring, reporting and feedback mechanisms and adequate budget allocations for staff and initiatives.

## Human Resources

AKF is committed to providing the human resources necessary for integration of environmental and social sustainability that establish it as a leader for environmental and social standards across the sector. To facilitate this and implement the PESS to a high standard AKF will ensure that it has staff who are well trained in the process and the pertinent issues. They will be supported by an effective system and personnel to manage and coordinate the ESS staff and ensure that training is regularly updated.

Each country will have an appropriately trained Environmental Focal Point (EFP)[14] to lead the integration of ESS activities, ensuring commitments are met, and the quality of delivery is high. This position will be allocated the necessary time and support to do the work effectively. Ideally there will be one EFP in each AKF country team, but a regional specialist may also be appropriate in certain circumstances, such as where country programmes are relatively small.

Implementation-country based EFPs will be supported by EFPs in donor units. Further, the Global Lead for Environmental Assessment (GLEA) will provide overall support for implementation of the PESS. The GLEA is a qualified environmental specialist. Alongside EFPs, they will help ensure orientation of country teams on use of the PESS, training for conducting ESS components, monitoring of PESS implementation, and providing support to country teams as necessary.

[14] Most AKF units have existing EFPs from the previous PES. These will not be new roles, but will fall under the responsibility of existing climate and/or environment focal points.

## Capacity Development

The EFP and country team staff members must have the requisite skills for effective implementation of the PESS. Training will be given to all staff members who are involved in project management and implementation and refresher training will be undertaken approximately every two years. Country teams will also be trained in general environmental and climate change issues and approaches such as nature-based solutions so that they have a good foundation and understanding of environmental issues and best practices to enable them to follow the integration process effectively.

Training may take a variety or combination of forms including in-person training (regional or in-country), and on-line training, such as on-line courses on AKF's Learning Hub (see side bar) or from external sources such as the three-day training Global Affairs Canada offers on its environmental processes. Opportunities for training, including on-line training, must be well publicized and promoted throughout the network, led by the GEL and monitored and reported on annually.

AKF will continue to promote and resource its on-line global Climate Resilience Community of Practice (CoP), will continue to bring together practitioners and country team members from across AKF to strengthen climate resilience programming, share expertise, and exchange ideas on technical topics including regenerative farming, nature-based solutions, clean energy, integrated water management, along with intersectional issues such as gender equality.

### The AKF Learning Hub

The AKF Learning Hub captures the Foundation's best practices and lessons learned in international development in more than 100 video-based and blended learning courses and over 70 instructional videos, as well as numerous webinars, guides and toolkits. Practical, easily applicable and locally relevant resources are available in over 20 languages. Content is focused on AKF's key programmatic areas including agriculture and food security, civil society strengthening, climate resilience, early childhood development, education, health and nutrition, and work and enterprise, along with cross cutting themes such as environment and gender equality. Videos include Nature-based Solutions, climate adaptation, mainstreaming gender equality, regenerative farming and improving biodiversity
https://akflearninghub.org/about/

## Monitoring and Reporting of PESS

AKF will conduct on-going monitoring and develop reports on the implementation of the PESS at least every two years. This will be led by the GLEA, supported by the EFPs, and will include country and project-level data such as:

- Effective ESS integration into other project components such as the PIP and PMF, and appropriate reporting throughout project cycle
- Completion and quality of ESIAs where feasible
- Integration of gender equality into ESMS and alignment with Gender Equality Strategy
- Status of country-level capacity for ESS and climate resilience including appropriate training/refreshers, with recommendations for further support
- Reports also offer an opportunity for country teams to give feedback on the PESS and associated tools and any environmental or PESS-related challenges they are facing

## External Communications and Disclosure

AKF will implement and maintain a procedure for external communications, disclosure and grievance mechanisms that include:

- methods to make publicly available periodic reports on their environmental and social sustainability, receive and register external communications from the public
- screen and assess the issues raised and determine how to address them
- provide, track, and document responses
- adjust the management program, as appropriate

## Gender Equality Integration

Gender equality and women's empowerment is one of the three universal values that guide the implementation of the SDGs. Women and girls have different environmental and social needs and responsibilities and often face a disproportionate burden and suffering from environmental degradation and climate change, but their needs, knowledge and skills are often sidelined in the development of responses[15]. AKF has adopted a gender integration approach throughout all its policies, strategies, operations, and programme areas and has a global Gender Equality Policy (GEP) which provides a framework to achieve gender integration throughout programmes and projects implemented by and in partnership with AKF[16].

Many of AKF's programming focus areas, such as health, education, and agriculture and nutrition have a clear gender-environment intersection. These include the gender division of labour which often tends towards women and girls having more responsibilities related to health, water, food and nutrition, availability of clean water and safe and dignified sanitation facilities, menstrual hygiene management, well managed and hygienic health facilities.

To ensure that these and other gender equality activities are aligned between each project's ESMS and Gender Strategy, users of the PESS must coordinate with AKF gender advisors throughout the project cycle, but especially during the project design, where activities should be co-designed and consolidated prior to their integration into the PIP.

## Resourcing Environmental and Social Sustainability

Our commitment to ESS and climate resilience integration ensuring that there is sufficient budget to cover and maintain all aspects of its integration including effective management, HR and training, systems and tools, and integration and implementation of activities throughout the project cycle, and reporting and monitoring systems.

In all project budgets AKF will allocate sufficient budget for ESS integration throughout the project cycle including the ESMS, environmental assessments, implementation of recommended risk mitigation measures and follow up monitoring and will ensure that adequate human resources are in place for this to be done to a high standard. This will be guided by the Budgeting Principles and Budgeting Checklist.

[15] UN Women website accessed 07112024

[16] Aga Khan Foundation, 2022, Gender Equality Policy

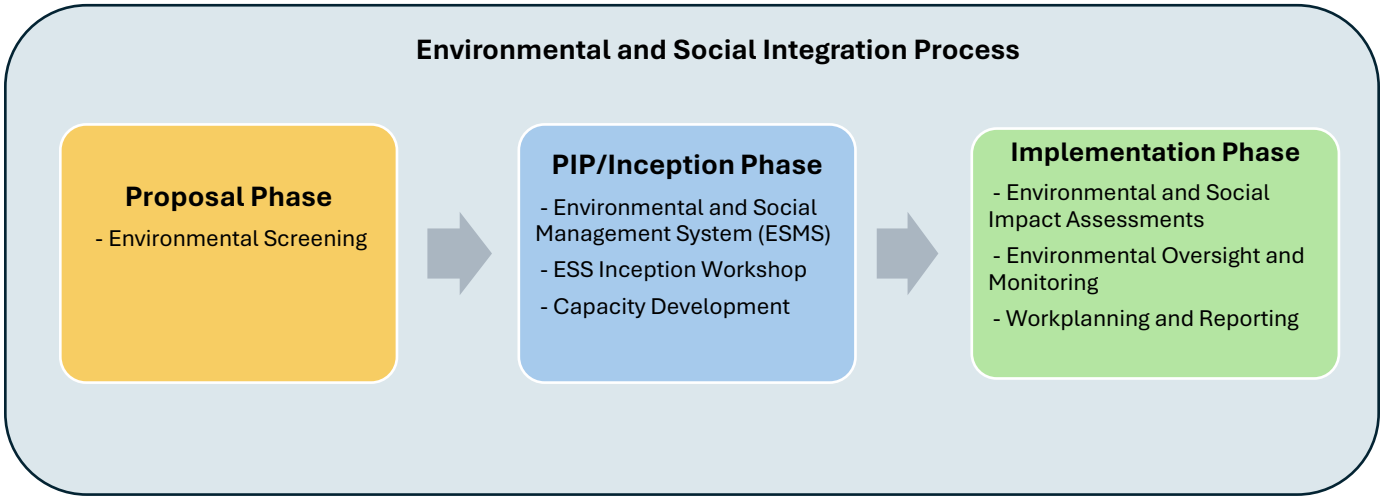
# ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN THE PROJECT CYCLE

Environmental and social issues must be fully integrated throughout the project cycle from initial project concept and design through to project implementation, reporting and monitoring. Wherever possible, activities should be undertaken in consultation and cooperation with stakeholders and using participatory approaches to engage with host communities. Donors, including bilateral and multi-lateral agencies and finance organizations have similar approaches to this, mostly based on the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability[17].

AKF has therefore developed an Environmental and Social Integration Process (ESIP) based on the IFC performance standards to provide a framework to ensure that throughout the project cycle all projects will meet, and where possible exceed, the environmental and social requirements of its funding partners[18].

It should be noted that some funders will have slightly different requirements, terminology or formats, and these should be discussed with the appropriate project desk manager so that the format adjusted as necessary.

