UPDATE REPORT ON THE STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT 3 YEARS ON

Declaration of Commitment by Humanitarian Organisations on Climate Change, launched in December 2020

Figure 1: Photo of a refugee camp in Iraq, showing the waste from humanitarian interventions. Source: Groupe URD, 2015

REH

Réseau
Environnement
Humanitaire

THE REH - RÉSEAU ENVIRONNEMENT HUMANITAIRE

Faced with the urgency and seriousness of climate and environmental challenges, the Humanitarian Environment Network (REH) works to improve understanding and awareness of these issues among francophone humanitarian and development actors, and supports them in adopting more environmentally-friendly practices. It has over 200 members, including around thirty organisations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACF ....Action Contre la Faim

ADEME ....Agency for Ecological Transition

ALIMA ....Alliance for International Medical Action

CAA .... Climate Action Accelerator

CCD ....Climate and Development Commission

CEDRIG ....Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance

ICRC.. International Committee of the Red Cross

COP ....Conference of the Parties

CVCA ....Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

WEEE .... Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

DG ECHO......................Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations

EST..Environmental Stewardship Tool

IFRC ....International Federation of the Red Cross

FSL.. Food Security and Livelihoods

GHG .... Greenhouse Gas

IPCC...Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

HI .... Handicap International/Humanity & Inclusion

KPI ....Key Performance Indicator

MEAE ....Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs

MER .... Minimum Environmental Requirements

MEAL.. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning

NEAT ....Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool

NGO ....Non-Governmental Organisation

RAC...Réseau Action Climat/Climate Action Network

REH ....Réseau Environnement Humanitaire

SIF..Secours Islamique Français

WASH .... Water Sanitation and Hygiene

INTRODUCTION

In 2020, 10 humanitarian organisations (NGOs and *think tanks*)[1] signed the Statement of Commitment on Climate by Humanitarian Organisations, thereby making five commitments to **reduce the environmental footprint of their actions and better adapt to climate change**. Since then, three new organisations[2] have signed the Statement. **Three years after its launch, where do the NGOs stand?** This report assesses the progress made on the commitments, identifying the challenges and opportunities faced by NGOs in meeting their dual objectives. More broadly, the report should be of benefit to the international aid sector as a whole as the challenges organisations face are often the same.

PROGRESS WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL AID SECTOR

Though the international aid sector aims to provide assistance to vulnerable people, NGOs still often conduct operations in a way that contributes to climate change and environmental degradation, which primarily affect the most disadvantaged. As is the case for the whole of society, NGOs need to change in order to respect their commitment to "do no harm", in a context where climate change is causing more and more humanitarian crises.

Aware of these issues, the international aid sector has recently made a number of commitments, with the Statement of Commitment on Climate by Humanitarian Organisations, signed by 13 NGOs since the National Humanitarian Conference (CNH) organised in Paris in December 2020, and more widely through the Climate and Environment Charter, initiated in May 2021 by the ICRC and the IFRC, and signed by more than 360 organisations worldwide. In the same vein, donors have also made commitments through the Donors' Statement on Climate and the Environment, signed by 24 European countries and supported by the European Union. The different stakeholders in the international aid sector have therefore begun to accept their responsibilities and are making commitments to reduce their environmental footprint.

CONCRETE, QUANTIFIED COMMITMENTS

The Statement of Commitment on Climate by Humanitarian Organisations is ambitious, but consistent with the IPCC's recommendations. It includes quantified targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions: **-30% by 2025 and -50% by 2030**[3]. There is therefore **significant political will** to tackle climate and environmental issues, not only through the programmes implemented, but also within the organisations themselves.

The Statement includes five commitments which will require **concrete action and resources** on the part of NGOs. The signatories have to:

1. **Measure** their impact: measure the environmental and carbon impact of their actions on a regular basis.
2. **Reduce** their carbon footprint: by setting a reduction target in line with IPCC recommendations to halve emissions by 2030 and by at least 30% by 2025[4] .
3. **Adapt** humanitarian action to new environmental and climatic challenges:
   - Include the analysis of climate and environmental risks into all actions and encourage the implementation of prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures where appropriate.
   - Reduce negative impacts and promote humanitarian and development actions that have a positive impact on the environment and climate.
   - Develop and call on local expertise in line with the Grand Bargain's commitments on localisation.
4. **Communicate**: make this information public as soon as it is available, and on an annual basis.

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[1] *Action Contre la Faim, ACTED, ALIMA, CARE France, Electriciens Sans Frontières, Groupe URD, Médecins du Monde, Première Urgence Internationale, Secours Islamique France, Solidarités International.*
[2] *GRET, Humanité et Inclusion, Fondation Terre des hommes.*
[3] *In reality, the written commitment lacks precision. Certain elements (reference date and nature of the reduction) need to be specified later by the signatories.*
[4] *Ibid*

5. Get other players **on board** to raise the bar:
    - Raise awareness among as many employees as possible about the major impact of climate and environmental crises on the most vulnerable, based on the means available.
    - Contribute to the development of an environmental and climate charter for the entire sector.

STATEMENT UPDATE AFTER 1 YEAR

In accordance with Commitment 4, and in order to enable other players in the sector to make commitments and take concrete action to reduce their environmental footprint, the signatories assessed the progress they have made on their commitments three years after the publication of the Statement. An initial update was carried out in 2021, but it was not broken down by commitment and it did not include any figures. It was a general statement about the progress made. However, difficulties and needs had already been identified, particularly in relation to three constraints:

1. NGOs do not have **sufficient resources** (human, material, financial) to fully commit to this significant change in their practices, at a time when the number of people in need of humanitarian aid reached a record level in 2022.
2. NGOs are faced with **timeframes that do** not always allow them to take long-term considerations into account (the urgency of humanitarian crises, project and donor timetables and procedures).
3. NGOs still lack **tools** (a consolidated database of emissions factors, methodological guides) and **solutions** (on local markets, or to reduce indirect emissions, etc.). They also have to consider the various environmental issues in a holistic way (for example, providing solar pumping to avoid greenhouse gas emissions without depleting the water table) and sometimes arbitrate between them (to avoid deforestation, should they provide people with liquefied petroleum gas and thus emit greenhouse gases?), always with the primary objective of meeting the vital needs of the people they are helping.

It had already been established that NGOs needed support if they were to meet the ecological ambitions of the entire sector. First of all, **dedicated financial support** was needed to allow them to invest **in both human and technical resources**. This first point underlined the need for donors to revise their project and supplier selection procedures to include environmental conditions. Shortly afterwards, in March 2022, DG ECHO published its Minimum Environmental Requirements (MER) at the first European Humanitarian Forum (EHF), to be applied from 2023. And local players were seen as a key link in the ecological transformation of the sector.

The press release published in 2021 ended with these words:

> "While NGOs are pooling their forces to meet this challenge, there is a risk that the signatory NGOs will remain powerless if they are not supported by all the players in the sector. Signing this Statement of Commitment is therefore a courageous decision which sends a strong message, firstly to all their teams, but more broadly to the international aid community. We must continue to take action and mobilise to bring about this transformation. Together, we have a duty to rally and inspire our peers, our partners and our donors, and to work together to bring about positive change towards greater respect for the environment".

So where do the signatories stand three years on?

METHODOLOGY

To carry out this update, an online questionnaire was developed by the REH secretariat and reviewed with the REH Steering Committee at the Steering Committee seminar in July 2023. The questionnaire was sent at the beginning of September to the people mandated within the REH by the 13 signatory organisations, who had one month to reply. The respondents were the representatives of each organisation within the REH, and all the signatories completed the form (thanks to them!). The responses to the form were anonymised, except when certain organisations wished to have certain publications shown.

The questionnaire included both qualitative and quantitative questions, in order to assess each organisation's progress in relation to the Statement's five commitments. No answers were compulsory, which may explain the different response rates for the different questions. This questionnaire may be used again in the future to enable comparisons to be made over time.
The questionnaire has been attached in full in the Appendix.

