

Tools for Environment Concerns in Recovery

1. Post –Crisis Assessment and Environment:

- **HIT:** The objective of the Hazard Identification Tool (HIT) is to alert the UN Country Team after the natural disaster to potential secondary risks posed by large infrastructure and industrial facilities containing hazardous materials located in the affected area. This information can be shared with local and national authorities. Any actual secondary risk should be addressed at the earliest possible stage.
- **Flash Environmental Assessment Tool (FEAT):** The FEAT provides a rapid scan to identify the most acute environmental issues immediately following the occurrence of a natural disaster. FEAT focuses primarily on the acute issues arising from released chemicals. It also provides general indications of the type of impacts to be expected from physical occurrences, such as erosion of fertile soil and salt water intrusion. As part of the FEAT, an desktop screening
- **Emergency Waste Management Guidelines:** The Guidelines, developed by OCHA and the UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit, provides advice to emergency response actors on good waste management practices - including initial clearance, storage and disposal.
- **Strategic Assessment (SA):** The SA provides the means for undertaking an integrated response and allows senior decision makers to determine the appropriate form of United Nations engagement. It does not aim to repeat previous assessments or validate ongoing programmes, but to indicate possibilities for the United Nations to maximize coherence, focus and impact. *Eg. Central African Republic*
- **Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) and Post-Conflict Needs Assessments (PCNAs):** PDNAs and PCNAs are joint UN-EC-World Bank missions conducted to produce a common post-crisis assessment report by using sectoral PDNA methodologies developed by specialized agencies (such as UNEP, for the environment). They aim to identify priority areas and financial requirements needed for post-crisis recovery and reconstruction. *Eg. PCNA: Georgia in September 2008, PDNA: Haiti in October 2008*



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- **Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment (PCEA)** UNEP uses PCEAs to provide an objective scientific assessment of the environmental situation in a country after a conflict. They aim to inform the general public on environmental risks associated with the conflict, and to provide guidance to governments on priority issues to be addressed. *Example: Sudan*
- **Joint Damages Losses and Needs Assessments** Joint Damages Losses and Needs Assessments (JDLNAs): joint assessment generally led by the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR), which specifically aims to identify recovery needs and quantify them.

2. Post-Crisis Recovery and Environment

- **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):** The purpose of an SEA is to ensure that environmental consequences of plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption. Public and environmental authorities give their opinion and all results are integrated and taken into account in the course of the planning procedure. After the adoption of the plan or programme the public is informed about the decision and the way in which it was made. In the case of likely significant trans-boundary effects, the affected Member State and its public are informed and have the possibility to make comments, which are also integrated into the national decision making process. *Eg. Indonesia*
- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** EIA procedures ensure that environmental consequences of projects are identified and assessed before authorisation is given. The public can give its opinion and all results are taken into account in the authorization procedure of the project. The public is informed of the decision afterwards.
- **State of Environment reporting (SoE):** The State of the Environment (SoE) refers to the prevailing conditions of the region from two perspectives: bio-physical and socio-economic conditions and trends. Ideally an SoE report will seek to address: emerging issues in the region; present environmental status and trends; existing policy responses at national, subregional, and regional level; future perspectives based on the past and present trends of different development patterns; and recommended policy action. SoE reporting will target



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grass-roots to high-level decision makers.

- **Common Country Assessment (CCA)** As defined by the General Assembly, the CCA is the common instrument of the United Nations system to analyse the national development situation and identify key development issues. Both a process and a product, the CCA takes into account national priorities, with a focus on the MDGs and the other commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and international conferences, summits and conventions. *Examples: Afghanistan, Sudan*

Source: Reducing Risk through Environment in Recovery Operations

http://irp.onlinesolutionsltd.net/assets/meetings_trainings/irf2009/BGdoc_Reducing_Risk.pdf