The following sections identify how environmental and social considerations should be integrated into each phase of the projects cycle using the ESIP:

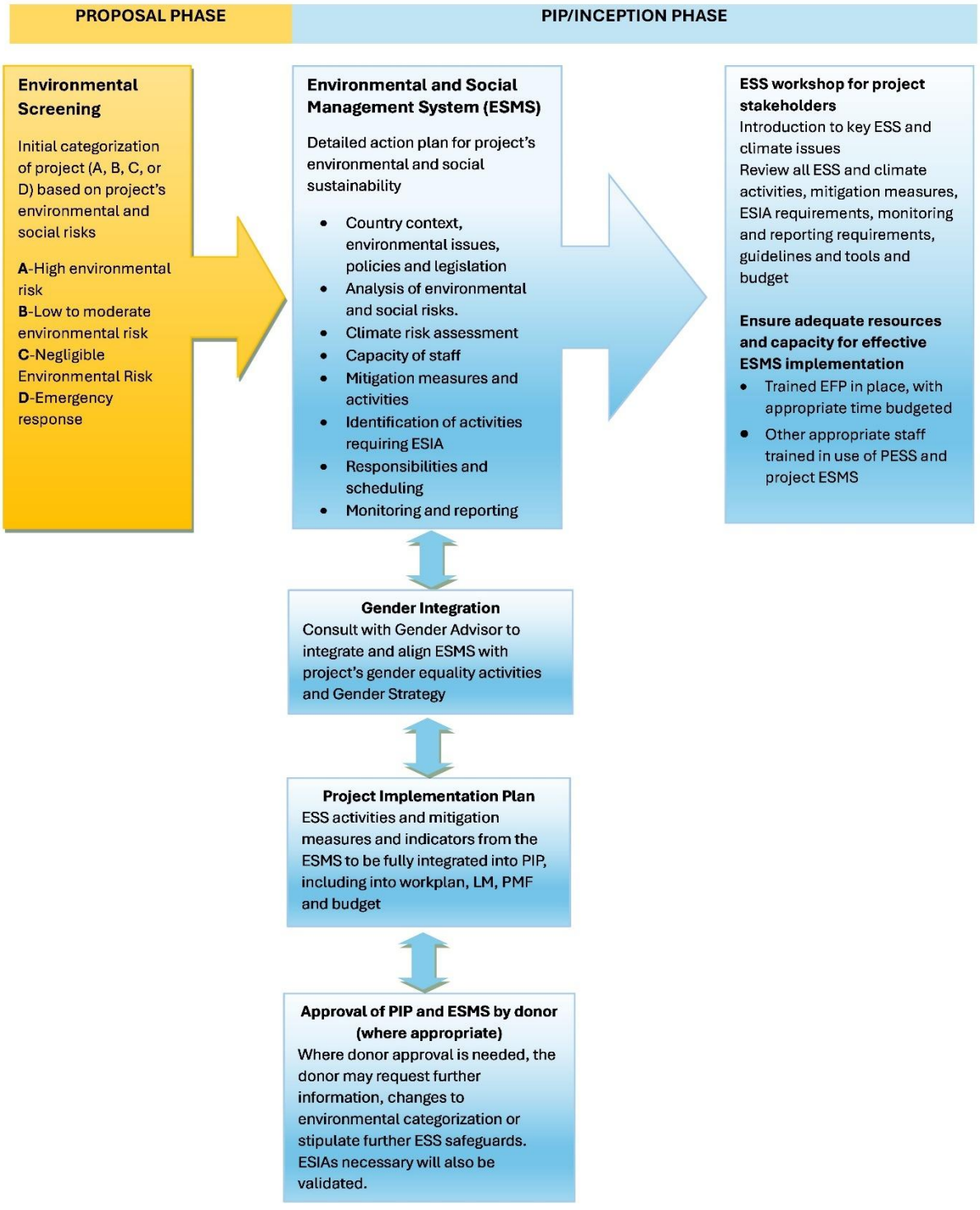



[17] International Finance Corporation, 2012, Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability

[18] The PESS does not follow the IFC performance standards exactly as it has integrated some additional material from other organizations where considered beneficial

# Program Development Phase - Proposal and Inception

The following graphic shows the main steps and a brief description of the ESMS during program development, including the proposal, the contract negotiation and the detailed design. There is a more detailed description of each phase in the following section along with associated tools and resources.



## Proposal Phase: Environmental Screening

As part of proposal development, the team developing the proposal will undertake an environmental screening of the proposed project using the Environmental Integration (EI) Screening Tool (Annex B/C). The Environmental Screening gives an initial overview of the potential environmental and social risks and benefits of the project activities and overall. Activities that will mitigate or enhance the identified risks and benefits must then be integrated into proposed project activities and budgeted accordingly. In addition to environmental assessment costs, this might include additional activities such as training and awareness raising of government partners or community groups, development of maintenance and environmental management systems, or initiation of nature-based solutions such as reforestation or wetlands management.

In some cases, project funders may have conducted some form of initial environmental and social screening prior to project approval. Where available, these documents should be reviewed during and any concerns raised should be comprehensively addressed in the proposal.

Not all funding organizations will require, or give adequate space for, an environmental screening in a project proposal, but it is still useful to undertake this as potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures may be referred to and integrated throughout the project proposal and the screening will be required at the project design or contracting phase.

The AKF Implementing Unit will determine which of four categories – A, B, C or D – apply to each activity in a proposed project. The categories are based on the potential environmental risks and opportunities associated with the proposed initiative. A table with examples under each category may be found in Annex A. Most donors follow similar categorization criteria, but it may vary slightly.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Category A:** | Activities with potential significant adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented. |
| **Category B:** | Activities with potential limited adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures. |
| **Category C:** | Activities with minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts. |
| **Category D:** | Activities undertaken in response to an emergency. |

Once each activity has been assigned a category, this information is used to populate the EI Screening Tool (Annex B), a completed example of which can be found in Annex C. The tool distinguishes between positive impacts (green) and negative impacts (red). Following the categorisation process, the entire project is then categorized at the level of the highest negative classification. For example, if just one project activity is determined to be Category B (negative) and the rest are Category C, then the project is classified as a Category B project.

Where Category A or B (negative) activities are identified, preliminary consideration must be given to how environmental and social impacts will be assessed and mitigated so that these activities may be integrated into the proposal and budgeted accordingly based on the extent of the assessment and mitigation measures necessary. These preliminary ESS activities may then be reviewed and given further detail or revision during the PIP/Inception phase.

## PIP/Inception Phase: Environmental and Social Management System

An Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) will be necessary if a project Environmental Screening has determined a project to be Category A or Category B.

The ESMS is developed alongside the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) as a comprehensive and over-arching management and due diligence tool for the project's environmental, social and climate change activities. The ESMS includes an overview of the project's environmental and social approaches and systems along with a comprehensive Environmental and Social Sustainability Management Plan (ESSMP) which identifies specific activities and mitigation measures, monitoring needs and responsibilities so that these may be fully integrated into the PIP and fully budgeted. It also identifies which activities may be integrated and aligned with those in the Gender Strategy. It is therefore essential that the ESMS is conducted early in the PIP stage so that there is adequate time available for effective integration including budgeting.

For a complex multi-year project, the ESMS will take considerable expertise to develop. Unless such a person is available "in-house", it should be undertaken by an experienced environmental consultant. For simple projects, which are of short duration and focused on a specific sector, a simple ESMS may be developed by AKF Country Teams if they have the necessary expertise. It should be noted that much or all of the information needed to develop the ESMS may already be available through existing reports, data or studies (internal or external) and will not often require field work or detailed assessments and data collection.

The ESMS will include the following sections. Templates with specific details on the content of an ESMS and a ESSMP example can be found in Annexes D and E:

- **Review of the country context:** This includes environmental and social context and issues, policies, legislation and host government agency partners/stakeholders
- **Capacity of country team to implement ESMS:** Capacity, organisational structure and responsibilities
- **Climate change:** Identification of climate projections, where available, climate risks and approaches for mitigating them. The scope and level of detail of this section may vary depending on the size, focus and budget of the project and where applicable may take the form of a standalone climate risk assessment.
- **Gender equality:** Key gender equality issues related to environmental and climate issues and how they will be addressed in the project
- **Environmental and social sustainability management plan (ESSMP) including climate risk assessment:** This is a matrix listing each project activity, with analysis of each (level A or B) project activities' environmental, social and climate impact, risks and opportunities, gender-related risks and considerations, and the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures, scheduling, responsibilities, and monitoring. Excellent sector specific resources are available from AKFC (Annex J) to help with the identification of risks and mitigation measures. IFC performance standards (see below) are also an excellent resource for identifying potential risks and ensuring compliance to international standards in areas such as biodiversity and health and safety.
- **Monitoring:** Procedures to monitor and measure the effectiveness of project will be included, as well as compliance with any related legal and/or contractual obligations and regulatory requirements including ESIAs.

- **Emergency Preparedness and Response:** System for risk management and responding to emergencies as appropriate
- **Stakeholder engagement*: The project's*** approach to stakeholder engagement as it pertains to environmental and social integration. The scope and level of detail of this section may vary depending on the size, focus and budget of the project. In many cases it will be a section within the ESMS, but in some circumstances it may be considered necessary to develop a comprehensive, standalone Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) outlines extensive guidelines for stakeholder mapping and engagement (see resource section in Annex).