The results of the questionnaire were then presented to the signatories at a meeting. As a result, a joint analysis of the results was carried out and a number of ideas were put forward, which are presented in the Interpreting the results section of this document.

The questionnaire and its analysis have certain **limitations** that must be taken into account. Firstly, the questionnaire was **declarative**. As a result, the results and analysis only show what the respondents chose to declare. For example, all the signatory organisations are members of the REH, but not all of them mention the work they do with the REH. In addition, signatory organisations demonstrate **different levels of progress** on environmental and climate issues, which can make comparison between signatories rather complex. There may also be a **social desirability bias** in the signatories' responses. Finally, some questions were interpreted and understood differently by respondents, especially as the **questionnaire was quite long, which** may also be a limitation.

RESULTS

OVERVIEW

10 organisations stated that they had a strategy for reducing their environmental footprint. Groupe URD, HI, GRET, SIF, CARE International, ALIMA, Tdh and ACF shared links to their strategies.
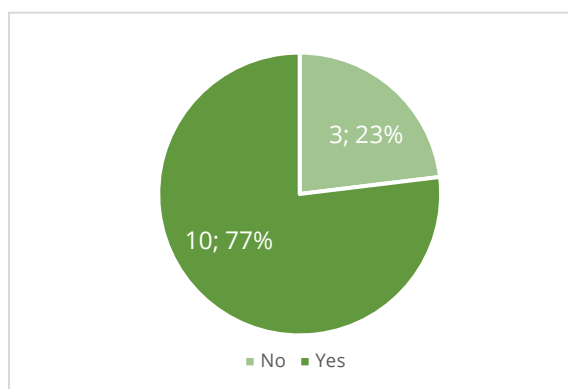

Figure 1. Responses for "Does your organisation have an established strategy for reducing its environmental footprint" (n=13)
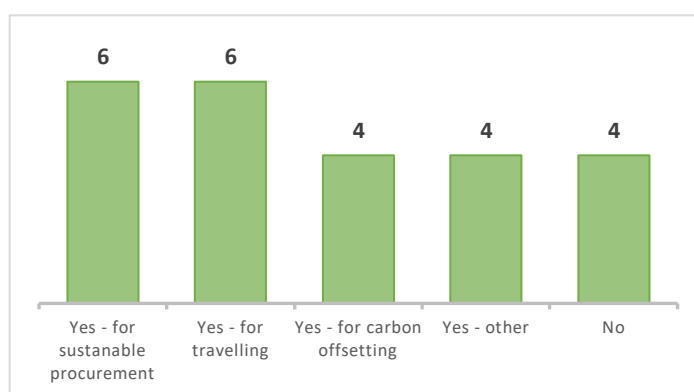

Figure 2. Responses to "Do you have in-house environmental procedures" (n=13, multiple answers possible). Other: "eco-responsible practice sheets, waste management and recycling, advocacy, travel, internal accounting of project emissions, energy management policy".

Some organisations have also developed guides so that their field teams can draft their own strategies. Several of them mentioned that they were about to implement their strategies, in particular:

- With regards to **travel**, the following measures have been taken by certain organisations:
  o No short-haul flights if a low-carbon alternative of less than 6 hours is possible;
  o No stopovers if possible and financially acceptable;
  o Organisation of an in-house seminar every other year;
  o A system for pooling travel, favouring long-term assignments in order to combine several projects at the same time.
- On **purchases**:
  o Standard forms containing the information required for an environmental quality assessment;
  o Responsible Purchasing Charter;
  o At head office: systematic purchase of reconditioned digital products;
  o Purchasing that is guided by the principle of sobriety.

Almost all the signatories are working internally to develop policies or guides to implement their commitments.
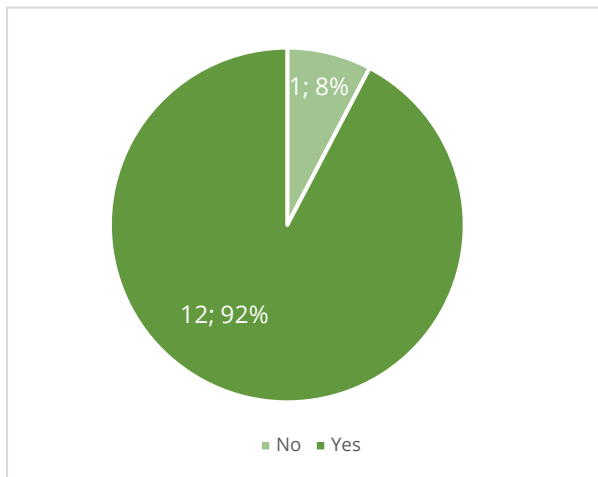
Figure 3. Responses to "Do you have HR dedicated to reducing the environmental footprint" (n=13)
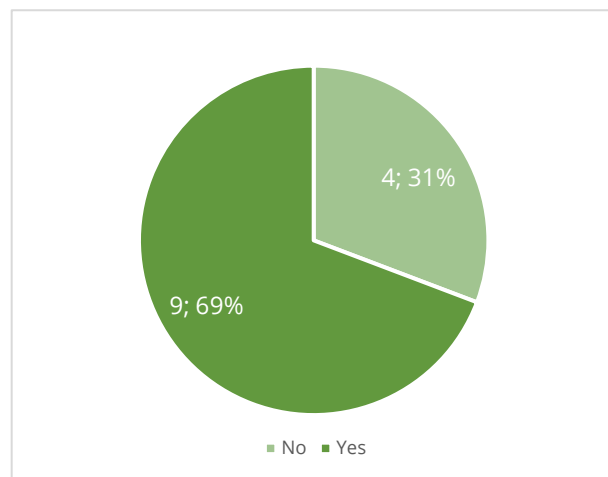

Figure 4: Responses to "Do you have HR dedicated to adaptation/resilience issues" (n=13)

In terms of human resources (HR), the graphs above show that **most organisations have staff to address issues of mitigation/reduction of their environmental footprint** (12), but one still does not. Fewer organisations have HR for adaptation and resilience issues (9). **In 6 organisations, there is only one member of staff for mitigation or adaptation issues.** Finally, 3 organisations have trainees and/or work-study students who are responsible for these issues. The HR are either at management, logistics or operations level.

3 organisations mentioned the support of other departments/colleagues and/or internal working groups involved in the reflection process. In the long term, several organisations mentioned **the need to integrate environmental and climate issues throughout the organisation's different departments.**
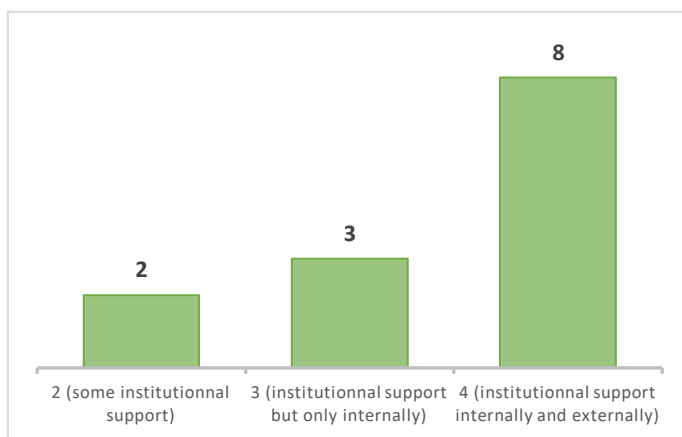

Figure 5: Responses to "How would you rate the institutional support within your organisation" (n=13)

The majority of respondents (8) gave their organisation's institutional support the highest score (4), reflecting internal and external support for environmental and climate issues. 4 organisations mentioned long-standing institutional support. 3 organisations emphasised the support of their board of directors.

