

Greening the Response



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What will I cover?

- Concepts and Policies
- Starting points
- Practicalities
- Q and A

As I go through the presentation feel free to pose questions in the Chat Box. We see how many we can answer as we go along. We will also have a more open Q&A at the end of the session

Hands Up!

Who has ever “Greened” their response?

**It may not be as hard as you think.
And you may already be doing it.**

What is **Greening** a Response?

- Reducing the environmental impact of the response
- Improving the environment as part of the response

What is Greening a Response?

Improving the environment as part of the response

- Greening is Greening
- Links greening to funding - hard to get Cluster members to do things they don't have \$ for
- Improves the quality of a shelter response
- Can create greater owner-driven engagement
- Provides an entry point for strengthening coordination

Some Examples

- Using debris as construction materials
- Clearing debris – correctly (no dump-and-run)
- Using shelter materials correctly to maximize use
- Thinking through the life-cycle of assistance – what to do with old plastic sheeting or tents?

Wanem nao yu save mekem wetem wan olfala plastik tapolen?

Wan olfala plastik tapolen i save stap long taim, sapos yu lukaotem gud. Be sapos plastik tapolen ia i kam olfala, yu still save usum blong mekem sam gudfala samting aot long hem.

Yu save finem sam wet blong mekem olfala plastik tapolen ia, i kam gud blong yu save usum bagegen, hemia hemi samfala wet we yu save usum blong stap usum plastik tapolen taim i olfala.

1. NAMBAWAN

Kipim gud o lukaotem gud

Plastik tapolen i save las blong pientia yia sapos yu lukaotem gud. Fiksim gud (see narafala) isad blong instruksien) mo klinim, foldem mo storem gud blong avoidem damji blong plastik tapolen mo mekem las.



3. GUD

Usum-bakeken

KLINIM

Oi loti we i stap long plastik tapolen i mas hotem mo nini i mas wetem blong karemaot o bakterial o eni loti wetem 0.2 posen (2%) blong klorin, 50ml (m) longwe long wan wota sos bambae i nosave spotem wota blong dring.



KAREMAOT MO SEPERETEM

Sapos plastik tapolen ya i nogud bigwan mo inogat use blong hem, man i save karemaot o wvum aot.



MEKEM WAN NARAFALA SAMTING

Yu save usum blong mekem:

- rop o basket
- proketem haas long san
- kuvremap to o trak
- seperetem rum insaed long haas o long nara ples
- kasem mo savem ren wota lo hem
- skrin o fenis
- nasa blong yu we i no isad wetwet
- usum blong skrin nara tapolen



Yu save usum olfala tapolen ya tu blong mekem mani aot long hem!

Sapos yu gat inat plastik tapolen mo inat pipot blong pom o ting bambae yu mekem.

2. STRET

Mekem i kam gud

SOMAPEM

Hemi lokal solusen we i jpo be bambae wota i save ran tru long hem nomo. Somapem plastik tapolen wetem oi gudfala tret o rop mo laetern strong taem yu somap blong soraotem.



SKOJEM

Skoj hemi no strong mo i save kam aot kwik taim. Sapos yu usum skoj blong putim aot saed long plastik tapolen, taim san o ren i kusem bai save nogud kwik taim. Be i gat sam skoj o seiolop we oil mo strong olsem wan we oil koleim "butyl". Skoj ya hemi spesel mo yu save usum blong putim lo plastik tapolen taim i brok.



4. SAPOS I MAS

Sakem aot

BEREM

Berem plastik tapolen i no wan solusen from hem i save stap longlaen long graon kokosap 100 yias olsem.

Sapos i nid blong berem plastik tapolen, yu mas berem longwe long eni wota sos.



Hao nao yu save fiksim plastik tapolen blong mekem se i save stap long taem?

Sapos yu lukaotem gud, plastik tapolen bai save stap. I gat tu samting we yu save mekem blong mekem plastik tapolen blong yu i las blong plante yia.

Long ol white tapolen blong IFRC, i gat wan longfala blak laen i stap long hem. Putum nil long blak laen ia from hemi strong pat blong tapolen.

1

Fiksim tapolen wetem wan nil we i gat bigfala hed

Foldem en blo tapolen taem yu nilim i ko lo wud. Usum plante nil blong nilim. Tapolen i ko lo wud/ timba long wan spesing blong 30cm.