The following **IFC Performance Standards**[19] should be considered and addressed within the ESSMP as and where they apply to the project[20]. Depending on the scope and nature of the project, some of the performance standards may not be relevant. Others may need a simple paragraph, or may be integrated into existing sections, indicating that the issue has been considered, where it may relate to project activities, and any mitigation measures that have been applied to address it:

- **Performance Standard 2:** Labor and Working Conditions
- **Performance Standard 3:** Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- **Performance Standard 4:** Community Health, Safety, and Security
- **Performance Standard 5:** Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- **Performance Standard 6:** Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- **Performance Standard 7:** Indigenous Peoples
- **Performance Standard 8:** Cultural Heritage

## PIP/Inception Phase: Introductory ESS Workshop

During the Inception Phase a workshop, or workshop session, led by EFPs, will be held for project staff and key stakeholder as an introduction to key ESS and climate issues. This will ensure that those implementing the project, and the project stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the environmental and social aspects of the project including, risks, including climate risks, opportunities mitigation measures, environmental activities, legal and policy requirements, integration with other project activities, monitoring and reporting requirements, guidelines and tools etc.

## PIP/Inception Phase: Human Resources and Capacity

Before the project begins it is important to ensure that there are adequate human resources in place to effectively implement the ESMS. There must be a trained Environmental Focal Point (EFP) in place, with appropriate time budgeted and other appropriate staff should also be trained in ESMS and use of the PESS. If these resources are not in place, then training must be undertaken as part of the Inception prior to the project starting.

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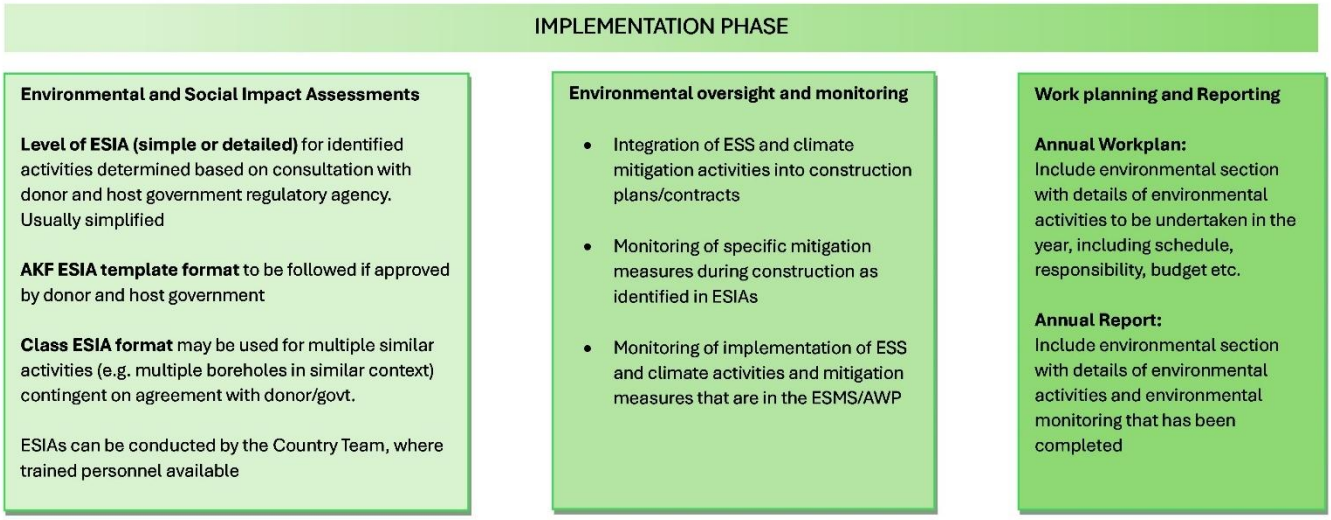
[19] Note Performance Standard 1 is *Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts*, which is addressed as part of the ESSMP.

[20] IFC, 2012, Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability: https://www.ifc.org/en/insights-reports/2012/ifc-performance-standards

It is also important that key project staff have a full understanding of the project's ESMS. A workshop should be held with key staff members to orient them on the key elements of the PESS and the ESMS, so that it can be effectively integrated into the project implementation.

## Implementation Phase

The following graphic shows the main steps and a brief description of the ESSIP during the Implementation phases. There is a more detailed description of each phase in the following section along with associated tools and resources.




### Implementation Phase: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

The Environmental Screening, conducted during the proposal phase, will have categorised potential environmental and social impacts of the project and its activities from Category A to Category D. These categories will then have been validated with the project funder during the development of the ESMS and a determination made as to whether or not an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is required, and if so, whether it needs to be a detailed or a simple ESIA. Final determination is made in consultation with the funding agency, but in general the following will apply:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Category A** | Requires a detailed ESIA |
| **Category B** | Requires a simplified ESIA (see template in Annex F) |
| **Categories C and D** | Do not require an ESIA |

Usually for Category A projects, the donor will ask for a detailed ESIA of the whole project. However, for Category B projects, simple activity-specific ESIAs will be requested. AKF projects are most often determined to be Category B projects and as such will require a simple ESIA to be carried out for one or more specific activities that have been identified as low to moderate risk. This can be done using the ESIA form in Annex F. This document only includes instructions for simple ESIA that will be appropriate for almost all of AKF's projects.

An activity-specific ESIA is similar to the ESMS, except that it is focussed on one specific activity. For example, the renovation of a health facility, or a medium afforestation activity would likely require a simple site specific ESIA. The ESIA focusses mainly on the construction/initiation work rather than long term use and management of the facility or development as those issues are usually already included in the ESMS. The ESIA describes the current human and biophysical situation, lists the planned activities and identifies both potential positive and negative impacts that the activities may have along with the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures for these. The ESIA includes a simple environmental management and monitoring plan identifying all of the mitigation and enhancement measures, the monitoring requirements and who is responsible for ensuring compliance. An example of this can be found in Annex G.

During the construction/initiation period the country team should ensure that provision is made for regular monitoring of the activities to ensure compliance with the mitigation measures identified in the ESIA.

Where possible the ESIA should be undertaken in cooperation with government partners, identifying and utilising any appropriate assessments (e.g. hydrological, land use etc) that have been carried out and following local strategies, regulations etc. Stakeholders in the local communities should also be engaged to ensure a more complete understanding of the context and the needs and concerns of community members.

Links to additional guidelines and technical resources for conducting detailed ESIAs are included in the resources section in Annex I. Many country teams will have the internal capacity to conduct a simple ESIA required for a Category B activity but may wish to engage an external environmental expert for the more detailed ESIA Reports necessary for a Category A activity.

## Implementation Phase: Class Environmental and Social Impact Assessments

Some projects will include similar activities that are repeated multiple times in various locations. For example, there may fifty boreholes being drilled throughout a district, or twenty health facilities receiving similar renovations. In these cases, many funding organisations will allow the implementing agency to produce a “Class” ESIA, rather than write a similar ESIA for each intervention. The decision to conduct a class ESIA must be approved by the representative of the funder. The format is similar to that of a standard ESIA, and the same form may be used, with small modifications noted in the template in Annex F. When conducting a class ESIA, some specific issues or variances from the norm may be found at specific sites. If these variances are of a magnitude or significance to warrant additional mitigation measures this must be noted in the appropriate section of the ESIA template in Annex F.

## Implementation Phase: Oversight and Monitoring

ESS outcomes, outputs, and activities that have identified in the ESMS and been integrated into the PIP and performance measurement framework (PMF) or logframe will have been assigned indicators which must be monitored with a frequency determined in the PMF or logframe. However additional and more regular monitoring will sometimes be necessary. For example, during construction it is important to monitor the work of construction companies to ensure that environmental mitigation measures have been followed appropriately. Likewise other project activities, which have required an ESIA, may have specific mitigation measures that must be monitored more frequently, particularly during construction activities. If third parties, such as contractors, are working on construction projects, it is important that they are fully aware of ESS and climate resilience mitigation measures and activities that have been recommended in the ESMS

and the ESIA. Clear details of the measures and expectations for compliance should be included in each contract. AKF should closely and regularly monitor construction sites to ensure compliance.

## Implementation Phase: Work Planning and Reporting

To improve accountability, due diligence and monitoring of activities, the environmental section in project annual reports and workplans should include reporting on ESS activities. Donor report structure and content requirements should be followed, but where these do not specify how ESS activities should be reported on, the following tables are recommended:

Workplan ESS activity table

| ESS-related activity | Milestones/expected achievements |
|---|---|
| | |

Annual Report ESS progress table

| ESS-related activity | Progress this year | Challenges and lessons learned |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

These should be based on the project activities identified in the ESMS. Additionally, reports should include planning and reporting on the production of ESIAs where they have been stipulated [21]. Including these activities in the main body of the workplan and annual report gives these activities a higher profile, increases accountability and will allow more effective global monitoring and reporting of ESS integration.

[21] This would follow a similar format to that used for gender equality activities in work plans and annual reports in GAC projects.