Overall, the respondents emphasised that the management teams support and sometimes play a leading role in environmental and climate issues.

However, more support is expected in the following areas:
- The need for more HR;
- Middle management needs to be more involved;
- The need to achieve concrete results internally before taking the issue externally.

One organisation mentioned that its **environment-climate team was attached to senior management, which is a major advantage**: "As the team is placed under the strategic supervision of the Deputy CEO, its work is directly supported by top management, both internally and externally".

COMMITMENT 1: MEASURE OUR IMPACT

The signatories have undertaken to:
Measure the environmental and carbon impacts of our actions on a regular basis.

CARBON FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT

Figure 6: Responses to the question "Have you carried out your carbon footprint assessment?"
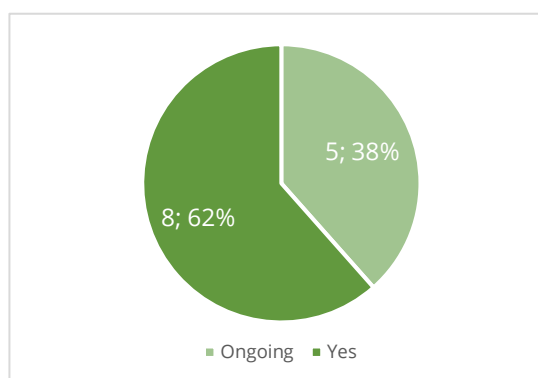
All the signatory organisations have started to carry out their carbon footprint assessment, based either on data from 2019 (3), 2021 (2) or 2022 (7), with the exception of one organisation which did not specify the year. **8 have completed it**. The majority (8) use the ADEME method, and the others (4) the GHG Protocol method.

Unsurprisingly, the two biggest emitters (for the completed carbon footprints) are **purchasing** and **transport** (except for one carbon footprint in which the emissions related to energy and buildings are higher than purchasing).

All but one of the carbon footprint assessments contain field data. 3 organisations have developed a specific Excel file for collecting data from the field, and 2 have used the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator. One organisation has an elaborate system for collecting data: "The field teams are responsible for collecting more than 250 pieces of data every month; then the data is checked and aggregated at head office". 3 organisations had a specific person responsible for managing the data, and 2 had focal points in their field delegations. Otherwise, support teams (3) were responsible for data collection. 3 organisations were assisted by an external partner to collect and analyse data in the field.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS AND SCREENINGS

The majority of respondents do not use a rapid environmental assessment tool to systematically measure their projects' footprints (8). For those that do, the few tools mentioned are: EST (1), NEAT+ (5) on certain projects (in line with DG ECHO's Minimum Environmental Requirements), CARE's resilience marker (1) or their own tool ("introduction of a mandatory marker and an optional checklist for all new projects") (1). The projects concerned are those in the WASH[5], FSL[6] and Health sectors. Their use varies according to internal procedures and donor constraints.
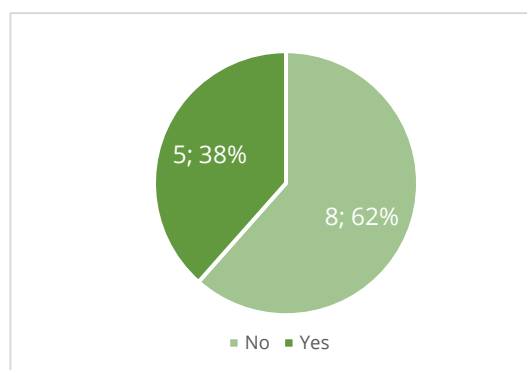

Figure 7: Responses to "Do you use rapid environmental assessment tools to evaluate the environmental footprint of your projects" (n=13)

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[5] *Water Sanitation and Hygiene.*
[6] *Food Security and Livelihoods.*

COMMITMENT 2: REDUCE OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

The signatories have undertaken to:
Set a reduction target in line with the IPCC's recommendations to halve emissions by 2030 and by at least 30% by 2025.

REDUCTION TARGET

As mentioned in the introduction, this quantified commitment nevertheless leaves a certain amount of flexibility on two important criteria:

- The reference date: 6 organisations chose 2019, 3 chose 2021 and 3 chose 2022.
- The nature of the reduction: **6 organisations calculate the reduction in relative terms[7], while 1 organisation calculates it in absolute terms. 6 other organisations have not yet decided**. The reasons given for calculating it in relative terms are **the need for growth** for economic reasons or to meet growing humanitarian needs (5) or **because this was recommended by experts** (1). The reason given for calculating it in absolute terms was that this was recommended by the body providing them with support. One respondent was unable to obtain explanations from her organisation. As for the 6 organisations that have not yet decided, the need for growth was mentioned several times (2) and is being taken into account in the discussions. One respondent explained: "The idea is to do it better and emit less and less, but not to reduce the volume of humanitarian responses provided". Finally, 1 organisation has the additional objective of reducing its carbon footprint by at least 10% in 2023 compared to 2022 for the entire organisation (headquarters, missions and programmes).

REDUCTION STRATEGIES

5 organisations already have a strategy for reducing carbon emissions based on the carbon footprint and the main sources that have been identified (roadmap, etc.), while 7 are in the process of developing one. Only 1 organisation does not have one.

Existing strategies have been shared in the Overview. Another organisation explained that it was working on two fronts in parallel: firstly, by ensuring that the "basic actions" are implemented in all the countries where it operates (e.g. solarisation, elimination of single-use plastic, eco-driving, etc.) and, secondly, by carrying out a detailed analysis of purchases to define the priority markets for each country and by conducting pilot tests based on the solutions available in the various countries, with a view to replicating them later in other contexts

where this would be relevant. Another organisation's strategy involves pooling field missions and purchasing equipment produced in countries with a less carbon-intensive energy mix. Finally, 2 organisations mentioned flight policies.

Figure 8: Responses to "Have you drawn up a strategy for reducing carbon emissions based on the carbon footprint assessment and the main sources identified (roadmap, etc.)" (n=13)

It should also be noted that some respondents specified the **methodology used to develop their strategy**, with two indicating that each country mission was responsible for defining its own action plan. One organisation explained that it had started with an overall roadmap with "general" reduction targets to be adapted and detailed according to the carbon assessments carried out for each country mission.
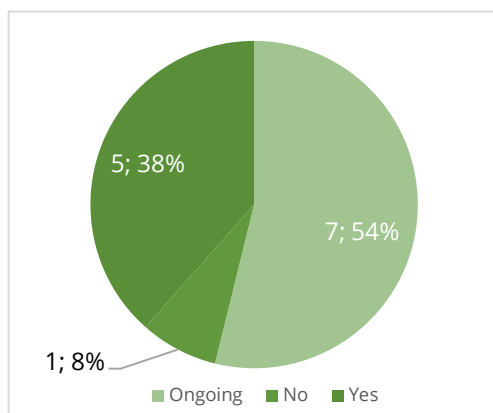
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[7] *In relation to their turnover (1), number of people (1), volume of activity (2), or number of staff, beneficiaries and budget (1).*

In response to the question "What positions and what reduction/awareness actions have been chosen?", the answers mentioned:

- **Action plans contextualised** by country and programme: more specifically, for one of the organisations, each site has to implement at least one action in each of the following areas: commuting, food, purchasing, digital, energy consumption, work-related travel, waste.
- Reducing **air travel** (policies, decision tree, travel pooling).
- **Energy:**
    o Follow-up of a global solarisation plan;
    o Improving the energy mix
    o Building management.
- Vegetarian **meals**.
- **Waste:**
    o Alternatives to single-use plastic;
    o Reducing packaging;
    o Waste management plan.
- **Purchasing**: analysis of purchasing profiles first and foremost, and of the specific items that have the greatest impact on our carbon footprint.
- Eco-actions **guide** and posters.
- **Training** and awareness-raising (see Commitment 5).

