

Assessing and Addressing Container Site Issues

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WWF/US

IN SUPPORT OF THE GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER

Two Topics

- ▶ NEAT+, as an assessment tool
- ▶ Green Recovery and Reconstruction Training Toolkit (GRRT for short) as options to address needs

Key Concepts

- ▶ Most, if not all, issues in container sites are related to the environment – in their cause or in their solution
- ▶ Most solutions can be community-based and use a livelihoods support approach
- ▶ Turkiye has a lot of intellectual capital for use in creating solutions

NEAT+ environmental screening tool

GOAL

To **enhance the quality & accountability** of humanitarian programming through quick **identification and prediction of key environmental impacts**

WHO

- **Humanitarian actors** with limited or no environmental expertise
- **Project officers** with decision making responsibilities

WHEN

At the earlier stage of project design after the life saving needs are met- can be used for running projects as well

WHERE

Both at the project site and remotely



Rural NEAT+

Is your project taking place in a camp or rural setting?
The Rural NEAT+ is available for download here in French, English, and Spanish. The zip file will contain all of the information necessary to get you started using either Excel or Kobo Toolbox to complete the analysis.

[Download here](#) →



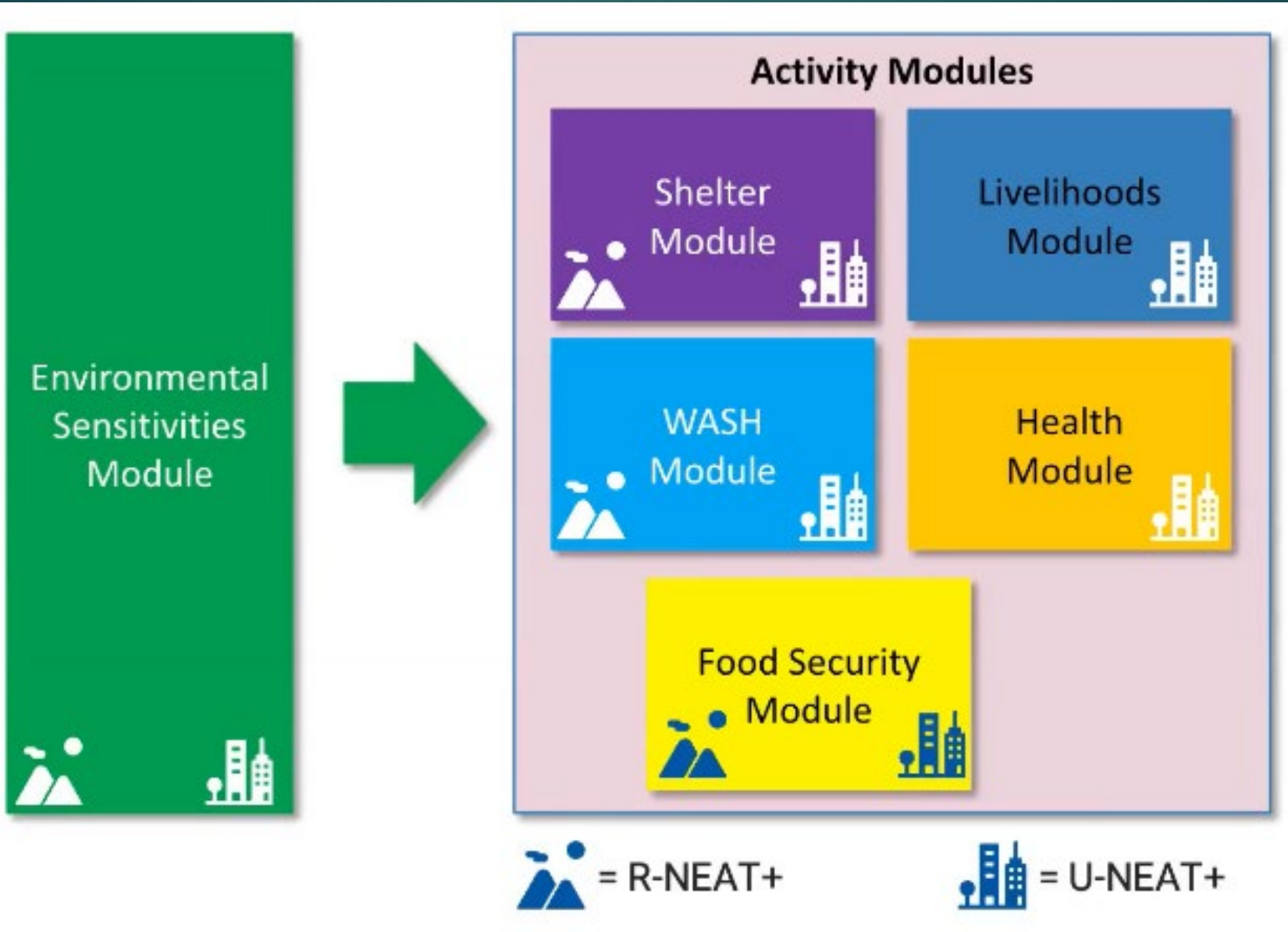
Urban NEAT+

The Urban NEAT+ has been developed to address the needs of humanitarian operations in urban settings. Once an initial Environmental Sensitivity module survey has been completed, users can proceed with one or more of the optional sectoral activity modules. You can access the U-NEAT+, create an account, and share your findings all within the browser application.