## Annex A Assigning a category to project activities as part of the project screening

| Category and description | Summary Examples |
|---|---|
| **Category A:** Activities with potential significant adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented. | • Construction or decommissioning of **large-scale** infrastructure, including:<br>- Hospitals, schools, training facilities, housing and community or administration buildings<br>- Water, sanitation, water resources and irrigation projects involving permanent physical works e.g. reservoirs, irrigation, dams, drainage, flood control, wastewater treatment plants; sewage systems<br>- Roads, bridges and hydro-electric dams.<br><br>• Large-scale food production (e.g., agriculture, ranching, animal husbandry, agro-industries, food processing, fisheries, aqua- or mariculture)<br>• Extractive sector activities (e.g., mining, oil, gas, quarries)<br>• Medium or large-scale procurement, use, storage, or disposal of hazardous or toxic substances (e.g., pesticides, fertilizers, petrochemicals)<br>• Any activities that could have negative effects on environmentally sensitive or protected areas |
| **Category B:** Activities with potential limited adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures. | • Construction, rehabilitation, repurposing, operation, expansion, or decommissioning of small or medium-scale infrastructure such as clinics, schools, houses, storage facilities<br>• Small- or medium-scale WASH or water resources management activities (e.g., wells, latrines, small dams, irrigation and drainage)<br>• Small- or medium-scale changes in land use<br>• Small- or medium-scale agriculture and aquaculture and food processing<br>• Small- or medium-scale forestry<br>• Small-scale energy production and conservation projects<br>• Small- or medium-scale waste management |
| **Category C:** Activities with minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts. | • Routine repair and maintenance of small-scale infrastructure, if it does not involve major rehabilitation or renovation<br>• Governance and civil society strengthening<br>• Human rights, gender equity and child protection programs<br>• Public engagement and professional<br>• Human resource development, including Internship or exchange Programs<br>• Medical professional training, health management information systems<br>• Immunization programs<br>• Reproductive health, child survival, nutrition education, community health and family planning programs<br>• HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programs<br>• Capacity building and extension, unless related to environment and natural resources<br>• Educational systems strengthening, research and training<br>• Early childhood education, literacy, teacher training programs |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Category D:** Activities undertaken in response to an emergency | This applies to short-term initiatives carried out during and in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Initiatives undertaken after the initial emergency period are not considered Category D<br>• A rapid onset emergency such as a natural disaster, e.g., catastrophic earthquake, tsunami, hurricane, flooding<br>• An emergency conflict situation<br>• The sudden deterioration of a complex emergency |

## Annex B Environmental and social integration screening tool blank template

| **Tool #1. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION SCREENING TOOL – SUMMARY TABLE** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of project:** | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **KEY** | | | | | |
| | Potential impacts predominantly risks/negative (may require ESIA) | | | | |
| | Potential impacts predominantly opportunities/positive | | | | |
| | Environmentally neutral/insignificant | | | | |
| | **CATEGORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISK**<br>A, B, C or D categories | | | | |
| **PROJECT COMPONENT OR ACTIVITY**<br>*List Log Frame outcome and/or output number, and name of component or activity* | **Category A. High potential environmental risk** | **Category B. Low to moderate environmental risk or opportunity** | **Category C. Negligible environmental risk or opportunity** | **Category D. Emergency** | **Not enough information/ will be screened later** *(indicate when, if known)* |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

## Annex C Completed Example of Environmental and Social Integration Screening Tool

This example is based on the SPARC project in Mozambique. The environmental screening tool is used at project proposal stage to do an initial assessment of each project activity and identify any potential environmental risk or benefits associated with each activity using the criteria and examples shown in Annex a. As can be seen below, all activities are categorized as category B or C (low to moderate/negligible) and **only one activity – the renovation of health facilities - is identified as having potential environmental risks** along with benefits. All the other activities are either positive or neutral. **As one activity (output 1111) is identified as a negative Category B, then the entire project is classified as category B.** This activity will likely require a simple ESIA.

The screening is only preliminary, and a more detailed analysis of each activity will be undertaken during the ESMS.

| **Tool #1. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION SCREENING TOOL – SUMMARY TABLE** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of project: Advancing Sexual Reproductive Health for Women and Girls in Cabo Delgado (SPARC)** | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **KEY** | | | | | |
| | Potential impacts predominantly risks/negative (may require ESIA) | | | | |
| | Potential impacts predominantly opportunities/positive | | | | |
| | Environmentally neutral/insignificant | | | | |
| | **CATEGORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISK**<br>A, B, C or D categories | | | | |
| **PROJECT COMPONENT OR ACTIVITY**<br>*List Log Frame outcome and/or output number, and name of component or activity* | **Category A. High potential environmental risk** | **Category B. Low to moderate environmental risk or opportunity** | **Category C. Negligible environmental risk or opportunity** | **Category D. Emergency** | **Not enough information/ will be screened later** *(indicate when, if known)* |
| **Output 1111**: Selected health facilities renovated and/or equipped to enable delivery of high quality, gender responsive, environmentally sensitive, comprehensive SRH services | | | | | |
| **Output 1112:** Training support of health professionals for improved outreach of SRH services delivered | | | | | |
| **Output 1113:** Referral systems reinforced to facilitate improved referral practices across the continuum of SRH, from community to facility | | | | | |
| **Output 1114:** Community health committees and facility co-management committees established, trained and empowered to contribute to health system governance and accountability | | | | | |
| **Output 1121:** Training and mentorship provided to new and existing health facility staff on comprehensive SRH clinical skills, including on | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| prevention and response to SGBV, using evidence-based, gender responsive, adolescent friendly curriculum packages | | | | | |
| **Output 1122:** Continuous quality improvement for comprehensive SRH services implemented at targeted health facilities | | | | | |
| **Output 1123:** Health system managers trained and mentored in improved planning, budgeting and leadership for gender responsive, adolescent friendly and environmentally sensitive SRHR services | | | | | |
| **Output 1211:** Community health committees and facility co-management committees established, trained and empowered to contribute to health system governance and accountability | | | | | |
| **Output 1212**: Community-led plans to identify and respond to barriers to SRH access and utilization developed and implemented including proven and innovative approaches | | | | | |
| **Output 1213**: Women's and men's 'change groups' established and/or strengthened to address SGBV, early and forced marriage and other barriers to comprehensive SRHR utilization | | | | | |
| **Output 1221:** Community health workers, change groups, and peer educators identified, trained, and equipped to conduct outreach and deliver BCC messages on key SRHR and gender equality issues to men, women and adolescents | | | | | |
| **Output 1222:** Community sensitization and communication campaigns on healthy and equitable SRHR attitudes, behaviours, and practices developed and implemented in collaboration with CHWs, peer educators, change groups, and community and religious leaders | | | | | |
| **Output 1311:** Robust gender sensitive monitoring, evaluation and learning systems established to inform programming | | | | | |
| **Output 1312:** Gender sensitive evaluations and studies and routine data collection conducted to inform performance and planning | | | | | |
| **Output 1313**: Participatory gender-sensitive and targeted implementation research on SRHR initiatives conducted | | | | | |
| **Output 1314:** Community and facility health workers and managers enabled to collect, analyse and apply sex-disaggregated HMIS and other relevant SRHR data and information | | | | | |
| **Output 1321:** Information about SRHR issues, programming and results shared with Canadian audiences through print and digital media and in-person activities | | | | | |
| **Output 1322:** Best practices and lessons learned disseminated at community, district, provincial and national levels in Mozambique | | | | | |

## Annex D Contents of an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)

| ESMS Component |
|---|
| ***Review of the country context*:** This includes environmental and social context and issues, policies, legislation and host government agency partners/stakeholders. |
| ***Capacity of country team to implement ESMS:*** The ESMS will identify an organizational structure that defines roles, responsibilities, and authority to implement the ESMS. Key environmental and social responsibilities should be well defined and communicated to the relevant personnel and to the rest of the organization.<br>Personnel with direct responsibility for the project's environmental and social performance must have the knowledge, skills, and experience necessary to implement the specific measures and actions required under the ESMS.<br>A review of the Country Team's environmental capacity will be undertaken during the Inception Phase to determine whether it can effectively implement the ESMS or whether remedial action is required including training or identification of additional personnel. |
| ***Climate change:*** This section will identify key climate hazards and risks in the country or area of project activities, based on existing information, experience and projections. Risks that are likely to have an impact on project activities will be identified and analysed along with an overview of the project's approach to addressing these issues. Specific responses related to each activity and risk will be determined in the ESSMP below. See Annexes H and I for additional climate change resources. |
| ***Gender equality*:** This section will describe the existing gender context and norms and identify areas the key areas where gender equality and environmental issues intersect. The section will give an overview of the project's approach to integrating gender equality issues and potential areas where gender equality can be enhanced. This may include reducing barriers and increasing opportunities and access to health and education services, participation and representation of women and girls, safe and dignified sanitation services. |
| ***Environmental and social sustainability management plan (ESSMP)***<br>An environmental and social sustainability management plan should be developed. This is a matrix listing each project activity, with analysis of each (level A or B) project activities' environmental, social and climate impact, risks and opportunities, gender-related risks and considerations, health and safety considerations and the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures, scheduling, responsibilities, and monitoring. Mitigation measures should focus on long-term sustainable approaches that protect and enhance the health and welfare of the entire community, including nature-based solutions, conservation and biodiversity and economic development opportunities.<br><br>The plan should clearly identify **gender equality** activities (based on issues identified in above section) and measures to ensure equitable benefits and opportunities for women and girls. Development of the ESSMP should be done in close coordination with the development of the project's Gender Strategy so that appropriate activities are aligned and undertaken in a coordinated and collaborative manner.<br>A template ESSMP with examples adapted from an AKF project can be found in Annex E<br><br>A simple **climate risk assessment** will be integrated into the ESSMP, identifying whether any activities have risks specifically related to the climate change noted earlier in the document. Responses to address or minimize these including nature-based solutions, will be included in the mitigation column of the matrix as seen in Annex E. |
| ***Monitoring*:** Procedures to monitor and measure the effectiveness of project will be included, as well as compliance with any related legal and/or contractual obligations and regulatory requirements including ESIAs. |