The following activity documents were shared:
- Groupe URD: reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Groupe URD: carbon offsetting
- Terre des hommes (page 11)
- ALIMA (page 9)

MONITORING THE REDUCTION

To monitor the progress they are making towards their reduction targets, organisations have put in place:
- Carbon audits at regular intervals[8]: every year (2), every 3 years (1);
- Key performance indicators (KPIs);
- Annual *reporting* on progress in relation to the roadmap;
- Real-time flight tracking;
- The organisation's Corporate Social Responsibility report;
- Time for discussion with colleagues (1 organisation even organises annual "COPs");
- Resource indicators (training, HR, etc.).

3 organisations stressed that they did not yet have a monitoring methodology, with one of them indicating that it would be very difficult to carry out carbon audits every year, emphasising the need to find other means. 2 organisations mentioned the people responsible for this monitoring: either an internal working group, or a dedicated MEAL[9] resource responsible for monitoring and evaluating environmental action.
Several respondents stressed the need to review solutions and methods on a regular basis. Strategies will be evaluated so that they can evolve, sometimes on an annual basis and sometimes based on a mid-term evaluation (around 2025).

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[8] *However, one limitation has been raised: carbon footprints are not always comparable over time because 1/ the perimeters considered may be adjusted from one year to the next; 2/ data collection methods may evolve, and 3/ emissions factors may change.*
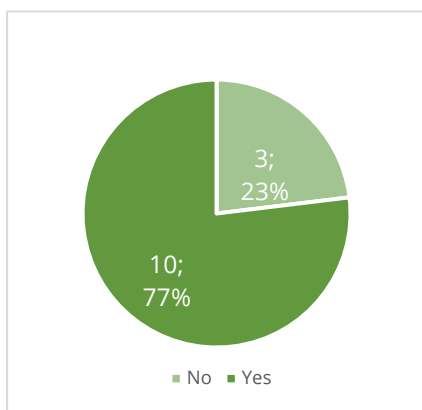[9] *Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning.*

Figure 9: Responses to "Have you established partnerships with other organisations or stakeholders to calculate/reduce your carbon footprint" (n=13)

The questionnaire revealed that **more than three quarters (10) of the organisations have established partnerships with other organisations in order to calculate and/or reduce their carbon footprint**. The organisations involved are: the Carbon WG of the REH with the consultancy Citepa (3), the CAA (2), a skills sponsorship from Wavestone (2) and Geres (1). Several organisations mentioned the networking they do with other organisations, notably through the REH or with Coordination Sud's Climate and Development Commission (CCD). One organisation also mentioned the work it was doing with its **suppliers** to find ways of reducing emissions. A number of organisations also indicated that this support was intended to get the process started, but that **the aim was** then to **internalise these skills**.

The main challenges faced by respondents are:

- Data collection:
    o Training staff at HQ and in the field;
    o Retroactive data difficult to access;
    o Staff not available for data collection.
- Staff **resistance to change**:
    o Psychological and cultural barriers;
    o (Lack of?) Links with the organisation's mandate.
- **Persuading donors** to introduce new operating methods (in connection with aid localisation and decolonisation and the *nexus*).
- Difficulty in mobilising **in-house financial and human resources** to be responsible for the subject, carry out the carbon assessment and lead the development and implementation of the strategy.
- The accessibility of **solutions in developing countries and among suppliers.**
- **Food** is a sensitive issue (in the field and at headquarters).
- **Air travel** is a sensitive issue (at headquarters).

Lessons from ALIMA

Lesson #1: planning as a launch pad
Planning is crucial to speed up the adoption, adaptation and implementation of the priority solutions in ALIMA's environmental roadmap in its various projects. The environmental action plan for each country is the keystone of the implementation process. It enables the teams on the ground to define their own priorities, based on their own needs and the progress already made.
Planning also makes it possible to allocate roles and responsibilities within the teams for each action (instead of concentrating all responsibility for environmental action in the hands of a single person, or, on the contrary, diluting it passively in a collective with undefined contours). The action plan needs to be cross-referenced with the annual planning of the country mission's "traditional" or main activities, so that the action is realistic in terms of time, technique and finance (by integrating it into the various cycles of calls for projects from donors, for example).

Lesson #2: monitoring and evaluation, guaranteeing the continuity and relevance of action
When planning is done well, it provides teams with an objective and measurable monitoring framework by defining precise objectives and indicators. This monitoring is essential to guarantee the continuity of the action (faced with common problems such as team turnover, the occurrence of various emergencies, lack of budget

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visibility, etc.). It is also essential to assess the impact of the activities and identify human, technical and financial needs as far upstream as possible.

However, since the initiative was launched, it has sometimes been noted that there is a lack of monitoring of achievements, both by teams in the field and at head office. In the future, the Environment team will need to strengthen its monitoring role, either directly or by relying on the appropriate departments at head office (particularly the Desks), and the field teams will need to strengthen their internal monitoring and evaluation procedures (data collection, updating of indicators, changes to the schedule of activities, reporting of needs, etc.). Lastly, the monitoring framework should be updated on a regular basis in order to question and revise the relevance of the indicators in the light of any difficulties encountered (availability or complexity of the data, for example).

Lesson #3: cooperation to overcome the lack of local skills

One of the main obstacles to the deployment of some of the solutions in the roadmap is the lack of local skills, whether among ALIMA teams, the staff of the care facilities supported or local suppliers (e.g. supply, installation, maintenance and end-of-life management of photovoltaic equipment). The Environment team provides maximum support to meet this need: through training, on-site missions, the development of technical partnerships, the identification of qualified local service providers, etc.

However, this support still only partially meets the needs of our teams in the field. Contexts vary a great deal from one intervention area to another, sometimes even within the same country (language, supplies, establishment of suppliers, security context or accessibility of the area, etc.). In some cases, it is impossible to find or send the required expertise on site. The support that is provided needs to take these difficulties into account and provide appropriate solutions. Similarly, the teams in the field must proactively identify partner structures and pool relevant activities with other experienced players.

Lesson #4: internalising a new function into the organisation over the long term

At ALIMA, the Environment team is placed under the direct supervision of the Deputy Managing Director. It therefore operates relatively autonomously between the Operations Department and the support services; however, it was not designed as a separate department within the organisation. Its mission is to drive forward and disseminate the objectives and actions of the environmental roadmap within the NGO, by coordinating and mobilising specific technical expertise. This hybrid structure has provided sufficient flexibility and latitude to initiate real change management, coordinated by a task force and infused across all departments and levels of the organisation.

Ultimately, most of the technical functions (Water, Hygiene, Sanitation and Waste Management, Energy and Buildings, etc.) are due to be integrated into the main departments at head office (Desks, Medical Service, Logistics Service, etc.), as well as in country missions (local level) and projects (local level). This is an important condition for the large-scale operational deployment of the roadmap solutions, as well as for their appropriation by the whole of the NGO. This raises important HR issues in terms of training, recruitment and organisational structure.

Lesson #5: anticipating new areas of action

During the initial assessments of ALIMA's carbon footprint (2019, 2020, 2022), pragmatic decisions were made as to whether or not certain items should be taken into account, due to the unprecedented nature of the exercise for the NGO. Similarly, in the interests of prioritisation, certain fields of action were deliberately excluded from the action plan as defined in the roadmap. ALIMA therefore needs to anticipate how these fields of action will be taken into account, and how the framework for global environmental action will evolve. For example, taking into account the carbon impact of ALIMA's financial products and investments opens the way to a broader recalculation of its carbon footprint. The forthcoming change in standards for calculating carbon footprints (from 3 to 5 scopes) will also require the Environment team to update its various tools and procedures for data collection, conversion and analysis. Finally, the future strategy will have to take into account the issue of incompressible emissions and potentially address the question of compensation, insofar as acceptable and effective solutions are available. There are many ways in which we can improve the framework for our environmental action, and we need to keep systematically abreast of the latest developments in this area.