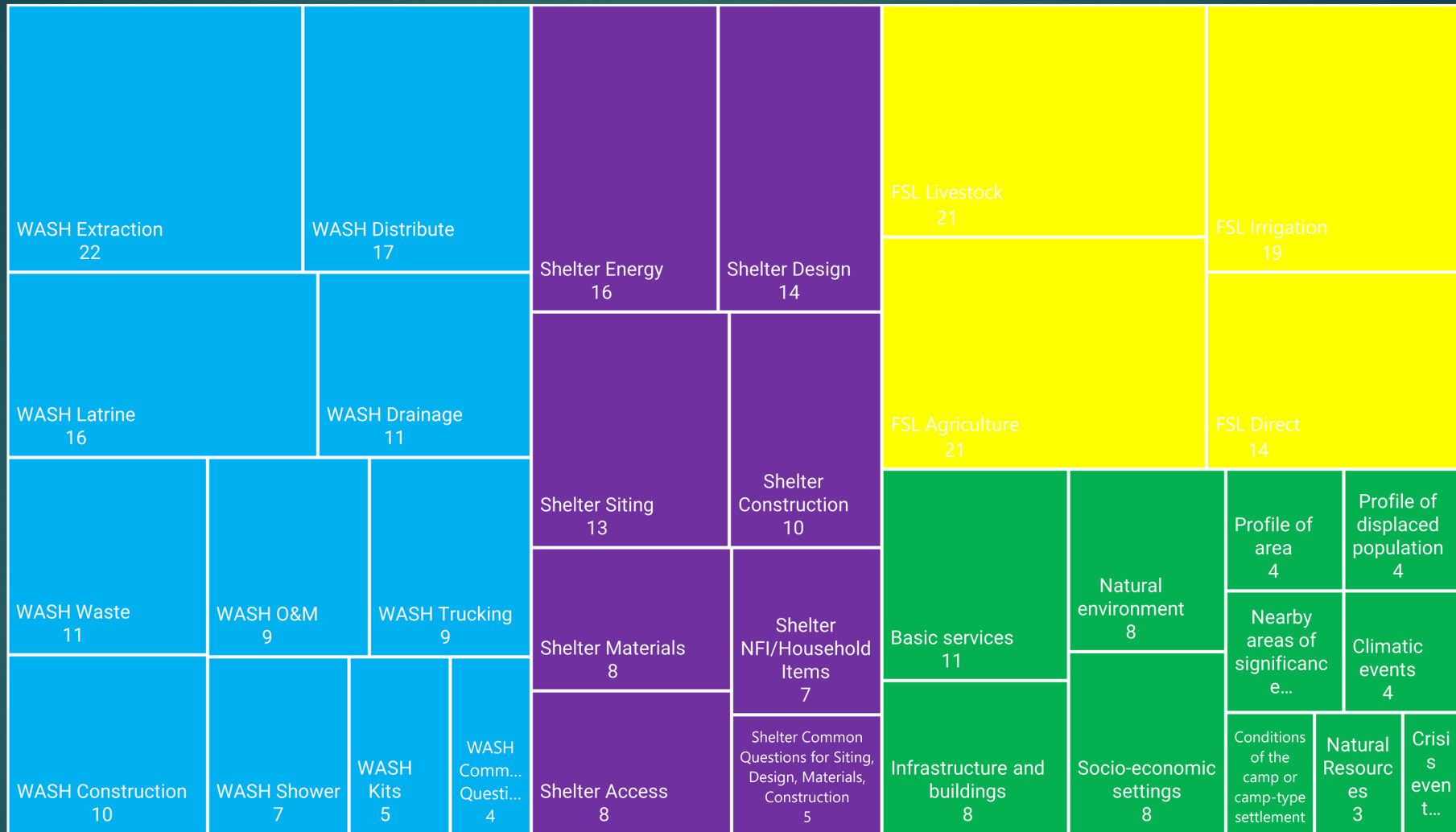
[Access it here](#) →



NEAT+ structure



■ Environmental Sensitivity
 ■ Shelter
 ■ WASH
 ■ Food Security



Environmental Sensitivity Analysis



Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool

Assessment of: Group A Saint Chaung	Date of Assessment: 26-Sep-19
Location: Saintchaung, Kayin State, Hpa-an Township	Assessment completed by: Steev
Organisation completing assessment: NRC	Country: Myanmar

Issues of High Concern	Issues of Medium Concern	Issues of Lower Concern
The environment has high biodiversity value. Vulnerable and/or rare flora and fauna may be at risk.	The environment has fragile ecosystems. Loss of biodiversity may be an issue.	There may be a weakened or poor governance system. There may be low capacity for environmental management.
The community may be close to a protected/conservation area. There may be legal/social implications.	Indoor air pollution, caused by poor ventilation and cooking/heating, may be an issue.	The environment has a low regenerative capacity. The effects of land and soil degradation are more significant.
There are areas of high cultural significance. This can threaten social cohesion.	This area may be at risk of soil erosion from water.	
The community may have a high dependency on the natural environment. This can threaten livelihoods and social cohesion.	This area may be at risk of storm surges and/or coastal erosion.	
Rates of deforestation may exceed regeneration capabilities. Deforestation may be a risk.	Natural resources may be scarce and in high demand. This can lead to social conflict.	
The water sources may be vulnerable to contamination. Water quality may be an issue.	There may be high and/or unsustainable rates of extraction of resources from the local environment.	
There is low capacity to manage solid waste. Environmental sanitation and disease transmission may be an issue.		

- ❖ **Sensitivity analysis results are structured around five broad categories**
1. Affected Communities
 2. Impacts on Biodiversity
 3. Pressure on Natural Resources
 4. Pollution and Environmental Degradation
 5. Environmental Hazard

Low capacity to manage solid waste

Additional Information

Unmanaged solid waste can have significant health and environmental implications. Solid waste is often host to harmful pathogens, and is also a breeding ground for insect and rodents, carriers of disease. Unmanaged solid waste can contaminate soils, surface waters and groundwater. Women are most likely to manage solid, water, and household waste, which can pose serious health risks if mismanaged. Contaminated water can also drain into streams and other surface water, which is used for washing, cleaning and bathing increasing risk of further contamination among women and children.