| |
|---|
| Where appropriate, the project team should consider involving representatives from affected communities to participate in monitoring activities[22].<br><br>Given the essential nature of ESS and climate resilience in so much of AKF's programming it is important that this is reflected in the development of project outcomes, outputs, and associated indicators. Relevant ESS or climate resilience indicators from the PMF or logframe should be mentioned in the ESMS, in consultation and coordination with project personnel who are developing the PIP and PMF or logframe. It is recommended that Category A or B projects have at least one environmental sustainability or climate resilience intermediate outcome indicator and depending on the nature of the project ideally more.<br><br>A robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will be used to track NbS outcomes, including the ecosystem and social benefits of sustainability interventions. Standard indicators will include carbon sequestration, biodiversity gains, and improvements in local livelihoods. The scope and frequency of monitoring will depend upon the nature and scope of the ESS activities identified in the ESMS. The Global Environmental Lead will receive periodic performance reviews of the application and effectiveness of the ESMS. |
| ***Emergency Preparedness and Response:*** Where the project involves elements, where an emergency situation may occur, for example, the storage or transport of hazardous substances or waste, the ESMS will establish and maintain an emergency preparedness and response system so that those responsible will be prepared to respond to accidental and emergency situations to prevent and mitigate any harm to people and/or the environment. |
| ***Stakeholder Engagement*:** Stakeholder engagement is the basis for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for the successful management of a project's environmental and social impacts. This section will include the projects approach and/strategy for stakeholder engagement as it pertains to environmental and social integration. Stakeholder engagement should be an ongoing process that may involve, in varying degrees, the following elements: stakeholder analysis and planning, disclosure and dissemination of information, consultation and participation, grievance mechanisms, and ongoing reporting to affected communities. |
| ***Grievance Mechanisms*:** Each project will establish an independent grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of affected communities' concerns and grievances about the project's environmental and social performance. |
| Additionally, the following **IFC Performance Standards**[23] should also be considered and addressed as and where they apply to the project[24]. Depending on the scope and nature of the project, some of the performance standards may not be relevant. Others may need a simple paragraph, or may be integrated into existing sections, indicating that the issue has been considered, where it may relate to project activities, and any mitigation measures that have been applied to address it:<br>**Performance Standard 2:** Labor and Working Conditions<br>**Performance Standard 3:** Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention<br>**Performance Standard 4:** Community Health, Safety, and Security<br>**Performance Standard 5:** Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement<br>**Performance Standard 6:** Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources<br>**Performance Standard 7:** Indigenous Peoples<br>**Performance Standard 8:** Cultural Heritage |

[22] For example, participatory water monitoring

[23] Note Performance Standard 1 is *Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts*, which is addressed earlier in this section.

[24] IFC, 2012, Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability: https://www.ifc.org/en/insights-reports/2012/ifc-performance-standards

## Annex E Template for environmental and social management plan with example

Example adapted from SPARC project, Mozambique is of renovations to improve WASH facilities in a health centre

| Activity description | Potential Impact and Significance/Risk- low-med-high | Recommended Action Items | Monitoring requirements |
|---|---|---|---|
| Undertake renovations to enhance ability of health facilities in delivery of comprehensive SRH services including gender responsive and adolescent friendly spaces, obstetric and neonatal care at selected facilities, and water and sanitation upgrades where needed | **POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS:**<br>• Health facilities will have improved environmental and sanitary infrastructure.<br>• HCFs will have improved sanitary and environmental infrastructure, giving the opportunity for improved sanitary and hygienic practice, resulting in reduced incidences of infections, along with improved management and treatment of biomedical and other waste. This will include improved WASH facilities including water supply, wash basins, showers, sufficient gender-segregated toilets and effective waste management and disposal facilities, including incinerators.<br>• WASH facilities will integrate gender-responsive considerations such as secure and private toilets, menstrual hygiene management (MHM) facilities and bathrooms/showers, providing a healthy, dignified and safe environment for women and girls.<br>• Improved infrastructure in HCFs will result in increased "demand", increasing likelihood that targeted groups (youth and women) will want to visit the HCF<br><br>**POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS:**<br>• Contractors may not carry out renovations to a high quality, potentially leading to pollution, drainage problems, ineffective construction waste management **(med/med)**<br>• Renovation activities may result in removal of vegetation, drainage issues, contamination from hazardous building materials, fuel, and other potential environmental issues **(med/med)** | **Design and construction - general:**<br>• Designs should comply with Government policies, guidelines and standards.<br>• Infection prevention and control standards such as WHO[25] should be followed<br>• Target groups (women and adolescents) should be involved in advising on designs, particularly on latrine privacy, safety, laundry, and MHM infrastructure and resources<br>• Contractors must have requisite skills necessary for environmentally sensitive renovation. They must follow all appropriate National and AKF standards relating to issues including conservation of natural environment and have the necessary skills in WASH.<br>• Environmental considerations should be clearly stated in construction/rehabilitation contracts. A simple monitoring framework should be developed to ensure contractors' compliance with agreed environmental standards and mitigation measures during construction. [26]<br>• Project should ensure that all HCFs (not just those being renovated) have acceptable standards for WASH, waste management and environmental management<br>• Simple on-site water quality tests[27] should be undertaken at each facility. If rainwater harvesting tanks are used in HCFs, water should be treated/boiled before drinking.<br>• Each facility must have an adequate number of sanitary and safe/private toilets, separated M/F, | **Construction period**:<br>Monitor compliance with MoH standards on health facility infrastructure re WASH and waste management infrastructure, and Infection prevention and control.<br>Construction to be monitored by Building Quality Monitor in conjunction with district representatives.<br><br>Ensure that AKF building guidelines are followed in construction activities through a Quality Control and Monitoring Plan (QCMP) or similar<br><br>**Ongoing:** include on-going maintenance and safe/effective use of WASH (incl. quality testing, tank cleaning, maintenance schedules, waste management systems |

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

[26] A simple environmental monitoring framework for the construction period was developed for the AKFC-IMPACT project in Tanzania. This could be adapted for use on other projects.

[27] 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.

| Activity description | Potential Impact and Significance/Risk- low-med-high | Recommended Action Items | Monitoring requirements |
|---|---|---|---|
| | • HCFs that are not being renovated may not have WASH and waste management facilities of acceptable quality, which could lead to increased infection, water borne disease, drainage/flooding issues and pollution of water sources **(med/low)**<br>• HCFs may not have safe and hygienic WASH facilities to ensure the safety and dignity of women and girls such as separate secure latrines, MHM facilities, waste disposal, washing area **(med/med)**<br>• Facilities may not have well trained staff to ensure effective cleaning, maintenance and repair of environmental and sanitation infrastructure **(med/med)** | staff/patient. Female toilets should have adequate MHM facilities including an appropriate place for disposal of sanitary products and a washing/shower facility.<br>• Facility should have at least one male and female latrine and hand washing station that are easily accessible to those with accessibility issues.<br>• Ensure each facility has hand washing station close to each latrine/toilet AND inside the facility for regular use by HCF staff before and after treatment of patients. | in monitoring framework.<br>And follow QI standards checklists and Infection prevention and control standards. |
| | **POTENTIAL CLIMATE RISKS:**<br>• Facilities may be susceptible to damage from natural disasters including flooding and storms **(med/med)**<br>• Natural disasters such as flooding have to potential cause overflow from latrines/sanitation contaminating water sources and posing public health hazard **(high/med)**<br>• Improving water supply in facilities has potential for ground/surface water depletion, depending on location and population of communities **(med/low)**<br>• Water may be unavailable at certain times of year due to changing rainfall patterns, groundwater depletion etc**. (high/med)** | **RESPONSE TO CLIMATE RISKS:**<br>• Construction should be of highest quality following the "**no regrets**"[28] principle.<br>• In flood prone areas, upgrades should incorporate flood resistant design standards.<br>• If HCFs are to have a new water source, water resource use and availability studies along with projections should be utilised to ensure water abstraction will not deplete resources or reduce downstream water availability.<br>• Taps in HCFs should be water conserving, such as push taps.<br>• Alternative water sources (e.g. water harvesting) or water storage tanks should be incorporated into the system design. | |

[28] A "no regrets" approach involves including design and construction aspects that will improve the resilience of infrastructure to climate change but are also desirable regardless of climate change. This is because they tend to improve the quality and sustainability of the system, reduce the overall vulnerability of services, and sustain access to safe water and sanitation, under a range of climate and non-climate hazards and pressures. For example, a well designed and constructed latrine made from high quality materials is more likely to withstand climate-related events such as flooding and storms, but even in the absence of these events it is desirable as it will increase the latrine's longevity and functionality.