Lesson #6: results that are measurable over time

The calculation of ALIMA's 2022 Carbon Footprint confirms that, despite the efforts made over the last two years to achieve our decarbonisation targets, the planned trajectory remains difficult to follow. For one thing, it takes time to roll out the solutions in the roadmap and its various components (energy, EHA, procurement, etc.). On the other hand, the results are often only measurable after several months, either because of the availability of the data (time needed to gather the information), or because of the time needed for the impact to be observable (e.g. savings made on fuel when deploying renewable energies). However, this should not discourage the work that has been done; on the contrary, it underlines the urgency and importance of taking action: the sooner we act, the sooner the results will be perceptible.

COMMITMENT 3: ADAPT OUR HUMANITARIAN ACTION TO MEET THESE NEW CHALLENGES

The signatories have undertaken to:
- *Include an analysis of climate and environmental risks in all their actions and encourage the implementation of prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures where appropriate.*
- *Reduce negative impacts and promote humanitarian and development actions that have a positive impact on the environment and climate.*
- *Develop and call on local expertise in line with the Grand Bargain's commitments on localisation.*

INCLUDING AN ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS
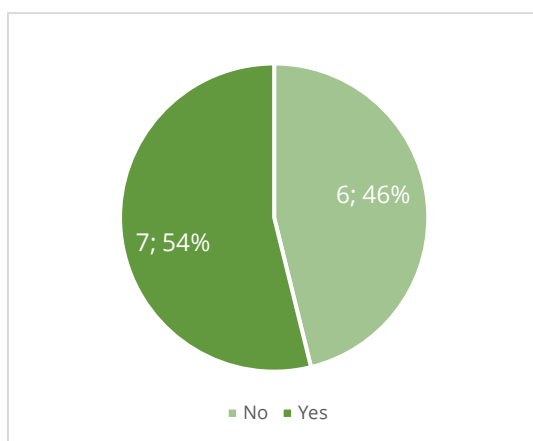

Figure 10: Responses to the question "Do you analyse the climate risks involved in your projects" (n=13)

Just over half of the signatories currently analyse the climate risks involved in their projects (7). The tools they mentioned using for this were:
- NEAT+ (2)
- EST (1)
- CEDRIG (1)
- CARE resilience marker (1)
- Internal marker (1)
- HVAC vulnerability analysis tool (1)
- Use of different databases (World Bank, IPCC, Copernicus, etc.) (1)
- Assessments at local or national level (1)

When the organisation analyses these risks, it does so (or aims to do so) either for all its projects or in the territories most vulnerable to climate change. 1 organisation stresses that the countries for which it does not take adaptation to climate change into account are mainly countries in conflict.

REDUCING NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND PROMOTING HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS WITH A POSITIVE IMPACT

Following this analysis, some organisations take action:
- **Fact sheets listing sources of impact** for thematic teams;
- At **supply chain** level, including a description of risks and mitigation measures to be taken in purchasing plans;

- Guidelines on integrating adaptation into **agrarian assessments;**
- A tool for reducing the **vulnerability of job sectors**, developed jointly with operational teams;
- Projects **aimed at adapting to climate change,** with activities such as:
  o Integrating activities for infrastructures that are resistant to changes in climatic conditions;
  o Agroecology training;
  o Use of resistant seeds;
  o Raising water points and latrines;
  o Strengthening local actors;
  o Raising community awareness;
  o Drawing up disaster risk plans;
  o Integrated water resource management;
  o Use of native species;
  o …

4 organisations stated that they follow up on these actions. 2 mentioned that they do not or only partially.

Some organisations have identified **activities with a positive impact on the environment/climate,** including:
- Solarisation of water pumps;
- Projects aimed at regenerating the soil while providing income for communities;
- Projects focusing on health and the environment;
- The use of renewable energies with a long lifespan, to limit waste production;
- The greening of care structures to create an intuitive patient pathway that takes their well-being into account (action taken proactively by teams in the field);
- Training healthcare workers in waste reduction and management (proactive action by field teams);
- Raising awareness among children and young people of the challenges of climate and environmental change.

2 respondents mentioned that, in their opinion, there were activities that had a positive impact, but that these were not specifically sought out and therefore not identified. 8 organisations said that they did not analyse climate and environmental risks at the level of their offices, although 2 pointed out that it would be interesting to do so. 3 are already doing so (including it in their analyses of projects or in their risk matrices) and 2 organisations mentioned that their offices are already experiencing the impacts of climate risks.

DEVELOPING AND CALLING ON LOCAL EXPERTISE IN LINE WITH THE GRAND BARGAIN'S COMMITMENTS ON LOCALISATION

8 respondents mentioned using local experts to adapt their actions, while 4 did not. The experts mentioned included:
- Universities
- Local NGOs
- Local staff
- Research institutes
- Local environmental consultancies
- Local sectors
- Private companies
- Reports

Some mention the **need for specialist expertise in very specific areas** (hydrogeology, for example).

In response to the question "More generally, are you thinking about changing, or have you changed, your way of doing things, apart from on your projects?", all the respondents (12) said that they were already addressing this issue (9) or were thinking about it (3), some specifying which aspects:
- **Food** (vegetarian meals)
- Commuting **to work**
- Actions to encourage **good behaviour** and sometimes restrict certain purchases (plastic)
- **Waste** treatment

COMMITMENT 4: COMMUNICATE

The signatories have undertaken to:
Make this information public as soon as it is available, and on an annual basis.

For their reduction targets:
- All the organisations have communicated their reduction targets;
- 5 communicated internally only;
- When they did communicate externally, the majority did so on their organisation's website (7), on their social networks (5) or in their annual report (1), but also at public events (2) or on the REH website (1).
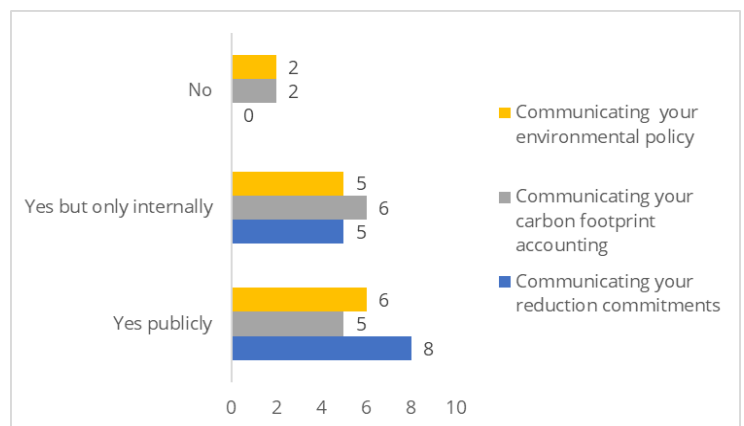

Figure 11. Responses to "Have you communicated your reduction targets", "Have you communicated your carbon footprint" and "Have you communicated your environmental policy" (n=13)

For carbon footprints:
- All the organisations that carried out a carbon assessment communicated internally (11);
- Only 5 also communicated externally;
- 2 have not communicated at all because their carbon footprint has not been finalised;
- Most were communicated on the organisations' websites (5), or on social networks (4), in their annual reports (1) or at public events (1).

The following carbon footprints were shared:
- Groupe URD (2012, 2015, 2019, 2022)
- Terre des hommes
- ALIMA

For their environmental policies:
- All organisations with an environmental policy have communicated internally (11);
- 6 also communicated externally;
- 2 have not communicated at all because their policy has not yet been finalised

The most common channels for external communication are:
1. Social networks
2. Organisations' websites
3. Public events
4. REH website

COMMITMENT 5: GET OTHER PLAYERS ON BOARD TO RAISE THE BAR

The signatories have undertaken to:
- *Raising the awareness of as many of our collaborators as possible, within everyone's means, of the major impacts of the climate and environmental crises on the most vulnerable;*
- *Contribute to the development of an environmental and climate charter for the entire sector (currently being launched by the ICRC and the Red Cross).*

The majority of organisations (10) have signed the IFRC/ICRC Environment and Climate Charter.