Mitigation Tips

- Complete WASH activity module of the NEAT+
- Identify local waste management solutions
- Organize waste management within the camp/area
- Identify local/regional facilities for hazardous waste
- Share information on best waste management practices and raise awareness of negative/dangerous practices (e.g. burning plastic)
- At a minimum, provide separate dump points for organic and inorganic waste
- Identify ways to improve solid waste management (e.g. inventory of waste fractions, sorting, composting, recycling, reusing)
- Ensure that there is no low temperature plastic waste burning
- Ensure that areas used for waste burial/management are not used for other purposes (e.g. gardening)
- Ensure that there is an appropriate distance between latrines and water points
- In areas subject to flooding, opt for “elevated VIP” latrines as opposed to “ground-dug” latrines

Activity module results

Latrine design

IFAT+ERR Research 2023

Environmental Concerns	Environmental Sensitivity	Potential Activity Impact	Potential Environmental Risk
Key environmental concerns			
There is low capacity to manage sewerage and fecal sludge. Environmental sanitation may be an issue.	Low	Null	Low
The water sources may be vulnerable to contamination. Water quality may be an issue.	Low	Low	Low
Other environmental concerns			
The water resources may have a low regenerative capacity. Water scarcity may be an issue.	High	High	High
The environment has a low regenerative capacity. The effects of land and soil degradation are more significant.	High	Low	Medium
Mitigation Tips			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site wastewater reuse should be utilized in order to reduce water consumption as well as the amount of wastewater generated. This also reduces risks of vector transmission through water stagnation. Household systems can be designed to collect water from showers and basins, and repurpose this for toilets or agricultural activities. Construction materials can consume non-renewable or low-regenerative capacity natural resources. Material lifecycle, from extraction to disposal, should be considered - the initial design should promote future recycling, reusing or repurposing. Materials selection could be diversified to minimize dependencies on a single source. 			
Additional Resources			
Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management (SSWM) Platform			Link
The SSWM Toolbox provides best practice guidance to humanitarian practitioners in planning, implementing and sustaining water, sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions in different humanitarian settings.			

Resources & Support

- ▶ **NEAT+ www.neatplus.org**
- ▶ **YouTube Three part, hands on, 30-minute, training:**
 - ▶ Part One: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HCAliVcYdNA>
 - ▶ Part Two: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XLWQHqR7v9Q>
 - ▶ Part Three: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zS4Ahbzr8pU>
- ▶ **GSC Green Team and ECoP :**
 - ▶ EnvironmentOperations@sheltercluster.org
- ▶ **Resources:**
 - ▶ Türkiye response environment page:
<https://sheltercluster.org/turkiye-earthquake-2023/pages/environment>

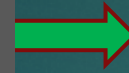
Green Recovery and Reconstruction Training Toolkit

- ▶ “designed to increase awareness and knowledge of environmentally responsible disaster response approaches”
- ▶ **Better yet** – provides numerous examples of how to reduce negative environmental impacts at community scale





Arranging and rearranging sites to incorporate environmental considerations



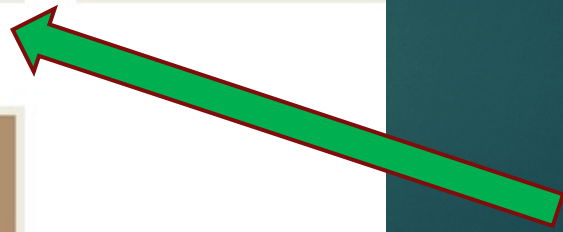
Water and Sanitation are often the most pressing issues in a site.



Hazards continue – weather, flooding, heat



Constructed containers, yes. But there will be a lot of other constructing going on.



Expanded livelihoods empower recovery



Walk the walk!



What More?

- GSC Green Team and ECoP :
 - EnvironmentOperations@sheltercluster.org
- Environment and Disaster Management Program, WWF/US and the HelpDesk
 - ▶ <https://envirodm.org/>
- Resources:
 - Türkiye response environment page:
<https://sheltercluster.org/turkiye-earthquake-2023/pages/environment>
 - **Guidance on integrating green spaces and green shading into settlements and container cities**

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Turk NEAT+ GRT Presentation
5/12/2023

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