## Annex F Environmental and Social Impact Assessment template

*Additional information for Class EIA in shaded sections

| |
|---|
| **Title of project:** |
| **Title of project component being assessed: (e.g. rehabilitation of ABC health care facility)** |
| **Outcome and output number in project Log Frame:** |
| **Location of component:**<br>*For class ESIA List the location of all of the sites being assessed* |
| **Category of component (A, B, C or D), as determined by the Environmental Screening** |
| **Time frame for component:** |
| **Objectives of component (highlight environmental objectives, if any):** |
| **What is the justification if performing Class ESIA (if applicable)?**<br>**Note if there are any significant differences between activities at various sites.** |
| ***Physical works being carried out as part of this component:***<br>*Will any physical structures be constructed or substantially renovated (e.g., a building or other infrastructure such as latrines, an incinerator or a water tank in a fixed location)?__ YES ___ NO*<br>*If yes, briefly describe the physical works:*<br><br>*Note: Maps, drawings and photos can be included if necessary* |
| **Briefly describe the environmental and socio-economic setting for the component/activities. (2 page max for rapid assessment)**<br>*Focus on the biophysical and human, i.e., socio-economic, features that are most likely to be affected by this component or affect the component. For example, for a water the biophysical section might focus hydrology, soils and water use. The social and human environment might describe the gender dynamics and culture around water collection and storage, and the limited access for a minority group living in a remote part of the project area. Maps, drawings and photos can be included if necessary.*<br>**a. Biophysical environment** (***focus only on elements likely to be affected***):<br>• Type(s) of environment/ecosystem, e.g. coastal lowland, savanna, steppe, sub-alpine:<br>• Key landscape features, e.g. lakes, rivers, valleys, mountains:<br>• Topography, soils, hydrology (e.g., watershed, surface water, groundwater):<br>• Climate and air quality:<br>• Key natural resources, e.g. forests, game, food plants, minerals:<br>• Biodiversity, including flora and fauna, especially if endangered or threatened:<br>• Sites or features that are ecologically fragile, sensitive and/or important, e.g. steep slopes, tropical forest, mangrove forests, parks:<br><br>**b. Social and human environment (*focus only on elements likely to be affected*):**<br>• Gender equality dimensions likely to impact the project<br>• Indigenous peoples and other minority groups<br>• Human settlement, e.g., villages, roads, utilities:<br>• Resource and land use, e.g., forestry, grazing:<br>• Economic/livelihood activities, e.g., subsistence farming, fishing: |

- Quality of life, e.g., population density; water supply, sanitary conditions:
- Sites or features that are fragile, sensitive or important for socio-economic, spiritual, historical, cultural or archaeological reasons

**Note any significant differences between conditions at different sites for Class ESIA**

If any of the sites considered under a class screening have significant variance from the norm please note the site, what the variance is, what environmental issues this might lead to and whether it needs any site-specific additional mitigation.

Site name/location:
Variance from other class screening sites:
Potential environmental issue (s):
Additional mitigation required:

**Briefly describe the existing institutional framework and responsibilities related to the activity**

*For example, if the activity is the rehabilitation of a health care facility who is responsible for the key operation and maintenance activities such as repair and maintenance of the building, management and disposal of hazardous waste, ensuring soap is available, cleaning toilets etc. Note where there are concerns regarding capacity, lack of resources or clarity regarding roles so that these issues may be addressed.*

**Develop a simple environmental and social management plan for the activity**

Develop a management plan based on the template below identifying:

- potential environmental and social impacts (positive and negative) related to each appropriate project activity
- climate related risks
- Health and safety related risks
- mitigation and enhancement measures including potential nature-based solutions that will be used to address any significant impacts or increase environmental benefits.
- adaptation and resilience strategies to address possible environmental and climate change impacts on the initiative
- How the mitigation measures will be monitored. For the ESIA this is mostly focusses on the construction period as long-term monitoring and maintenance is included in the ESMS.
- Roles and responsibilities in ensuring ESS considerations are integrated into construction activities
- Schedule for mitigation/monitoring

An example of an ESIA management plan can be found in Annex G

| **Output or Activity description** | **Potential Impact and Significance/Risk of each-low-med-high**<br>**Including climate-related risks** | **Mitigation and enhancement measures** | **Monitoring** | **Responsibility** | **Schedule** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

Include the following topics, *if relevant*:

- possible negative impacts on biophysical and human environments
- opportunities for environmental benefits/enhancement
- possible impacts of the environment on the component/activity (e.g. climate change, natural disasters)
- contribution of this component/activity to possible cumulative (combined) effects other activities within the project, or from other projects in the region
- possible risks from an accident or malfunction
- the significance of the potential impacts and benefits

**For technical guidance** by sector/type of activity, see Annexes I and J: AKF Sectoral Environmental Guidelines.

**NOTE: Many of the issues identified, along with the mitigation measures will be similar to those already identified in the Environmental and Social Sustainability Management Plan that has been developed for the whole project. They can be copied and tailored for the specific activity/location being assessed.**

**Describe any host country legal requirements related to environment or natural resources that apply to the project and how they will be met.**

| Government Department | Law, Regulation, Policy, Plan or Permit that applies to this component/activity | How requirements will be met |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

**Check (√) any environmental assessment methods used while preparing this EA Form.**

___ Site visit
___ Maps
___ Technical reports
___ Previous Environmental Assessments
___ Project team meeting(s)
___ *AKFC Environmental Guidelines*
___ Lab analysis
___ Professional judgment
___ Consultation with specialists: who?
___ Other methods: list here -

**Check (√) any public consultation methods used while preparing this EA Form:**

___ Village meeting(s): if so, how many and where? _____
___ Interviews with community members. who? _____
___ Consultation with Village Committees: who? _____
___ Other community consultation: list here _____

*List any key public concerns that were raised and describe how they will be addressed:*

| Key public concerns | How these concerns will be addressed |
|---|---|
| | |
| | |

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

- Briefly summarize key findings, highlighting potentially *significant* negative and positive environmental impacts, and recommend how they should be mitigated or enhanced.

| **EA Form prepared by:** | |
|---|---|
| **Name:** | **Position/Title:** |
| **Date:** | **Location:** |

**EA Form approved by:**

*I have reviewed and approved this EA Form. I will ensure that the recommended mitigation and enhancement measures will be implemented, monitored and responded to, as needed.*

| **Name and Signature:** | **Position/Title:** |
|---|---|
| **Date:** | **Location:** |

## Annex G Environmental and social impact assessment management plan template with examples

Example adapted from IMPACT project, Tanzania

| Output or Activity description | Potential Impact and Significance/Risk of each- low-med-high<br><br>Including climate-related risks | Mitigation and enhancement measures | Monitoring | Responsibility | Schedule |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Output 1111:**<br>Public health facilities renovated and equipped to enable delivery of quality, gender responsive and environmentally sensitive RMNH services | **POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS:**<br>• Opportunity for dramatic increase in environmental and sanitary standards in health facilities, with likely health benefits. Including improved, gender sensitive WASH/MHM facilities, waste management, improved hygiene practices and the improved capacity and systems in place to maintain these high standards.<br><br>**POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS:**<br>• Design may fail to integrate important consideration for long term sustainability and for increased climate resilience (med/med)<br>• Contractors may not carry out renovations to a high standard, potentially leading to pollution, drainage problems, ineffective construction waste management (med/med)<br>• Renovation activities may result in removal of vegetation, drainage issues, contamination from hazardous building materials, fuel, and other potential environmental issues (med/med)<br>• Hazardous materials used during renovation may cause pollution if not stored and handled effectively. (med/med)<br><br>Contractors may fail to integrate key design standards such as accessibility, | • Assessment and design will integrate national and international quality standards and will consider long term sustainability including potential climate hazards<br>• Recommendations from this ESIA along with any other appropriate environmental and quality criteria will be explicit in design and construction contracts and compliance will be monitored closely and regularly during the construction phase<br>• Contractors must follow all appropriate standards relating to issues including conservation of natural environment, drainage, waste disposal, storage of hazardous materials etc.<br>• Facility will have a total of 6 sanitary and safe/private toilets, separated M/F, staff/patient. Female toilets will have a bin for disposal of sanitary products and a washing area.<br>• Facility will have at one M and F latrine and hand washing station accessible to those with accessibility issues (PWDs, children, elderly, pregnant women etc.)<br>• Facility will have a hand washing station close to each latrine AND inside the facility for regular use by staff.<br>• An incinerator will be constructed for the disposal of biomedical waste.<br><br>**Climate-related mitigation measures:** | Before approval, designs must be reviewed before sign off to ensure compliance with international quality standards and with specific goals and requirements stated in ESIA, ESMS and PIP.<br><br>Monitor contractor compliance with all mitigation and enhancement measures included in ESIA, AKF building guidelines and quality standards | **AKF/partner** to ensure on-going monitoring during construction period | At least weekly |

| | | | | | |
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| | waste management or safety and security measures for women<br><br>**Climate related impacts:**<br>• Facility renovation, including building, WASH and waste infrastructure may be susceptible to disasters such as flooding and earthquakes, damaging infrastructure and also risking pollution and contamination of groundwater and spread of disease. **(high/med).**<br>• Water supply in facilities may not be reliable, especially in areas experiencing climate-related changes in water availability. **(high/med**) | • HCF rehabilitation will be of high quality and will integrate, flooding, and earthquake resistant building techniques and standards, and follow accepted standards and guidelines such as WHO climate resilient health care facility guidelines.<br>• Improvement and flood protection of roads leading to HCF is likely outside IMPACT's scope, but project should advocate with government stakeholders for improvements in HCF access where necessary<br>• The main water source (borehole) will utilise a 5000 litre storage tank to allow for possible breaks in supply.<br>• A water harvesting system will also be constructed collecting water from the HCF roof as an alternative water source in emergencies. | | | |