The vast majority of organisations (11) have held in-house awareness-raising events. Respondents mentioned:
- Climate fresk (5)
- Regular meetings with teams (3) (particularly during technical weeks at head office with field teams)
- 2-tonne workshop (2)
- Annual worldwide debriefing on their carbon footprint (1)
- Presentations of IPCC reports (1)
- General information meeting for all head office or field staff (2) or new arrivals (1)
- Presentations to governance bodies (Board of Directors) (2)
- Climate webinars open to all members (2)
- Drafting and internal distribution of a document answering the six most frequently asked questions among our volunteers about climate change and the internal approach (1)
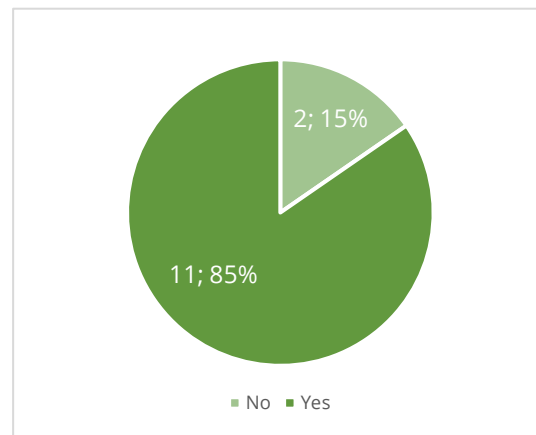- Creation of an internal working group (2)

Figure 12: Responses to "Have you held any internal awareness-raising events" (n=13)

Specific training courses have also been organised (2):
- A 3-day face-to-face training course (6 days remotely), divided into four parts: introduction and raising awareness of the impact of climate change on people's health and activities (including a Climate Fresk and the systematic involvement of a local climate expert, e.g. a national representative of the IPCC); discussions on the organisation's environmental strategy (carbon footprint, roadmap, resources, etc.); thematic workshops on three priority areas (renewable energy, waste reduction, freight); final environmental planning workshop.
- Delivery of a climate training course based on i) climate fresk, ii) Climate and Development Commission e-learning, iii) collective debriefing.
- Implementation of a biodiversity training programme currently being rolled out (training of in-house "freskers" completed).
- 2 complementary courses on adaptation and mitigation are being developed.

We can see that the signatory organisations are raising awareness within their teams by a variety of means and, above all, that they are raising the awareness (or plan to do so) of their head office and field staff, as well as their management and volunteers, and sometimes even their external (private) partners. Overall, the feedback received was positive (8), but the respondents did mention a number of difficulties:
- **Representation**: in an organisation, participation is generally voluntary, so there is no guarantee that staff who are less sensitive to environmental issues will be represented.

- **Application in the field**: participants are asking pragmatic questions about how environmental issues can be taken into account in a practical way in projects in contexts that are already highly restrictive and complex (2).
- **Lack of understanding**: one organisation experienced a few cases where there was a lack of understanding of the approach.
- **Time**: one organisation was somewhat reluctant to systematise the Climate Fresk for all new employees, given the time required to complete it.

7 organisations also held external awareness-raising events.
The respondents mentioned:
- Environmental training for external organisations (Groupe URD) or with partners (1)
- Participation in networks:
    o REH (2)
    o CCD (2)
    o RAC (1)
    o CAA (1)
    o Joint Initiative (1)
    o MEAE Joint Working Group (1)
- Participation in the Initiatives Group (2)
- Presentations at events organised by partners or sponsors (L'Oréal Foundation, BNP, etc.)
- Speeches in humanitarian magazines or broadcasts, podcasts on these subjects (1)
- Major public events:
    o Humanitarian Village: access to water for all during European Sustainable Development Week (Water Fresk, sustainable development quiz, etc.) (1)
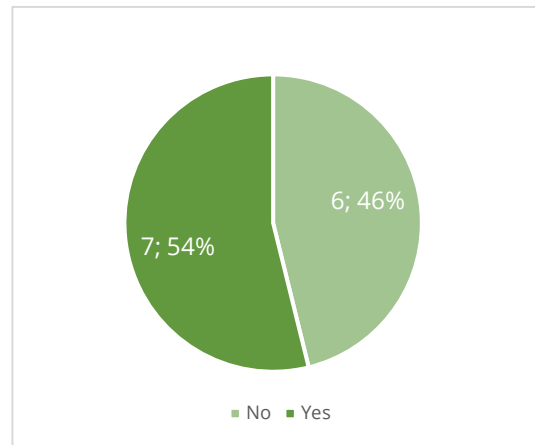   o Humanitarian talk on climate suffering and climate change at the Climate Academy, attended by over 200 people.
Overall, the feedback received was positive (3).

Figure 13: Responses to "Have you held any external awareness-raising events" (n=13)

CHALLENGES IN REDUCING OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

- Lack of **resources**: technical expertise, available time, funding.
- **The educational** challenge is to explain the subject holistically (and not just in terms of carbon), sometimes right down to the technical details!
    o For management, Boards of Directors and teams to ensure that there is shared understanding.
- **Decentralising** the approach to take a less "HQ-centred" approach.
- **Donors** need to be **involved in** promoting the most eco-responsible solutions over the most economical ones.
- Setting up a **monitoring system that is** not just based on figures (whether or not a target has been reached) but on a transition approach.
- Persevering in contributing to the **collective transformation of the aid sector** (other NGOs, donors, etc.).
- Moving from a more **technical** approach to a **more political one.**
- The feeling of not **knowing where to start**, the need to frame the approach using consultation methods, to create a collective dynamic, and the question of how to raise awareness:
    o Possible answers:

- Start with a blank sheet of paper, take the time to listen, interact with external people.
- Need for internal awareness-raising ("with hindsight, more awareness-raising work would undoubtedly have been beneficial. Many sessions to explain the meaning of the approach were necessary, but with the support of management, the situation has now improved").

- **Cultural resistance.**
- Tensions with the organisation's **business model**.
- **Time-consuming nature of changing** practices and behaviours.
- Limited institutional support (due to **multiple and sometimes competing priorities**).
- Need for support/progress from **suppliers.**
- **Variety of** contexts, activities, means, etc., of activities.
- <u>No magic solution!</u>

INTERPRETING THE RESULTS

As described in the Methodology section, a meeting was held with all the available signatories to present the results and analyse them together.

ANALYSIS COMMITMENT 1

The results show that **all the signatories have taken steps to measure their carbon footprint**, as all the organisations have a carbon footprint or are in the process of developing one. However, **few organisations systematically use rapid environmental assessment tools** to assess their projects' footprints. There are several reasons for this:

- Carbon footprint assessment methodologies are robust and organisations are aware of them.
- There is a well-defined unit for counting greenhouse gas emissions (kg CO_2 e), whereas other environmental issues are more difficult to count. It is true that an ecological footprint can also be expressed in global hectares (gha)[10] but this only takes into account the biosphere (i.e. not water or mineral resources). What is more, this is a highly technical accounting system that can be applied on a global or national scale, but not, *a priori*, on the scale of an organisation.
- The production of a carbon footprint can be externalised by using a service provider. However, this is difficult for rapid environmental assessments as they are less well known and less controlled. The questionnaire also highlighted the fact that three-quarters of the signatories initially received support to measure their carbon footprint or to reduce it (see Commitment 2: Reduce our carbon footprint).
- Existing rapid environmental assessment tools do not correspond exactly to the needs and specificities of humanitarian organisations[11] .
- The commitments made by the organisations are quantified, which is not the case for the rapid environmental assessments of their projects (even though more and more signatory organisations are adopting quantified commitments in their environmental policies).

The use of rapid environmental assessment tools seems to depend on **donor constraints** (such as DG ECHO's MER) and **types of activity** (WASH and Shelter). It also seems that their use will increase over time.

The results show that, for the organisations that have finalised their carbon footprint, **purchasing and transport are always the biggest source of emissions** (with the exception of one organisation where the biggest emissions are from energy, buildings and then purchasing).

With regards to the measurement and comparative analysis of carbon footprints (between organisations or within the same organisation at different points in time), it is also important to highlight a number of **points to take into consideration**:

- Despite the efforts made by organisations to join collective approaches, carbon footprints can be based on **quite different methodologies and calculation assumptions**. Similarly, the **scope of** each organisation's **accounting** is also different. In addition, **definitions and breakdowns** may vary (not everyone includes the same data under the same categories). Finally, this may change over time, as methodologies are refined.
- The question of the carbon footprint of **local partners** - or even consultants or participants - is a complex one to take into account in carbon footprint assessments and can vary from one organisation to another (To what extent should they be taken into account? How do you go about obtaining the data? etc.).

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10 https://www.footprintnetwork.org/
11 See the recommendations of the REH Environmental Assessments WG on NEAT+.

- Changes that contribute to a more environmentally friendly approach are not always reflected in the emissions factors available (for example, more environmentally-friendly purchasing). As a result, **carbon footprints do not always reflect the real efforts made**.

Given the various factors mentioned above, it is particularly important to **share the methodology of any carbon footprint, as well as all the assumptions on which it is based and their limitations**.

ANALYSIS COMMITMENT 2

With regard to the quantified reduction targets mentioned in Commitment 2, the text of the Statement lacks **details for each organisation,** in particular the reference date and the nature of the reduction. While almost all the signatories have adopted a reference date for their reduction commitments, **the nature of this reduction has not yet been defined by all of them** (6 replied "don't know/being defined"). **The challenge of defining the nature of the reduction (in relative or absolute terms) involves fundamental strategic questions that are** particularly important in the context of growing humanitarian needs. As one respondent pointed out:

"The idea is to do better and emit less and less, but not to reduce the volume of humanitarian responses provided.

We can see that committing to a trajectory of emissions reduction also means starting to think about the growth of our organisation.

> GRET's reduction targets: global objective, local variations
>
> GRET's climate strategy is based on the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities". As a result, its overall reduction target - of -50% by 2019, relative to its number of employees (full-time equivalents) - is differentiated according to the contexts in which it operates in order to take account of their diversity. Action plans to reduce emissions will therefore be drawn up at the level of each country mission. Furthermore, GRET has chosen not to include the carbon impact of its projects within its reduction objectives in the name of the right to development.

That said, **organisations have not waited to have the result of their carbon footprint assessment before starting to take steps to reduce** their footprint. These are almost always in the same areas (purchasing, transport, energy, waste, etc.), in line with the findings of the carbon footprints. **The organisations are generally faced with fairly similar challenges**, particularly in terms of data collection and staff resistance to change (hence the importance of awareness-raising initiatives).

We note in passing that many respondents referred to their awareness-raising actions as reduction actions. However, although this is a crucial source of leverage, it is not a direct action (see Commitment 5: Get other players on board to raise). These responses reflect the difficulties encountered in implementing decarbonisation actions when not all of an organisation's employees are committed to them (or are opposed to them). They are also probably the simplest and most necessary actions to put in place in order to start the transition.

All in all, Commitment 2 implies a reduction in the carbon footprint of signatory organisations (-30% by 2025 and -50% by 2030), but for the time being, there is little information on **whether a reduction has actually taken place and to what extent, as few organisations (3) have updated their carbon footprint since their reference date.**

Furthermore, as we saw earlier, it is difficult to compare carbon footprints. However, despite these difficulties, **measuring the carbon footprint remains necessary** to monitor the company's decarbonisation trajectory and to be accountable in relation to this process. It is therefore essential to **continue carrying out carbon footprints at regular intervals**.

More specifically, in order to assess whether the first deadline for this commitment has been met, the signatories should plan to carry out **a carbon audit in 2026 based on data from 2025** (4 organisations have already planned to do so). However, this recommendation comes up against the difficulties of carrying out a carbon assessment (time and costs) for organisations working in emergency contexts, and **some organisations prefer to allocate resources to reduction actions rather than to measurement**. In this case, these organisations would not be in a position to draw up a progress report on their decarbonisation trajectory in 2025. A possible compromise would be to carry out a *minimum* carbon footprint, accounting only for the most significant emissions items, or using quick assumptions to simplify data collection. Finally, whatever happens, it will be essential to **communicate on the reduction measures put in place and the effects observed**. In this way, it will still be possible to see whether the actions taken really do address the biggest sources of emissions and to assess their potential for reduction.

Ultimately, **all the signatories to the Statement should now be asking themselves how they see themselves being held to account for their commitments, in relation to 2025 and then 2030.**

ANALYSIS COMMITMENT 3

The results of the questionnaire show that **the signatories are working more on mitigating their practices than on adapting them**, except for those organisations that have been working on adaptation issues for a long time. Moreover, there is no normative framework for measuring the impact of adaptation measures, which makes monitoring and evaluation even more complex.

A few organisations mentioned that some of their projects had a positive impact on the environment (see Commitment 3: Adapt our humanitarian action to meet these new challenges), but these should be treated with caution, as the term "positive impact" was not defined either in the questionnaire or by the respondents. For **example, some of the examples mentioned seem more like the absence or reduction of negative impacts. Others may be questionable, depending on the environmental issue addressed.**

Finally, it should be noted that certain aspects of the adaptation of international aid organisations to climate change and environmental degradation are not taken into account in the Statement of Commitment. **There is no mention of adapting organisations' practices and operating methods**. Faced with current and future climatic and ecological upheavals, as well as their many consequences (health, economic, political, social, etc.), **it may become difficult, if not impossible for international aid organisations to take action as they have done to date**. This risk does not seem to be considered at present, despite the fact that it is an existential issue for organisations.

ANALYSIS COMMITMENT 4

The organisations have undertaken to communicate publicly and annually on their progress in relation to their commitments. This is a **question of accountability.**

The questionnaire highlights that the organisations all communicate internally on their strategies and carbon footprints, but less externally. **Problems relating to the possibility of monitoring some of the commitments** were raised among the signatories, in particular the problems of comparing two carbon footprints, as mentioned in Analysis Commitment 2 and the lack of a normative framework for measuring the impact of adaptation actions, as mentioned in Analysis Commitment 3. Some also feel that they need to have concrete results before they can

communicate, in particular to ensure that their environmental strategies are credible internally. Moreover, it is difficult for them to communicate on their actions as long as they do not have the support of all their employees. Other organisations, on the other hand, consider that it is possible and desirable to communicate by explaining the difficulties encountered, and by explaining the methodologies, assumptions and limits of the calculations, in order to meet the objective of accountability.

As a result, the signatories currently have divergent positions on their communication strategies. This is a **sensitive subject that involves both technical difficulties and reputational issues.** Far from being obvious, the issues raised deserve to be explored collectively.

ANALYSIS COMMITMENT 5

The signatories have made good progress in raising awareness internally and externally about reducing the environmental footprint of aid. The signatories use **a variety of means to raise awareness (or plan to do so) among their head office and field staff, their management and their volunteers (where applicable)**. Sometimes they also raise awareness among their **partners**. This awareness-raising and, more generally, the growing interest in this subject in society, has led to more and more organisations joining the Humanitarian Environment Network (REH). What is more, every year since the Statement was launched, new organisations have signed up, underlining the dynamism of the sector.

However, the signatories seem to be encountering the same awareness-raising challenges internally, particularly in terms of pragmatic application on the ground, as one respondent pointed out:

"How can environmental issues be taken into account in practice on assignments in contexts that are already highly restrictive and complex?