## Annex H Climate change resilience examples

| Description | Examples |
|---|---|
| **High quality Infrastructure**<br>Building infrastructure to a higher standard and with quality materials so that it is more likely to be reliable, last longer and withstand extreme weather conditions. This approach is often referred to as "no regrets" investment as it provides significant benefits and improved longevity even if no extreme climate events occur. | • Steel-framed bridges: using steel frames for bridges to withstand flooding, strong winds, and temperature extremes.<br>• Elevated roadways: constructing roads elevated above flood levels to prevent disruptions due to flooding.<br>• Reinforced concrete buildings: using reinforced concrete for construction to ensure longevity and resilience<br>• Stainless steel pipes in boreholes to prevent corrosion |
| **Modified infrastructure**<br>Modifying designs of infrastructure can help it withstand changing weather conditions. | • Flood-resistant latrines: elevated latrines built on platforms to prevent contamination during floods.<br>• Shaded public spaces: designing parks with tree cover or structures to reduce urban heat island effects.<br>• Cooling roofs: installing reflective or green roofs to reduce building temperatures and mitigate heat stress.<br>• Improved ventilation and consideration of building orientation in building design<br>• Integration of water saving, grey water reuse and water harvesting n building design |
| **Nature-based solutions**<br>Restoring and protecting ecosystems, to reduce climate impact | • Urban green spaces: creating parks, green roofs, and urban forests to reduce heat, increase biodiversity, and capture carbon.<br>• Mangrove restoration: to protect coastal areas from storms, erosion, and sea-level rise.<br>• Wetland restoration: to improve water retention, reduce floods, and enhance biodiversity. |
| **Climate-smart agriculture/regenerative farming**<br>Regenerative Farming refers to – farming, including crops, livestock, aquaculture, and agroforestry process combining techniques, technologies and practices that restore soil, water, air, and biodiversity resources, and that foster their ecosystem services. Adapting nature-based farming practices to increase resilience to climate change and regenerate | • Natural, organic, and local inputs<br>• Maximising Biodiversity<br>• Livestock Integration<br>• Minimized Net Greenhouse Gas (GhG) Emissions<br>• Optimized Water and Energy Management<br>• Tree Integration<br>• Minimum Soil Disturbance |

## Annex I Links to additional resources

| Title | Link | Comment/Utility |
|---|---|---|
| **Donor requirements and guidance** | | |
| IFC, Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012) | https://www.ifc.org/en/insights-reports/2012/ifc-performance-standards | Comprehensive standards on environmental and social integration into development projects, upon which the PESS environmental integration framework is based. Guidance material is also available at this link. |
| Green Climate Fund – Environmental and Social Policy | https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/environmental-and-social-policy | Follows IFC procedures, but also has its own guidance and forms |
| Global Affairs Canada – Environmental Integration Process | https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/funding-financement/environmental_integration_process-processus_integration_environnement.aspx?lang=eng | Includes screening tool, guidelines on community development initiatives, legislation etc. |
| ADB Environment Safeguards - A Good Practice Sourcebook Draft Working Document 2012 | https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33739/environment-safeguards-good-practices-sourcebook-draft_0.pdf | Information on ADB ESIA requirements throughout the project cycle. Similar to IFC. ESIAs for Cat B projects are a relatively simple process. |
| ADB Environmental Assessment guidelines 2003 | https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32635/files/environmental-assessment-guidelines.pdf | Comprehensive guidance on content of ESIAs, both detailed (CAT A) and simple (CAT B) |
| **AKF monitoring resources** | | |
| AKF Climate Resilience Programme Framework | AKF Climate Resilience | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AKF Climate Resilience Indicators | Climate Resilience Global Indicator Reference Sheets | |
| **Climate adaptation and resilience** | | |
| A Guiding Toolkit for Increasing Climate Change Resilience - IUCN | https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/import/downloads/iucn_report__3_.pdf | Multiple tools including vulnerability assessments, climate vulnerability and capacity analysis tool, community risk assessments, ecological vulnerability, etc. |
| Global Center on Adaptation | https://adaptationexchange.org/ | Comprehensive hub for information, reports, tools, etc. on climate change adaptation |
| Climate Change Adaptation in Africa - UNDP Synthesis of Experiences and Recommendations, UNDP, GEF, 2018 | https://www.thegef.org/publications/climate-change-adaptation-africa-undp-synthesis-experiences-and-recommendations | Good section on success factors including case studies: p47<br>Section on participatory assessments of adaptation needs p48<br>Great table page 50 of the climate issue and small-scale responses |
| Adapt Now: A Global Call for Leadership on Climate Resilience | https://files.wri.org/s3fs-public/uploads/GlobalCommission_Report_FINAL.pdf | Report authors found that adaptation can produce significant economic returns, as well as numerous social and environmental benefits. The five areas include: early warning systems, climate-resilient infrastructure, improved dryland agriculture, mangrove protection and resilient water resources. These areas represent only a portion of the total investments needed and total benefits available.<br>Contains specific sections on agriculture, water and disasters |
| **Operations** | | |
| Becoming a climate smart organisation – training, CARE | https://careclimatechange.org/academy/courses/becoming-a-climate-smart-organisation/ | Training course – on-line – internet not necessary |
| Adaptation Tool Kit, CARE | https://careclimatechange.org/what-we-do/adaptation/ | Comprehensive tool kit including adaptation good practice checklist; community-based adaptation in practice; climate vulnerability and capacity analysis (CVCA) tool; joint principles for adaptation (CSO Statement); practical guide to participatory scenario planning. |
| Humanitarian Environment Network – Groupe URD | https://www.urd.org/en/network/the-humanitarian-environment-network/ | Fact sheets with varied focus for environmentally sustainable options for organisations including incinerators, ecological cookers, ecological sanitation, waste management, sustainable power and sustainable procurement. |
| Compendium of Good Practices for a Greener Humanitarian Response, The Humanitarian Environment Network 2021 | https://www.urd.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/DOC_EU_ENVIRONMENT_COMPENDIUM_EN_250621.pdf | This compendium provides examples of 12 environmentally friendly practices that have already been successfully implemented by organizations.' |

| **Environmental screening/ assessment** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Environmental Stewardship Tool, Catholic Relief Services | https://efom.crs.org/environmental-stewardship-tool/ | The Environmental Stewardship Tool (EST) is intended to enhance programme quality and improve the accountability of humanitarian and development programming (namely in Food Security and Livelihoods, DRR, Education, Health, Shelter/Settlements and WASH sectors) to improve, rather than degrade the natural environment. Useful as it generates an assessment with guidelines on how to implement suggestions based on the assessment |
| The Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool (NEAT+) | https://www.eecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/NEAT-Reference-Guidance-_FINAL.pdf | This comprehensive environmental screening focusses on emergency and recovery operations. The NEAT+ allows humanitarian actors to quickly identify issues of environmental concern before designing longer-term emergency or recovery interventions. The NEAT+ gives organizations a snapshot of environmental vulnerabilities in their operations and highlights environmental risks associated with specific activities. |
| Environmental Impact Toolkit Report, MSF Medicines San Frontiers/ Doctors without Borders, 2019 | https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5c518d294eddecf7a88ee8f7/t/5d2bee111f15b70001b31915/1563160101897/MSF+Environmental+Impact+Toolkit+TIC+Jul+14+final.pdf | Reader friendly, thorough and comprehensive tool kit for identifying and mitigating environmental impacts |
| **Nature-based Solutions** | | |
| Nature-based solutions for adapting to water-related climate risks OECD, 2020 | https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/2257873d-en.pdf?expires=1629302575&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=4D75280953964C57B9F6B14FA29BB0F1 | Nature based solutions for responding to climate change including concept, technical details and case studies |
| World Bank and World Resources Institute, Integrating Green and Gray: Creating Next Generation Infrastructure, World Bank, Washington, DC, 2019 | https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/ddda3ed0-096e-59dd-a25d-3de884254eba | In this report from the World Bank and World Resources Institute, both organizations are calling for green infrastructure, such as mangroves and wetlands, to play a bigger role in traditional infrastructure planning. Integrating nature into mainstream infrastructure systems can produce lower cost and more resilient services. |
| World Bank, 2021. A Catalogue of Nature-based Solutions for Urban Resilience. Washington, D.C. World Bank Group | https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/c33e226c-2fbb-5e11-8c21-7b711ecbc725 | While focussed on urban settings this document presents some excellent explanations, diagrams and examples of NbS, many of which could be adapted to both urban and rural settings. |