CONCLUSION

This update report shows that the organisations have not all progressed at the same rate on their commitments. These differences are essentially linked to the level of resources available to each organisation. **Those with the most resources are able to go faster** in developing strategies and tools, and in deploying actions. There is nevertheless a spirit of collaboration, **organisations working within networks to take advantage of collective learning and the sharing of experiences**; certain challenges are not specific to organisations, but rather are common to the sector and its operational methods. This said, part of the ecological transition process is specific to each organisation and **therefore requires internal resources.**

This update has also shown that three years after the signing of the Statement, **the signatory organisations have all made progress on measuring their carbon footprint, and some have even completed their assessments**, giving them a baseline for monitoring their greenhouse gas emissions and identifying the main sources of emissions.

Some organisations have also developed strategies and action plans to reduce their environmental footprint. In parallel, they have all begun to put in place measures, beginning with those that are the most obvious and **affordable**. They are also working on measures that are more complicated, whether technically, financially or due to socio-cultural resistance, via **working groups, advocacy and awareness-raising.** But it is complicated to decide which actions to prioritise in a context of limited resources. Choosing between different environmental issues that are likely to come into conflict with each other is complex. These are all issues that can benefit from collective discussion.

There remains one key question, which not all organisations have yet addressed: **should the reduction be in absolute terms, or in relation to the volume of an organisation's activities?** This is a strategic decision with potentially far-reaching consequences, as **it raises questions about the growth of international aid organisations**. Behind this thorny choice lie other questions, which are highly political and as yet are not being addressed in the sector. Are all activities with similar environmental impacts equally valid? Do they have the same social value? And do all organisations have to reduce their emissions in the same proportion, regardless of their level of emissions at the reference date?

As for adaptation issues, organisations do not often address these, choosing instead to prioritise mitigation issues in light of their resources.

The issues at stake are broadly the same as those highlighted in the 1-year update, even though there appear to be slightly **more resources available and more institutional support**, which reflects general changes in the sector, and society as a whole, on environmental issues. **How measures are funded** within organisations remains particularly complicated (in-house funding ? project-based funding ? etc.), despite the latest developments in donor policies.

Finally, although all the organisations recognise that the commitments have been - and still are – a **driving force behind the current ecological transition process**, and that in this respect the Statement has been a decisive step, the signatory organisations **have different ways of approaching the commitments. Between** signing the Statement, which constitutes a political choice, and putting the commitments into practice, which will substantially modify organisational models, each signatory is following their own path. These different positions have given rise to **a debate that deserves to be pursued so that all organisations interested in the approach, whether signatories or not, can form their own opinion.**

APPENDIX

Your organisation signed the Statement of Commitment on Climate by Humanitarian Organisations in 2020 or recently. In doing so, it has undertaken to respect 5 commitments, including the ambitious commitment to reduce its emissions by -30% by 2025 and -50% by 2030. Commitment 4 stipulates that the signatories undertake to communicate regularly on their progress (on an annual basis). A communication was made in 2021, and a report will be published in December 2023, at N+3. The Statement is available in full here (https://www.environnementhumanitaire.org/ressource/publication-Statement-dengagement-desorganisations-humanitaires-sur-le-climat/).

This questionnaire will enable you to assess the progress made by each signatory - not to devalue or compare, but to identify the successes and barriers you are encountering so that you can inform the rest of the sector and enable them to reduce their footprint in turn. In addition, the data will be anonymised unless certain parties wish to make certain elements public (e.g. a link to the strategy or BC). So the data you share in this questionnaire will help us to identify the challenges you face and the solutions we can use to benefit the rest of the sector!

Thank you in advance for your time.

You can stop and resume the questionnaire at any time (if you are logged in to your frama account). If you have any questions, please contact secretariat@environnementhumanitaire.org or jbretouklein@urd.org.

Thank you very much!

Please enter your name
Please indicate your organisation
Please indicate your position
Please enter your e-mail address

GETTING STARTED
1. In what year did you sign the Statement?
2. Does your organisation have a strategy for reducing its environmental footprint?
3. Do you have in-house environmental procedures?
4. Do you have HR dedicated to reducing the environmental footprint?
5. Do you have HR dedicated to adaptation/resilience issues?
6. How would you rate the institutional support within your organisation?
6.1 Can you expand on your previous answer?

COMMITMENT 1
1. Have you completed your carbon footprint assessment?

   Yes
   No
   In progress
2. What methodology did you use for the carbon footprint assessment?
3. Do you use rapid environmental assessment tools to measure the environmental footprint of your projects?

   Yes
   No
3.1 If yes, which ones?

NEAT+
CEDRIG
EST
REA
Other

3.2 What types of projects/activities do you use these tools for?

3.3 How many projects do you estimate you have used these tools for (over the past year)?

4. Do you use any other tools to measure the environmental footprint of your offices (in-house tools, Sustain4, etc.)?

COMMITMENT 2: REDUCE OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

1. What is the reference date of your reduction commitment?

2. Is this reduction absolute or relative?

Absolute
Relative
Don't know/being defined

2.1. Do you know why this choice was made or what influenced this decision?

3. Have you drawn up a strategy for reducing carbon emissions based on the balance sheet and the major sources identified?

Yes
No
In progress

3.1 If yes, please give details of your answer (including a link if applicable)

4. What items and what reduction/awareness actions have been selected?

5. How do you measure and monitor your progress in reducing your carbon footprint (indicators and monitoring methodology)?

6. How do you plan to adjust your strategies or actions in the future to continue reducing your carbon footprint?

7. Have you established partnerships with other organisations or stakeholders to calculate/reduce your carbon footprint?

Yes
No

7.1. If yes, please give more details (who, when, how etc)

8. What challenges have you encountered in your efforts to reduce your carbon footprint and how have you overcome them?

COMMITMENT 3: ADAPT OUR HUMANITARIAN ACTION TO MEET THESE NEW CHALLENGES

1. Do you analyse the climate risks for your projects?

Yes
No

1.1. If so, with what tools/methodologies? How many projects/countries are involved?

2. Have you identified and/or implemented prevention and/or mitigation and/or adaptation measures for your projects? Please give examples.

2.1. Are these actions monitored?

3. Have you identified actions with a positive impact on the environment at project level?

4. Do you analyse the climatic and environmental risks to your offices?

5. Have you used local expertise to adapt your actions?

6. On a broader level, are you considering and have you put in place any measures to improve the way you operate outside of projects?

COMMITMENT 4: COMMUNICATE

1.   Have you communicated your reduction targets?

Yes, publicly
Yes, in-house only
No

1.1. If so, by what means?

Organisation website
The organisation's social networks
By mail
Other

1.2. If not, why not?

2.   Have you communicated your carbon footprint?

Yes, publicly
Yes, in-house only
No

2.1. If so, by what means?

Organisation website
The organisation's social networks
By mail
Other

2.2. If not, why not?

3.   Have you communicated your environmental policy?

Yes, publicly
Yes, in-house only
No

3.1. If so, by what means?

Organisation website
The organisation's social networks
By mail
Other

3.2. If not, why not?

COMMITMENT 5: ENCOURAGE OTHER PLAYERS TO RAISE OUR AMBITIONS

1.   Have you signed the ICRC/IFRC Climate and Environment Charter?

Yes
No

2.   Have you held any in-house awareness-raising events?

Yes
No

2.1. If so, can you give more details (methodologies, number of participants, target audience, etc.)?

2.2. Have you had any positive and/or negative feedback on these exercises?

3.   Have you held any external awareness-raising events?

Yes
No

3.1. If so, can you give more details (methodologies, number of participants, target audience, etc.)?

3.2. Have you had any positive and/or negative feedback on these exercises?

END OF QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What challenges have you encountered in your efforts to reduce your environmental footprint more widely, and how have you overcome them?
2. Do you have any additional comments?

REH

Réseau Environnement Humanitaire

https://www.environnementhumanitaire.org/