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| IUCN, 2020. IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions lists the Criteria and Indicators<br>IUCN, 2020. Guidance for using the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions : first edition | https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/49070<br>https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/49071<br><br>For AKF staff – available via NbS section of Environment and Climate Platform | The Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions was developed through public consultation with over 800 practitioners and experts from more than 100 countries. The result is a robust framework that helps increase the impact and scale of Nature-based Solutions. This framework consists of 8 criteria with 28 associated indicators with guiding questions that help the user assess and improve their solution. The IUCN Global Standard also functions as a tool for funding agencies, policymakers and other stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of interventions. |
| **WASH** | | |
| WASH Climate Resilient Development, UNICEF and GWP 2017 | https://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/about-gwp/publications/unicef-gwp/gwp_unicef_strategic_framework_web_artwork.pdf<br><br>Monitoring technical brief: https://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/about-gwp/publications/unicef-gwp/gwp_unicef_monitoring-and-evaluation-brief.pdf | Contains lots of great technical briefs incl. M and E and Risk assessment for WASH |
| WASH framework for climate resilience (university of Bristol) | https://www.nature.com/articles/s41545-021-00130-5 | This is a simple, multi-dimensional framework for assessing the resilience of rural and small-town water and sanitation services in LMICs |
| The Water Resilience Assessment Framework | https://pacinst.org/publication/water-resilience-assessment-framework/ | Allows practitioners to develop common measurable goals and outcomes for stakeholder and resilience planning. The Water Resilience Assessment Framework consists of four key steps: visualizing the system; developing a resilience strategy; testing the resilience strategy; and evaluating. |
| WHO climate resilient water safety planning | https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241512794 | WSPs are risk assessment and management tools, so a CR-WSP pays particular attention to risks due to CC. Such as increases in droughts and floods, and sometimes water quality parameters (e.g. turbidity) that can then be planned for. The report has case studies from Netherlands, Australia, Nepal, Tanzania an, Ethiopia and Bangladesh |
| **Disaster Risk Reduction** | | |
| Unbreakable: Building the Resilience of the Poor in the Face of Natural Disasters, WB, 2017 | https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25335/211003ovEN.pdf | Natural disaster risk and losses are measured using a metric that can capture their overall effects on poor and nonpoor people. The report uses a consistent framework to assess traditional approaches to reducing disaster risk (such as building |

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| | | dikes or reinforcing building regulations) and strengthening resilience |
| **Education** | | |
| Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development (2015-2019) UNESCO | https://en.unesco.org/gap/goals | Incorporating education into sustainable development |
| Five Ways That Education Systems Can Support Girls in the Face of Climate Change Today | https://www.cgdev.org/blog/five-ways-education-systems-can-support-girls-face-climate-change-today | Makes the link between how climate change, through impacts such as internal displacement, food insecurity, conflict, including age- and gender-based violence, psychosocial harm, and damage to school buildings and transport routes, can impact the educational opportunities of girls and boys. |
| A new green learning agenda - Approaches to quality education for climate action, Brookings, 2020 | https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Brookings-Green-Learning-FINAL.pdf | Presents a framework for conceptualizing the green skills needed to catalyse both technical and social transformation, and a tool for considering three approaches to quality education for climate action. |
| **Health** | | |
| WHO guidance for climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities, 2020 | https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240012226 | This guidance document provides a set of suggested interventions, along the lines of four fundamental requirements for providing safe and quality care in the context of climate change: (1) the health workforce; (2) water, sanitation, hygiene and health care waste management; (3) sustainable energy services; and (4) Infrastructure, technologies and products. |
| Towards Climate Resilient and Environmentally Sustainable Health Care Facilities | https://research-information.bris.ac.uk/ws/portalfiles/portal/263050330/Full_text_PDF_final_published_version_.pdf | Includes good overview of practical interventions for both climate resilience and environmental sustainability |
| Prediction of viruses including cholera under climate change | https://vibrio-prediction-ufl.hub.arcgis.com/ | Information hub including risk maps, risk prediction etc under changing climate conditions |
| **Gender Equality** | | |
| Gender and Climate Change, UNDP – Training Modules | https://www.undp.org/publications/gender-and-climate-change | UNDP presents updated versions of 12 training modules and issue briefs on gender dimensions of climate change covering a range of themes and sectors. These resources include a general overview and discussions on adaptation and disaster risk reduction, agriculture and food security, sustainable energy, climate finance, and REDD+ under the new development and climate change frameworks, such as the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. |
| Gender and Climate change Guidelines and Toolkits, UNFCCC | https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/resources/guidelines-or-other-tools-for-integrating-gender-considerations-into- | Comprehensive list of guidelines and tools for gender and climate integration in a wide variety of sectors including IT, climate smart finance, clean energy , agriculture, forestry, |

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| | climate-change-related-activities-under-the-convention | |
| Gender Equality and Climate Resilience - Foundations for water, sanitation and hygiene for all, WaterAid, 2023 | https://washmatters.wateraid.org/sites/g/files/jkxoof256/files/gender-equality-and-climate-resilience-foundations-for-water-sanitation-and-hygiene-for-all_0.pdf | This report sets out the key interlinkages between gender equality, climate change and WASH systems; highlights three key opportunities; and identifies four approaches that can be combined to address them. |
| **Stakeholder Engagement** | | |
| World Bank Environmental and Social Framework." World Bank, 2016 | https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/837721522762050108-0290022018/original/ESFFramework.pdf | The ESF supports green, resilient and inclusive development by strengthening protections for people and the environment and making important advances in areas such as labor, inclusion and non-discrimination, gender, climate change, biodiversity, community health and safety, and stakeholder engagement. It uses a risk-based and proportionate approach that applies increased oversight and resources to complex projects and allows for greater responsiveness to changes in project circumstances through adaptive risk management and stakeholder engagement. It promotes integrated environmental and social risk management. |
| **Agriculture** | | |
| Climate-smart agriculture and the Sustainable Development Goals, FAO, 2019 | http://www.fao.org/3/ca6043en/CA6043EN.pdf | Includes specific section on climate resilience |
| **Country-level climate data** | | |
| National Adaptation Plan global network | https://napglobalnetwork.org/about/ | Network supporting countries to implement their NAPS. Lots of resources and support for countries. |
| Country Learning strategies for tackling climate change (UNESCO) | https://www.uncclearn.org/country-projects/ | Some countries have a National CC Learning Strategy or an Action on Climate Empowerment (ACE) Strategy. |
| World Bank country climate risk profiles | https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country-profiles | Many from FH countries. Excellent and contain sections on health, water, agriculture etc. along with adaptation frameworks |
| UINFCC Nationally determined contributions (NDC) registry | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/Pages/All.aspx | Includes NDCs for all countries |
| Green Climate Fund | https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries | Profiles of each country. Includes info on projects, early warning systems etc. |
| National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) | https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-programmes-of-action/napas-received | NAPAs provide a process for the LDCs to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs with regard to adaptation to climate change. NAPAs have been submitted by over 50 countries |

## Annex J AKFC environmental guidelines

The following Environmental Guidelines developed by AKFC provide sector-specific technical information for environmental assessments in a wide variety of sectors and small-scale enterprises typically supported by AKF. Each guideline lists possible negative environmental impacts associated with a specific sector or type of activity, and suggested mitigation measures. All guidelines are downloadable here.

**Introductions to key themes**

1. Introduction to integrated pest management
2. Introduction to integrated water resource management
3. Introduction to occupational health and safety
4. Introduction to safe handling of hazardous materials

**Environmental Guidelines for projects frequently supported by AKFC partners**

5. Environmental Guidelines for Building Projects Using Asbestos
6. Environmental Guidelines for Small Scale Enterprises
7. Environmental Guidelines for Food Processing
8. Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Health Care Facilities
9. Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Water and Sanitation Projects
10. Environmental Guidelines for Low Volume Road Construction
11. Environmental Guidelines for Small Scale Hydro-Electric Plants
12. Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Irrigation Projects
13. Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Dryland Agriculture
14. Environmental Guidelines for Community Forestry
15. Environmental Guidelines for Raising Livestock /Animal Husbandry
16. Environmental Guidelines for Building Construction

**Environmental Guidelines for common types of small-scale enterprises**

17. Environmental Guidelines for aquaculture
18. Environmental Guidelines for fishing
19. Environmental Guidelines for leather processing
20. Environmental Guidelines for metal finishing, electroplating & coating operations
21. Environmental Guidelines for small-scale mining
22. Environmental Guidelines for charcoal brick production and sales
23. Environmental Guidelines for wood processing and furniture manufacturing
24. Environmental Guidelines for car repairs
25. Environmental Guidelines for glass making and ceramics
26. Environmental Guidelines for recycling/re-manufacture of computers and other electronics
27. Environmental Guidelines for recycling batteries, paper
28. Environmental Guidelines for production of secondary products through recycled plastic
29. Environmental Guidelines for brick and tile making
30. Environmental Guidelines for small-scale foundries
31. Environmental Guidelines for paint and printing shops and photo processing
32. Environmental Guidelines for food processing
33. Environmental Guidelines for textiles manufacturing and finishing
34. Environmental Guidelines for the production of handicrafts from threatened resources
35. Environmental Guidelines for piecework (e.g., looming, basket weaving, textiles, cigarettes)
36. Environmental Guidelines for small-scale motorized transportation such as auto-rickshaws
37. Environmental Guidelines for production/packaging of chemicals, pesticides and soaps
38. Environmental Guidelines for the use of pesticides