0

Nilim nil i ko tru long wan plastik we yu foldem o rop, o lowan lid blong plastik. Bifo yu nilim tapolen i ko long wud/ timba. Benem en blong nil blong i holern taet gud.



2

Foldem gud en blong tapolen

Rolem en blong tapolen wetem ston o wud mo berem wetem graon.



0

Foldem en blong tapolen mo putum wan ston insaed mo fasem taet wetem rop, bai save holern taet tapolen strong.



0

Fasem en blong tapolen wetem wan rop, wei ia tu i save holern taet tapolen.



YU NO WANTEM PLASTIK TAPOLEN I BROK?



X

No usum nil nomo taem yu nilim tapolen i ko long wud/ timba.



Mekem sua yu no stikim hol tru long tapolen blong fasem rop.



A topic not that well developed in humanitarian response

Has some possible pitfalls

- Land tenure and land ownership
- Asset ownership
- Contested visions
- But a good challenge to give to shelter actors, particularly after the initial response and during transition stages



Reducing the environmental impact of the response

- Procuring and delivering aid with less negative impact on the environment
- Materials
- Packaging
- Transport (stuff and people)

Can include

- Reduce
- Return to sender
- Recycle
- Reuse
- Repurpose
- Refuse!

The Policy Perspective

Examples

IOM - Global Environmental Sustainability Programme

UNHCR – energy, reduce the environmental impacts of shelter materials

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GREENING THE BLUE.

YOU ARE HERE: [HOME](#) > ABOUT GREENING THE BLUE

ABOUT GREENING THE BLUE

The UN system is made up of the organizations established by the [Charter of the UN](#). Each organization is a legally independent international organization with its own rules, membership, organs and financial resources.

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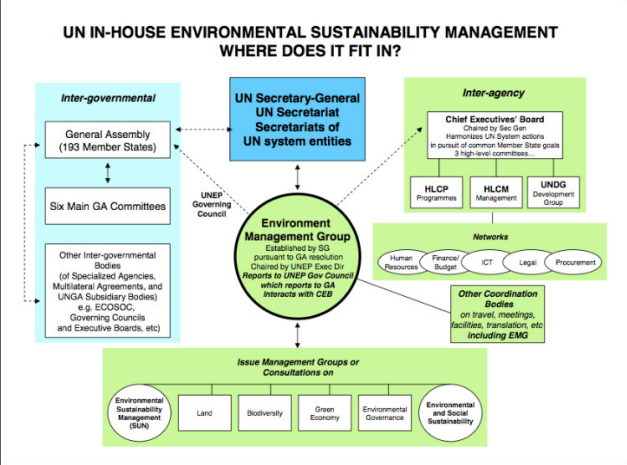
MEET THE SUN TEAM



[Learn more](#) about the people behind Greening the Blue.

UN IN-HOUSE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT

WHERE DOES IT FIT IN?



	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	REDUCE	CLIMATE NEUTRALITY
CTBTO			
FAO			
IFAD			
ICAO			
IFAD			
ILO			
INAP			
INAO			
ISOM			
ITC			
ITC-ILD			
ITU			
OPCW			
UN Secretariat			
ICA			
ICE			
ICLAC			
ESCAP			
ESOWA			
Public Welfare			
OHCHR			
UNEP			
BSG			
CSO			
Coastal Secretariat			
UN Habitat			
UNHCR			
UNOS			
Other Geneva-based entities			
UNODC			
UNDP			
UNESCO			
UNEPCCC			
UNEPFA			
UNHCR			
UNICEF			
UNIDO			
UNITAR			
UNOPS			
UNRWA			
UNVSC			
UNU			
UNW			
UN Women			
UNWTO			
UPU			
WFP			
WHO			
WFP			
WMO			
World Bank Group			
WTO			

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- ☒ Entity is certified under an established system, i.e. ISO 14001, LEED, BREEAM® or equivalent, or is considered to have a complete environmental or sustainability management system covering at least headquarters or a majority of its personnel.
- ☒ Entity has other systematic approaches to environmental management, such as an approved Emissions Reduction Strategy, Climate Neutral Strategy, Environmental Policy, or Sustainability Policy or an environmental management system under way – having policy and designated roles and responsibilities – in at least headquarters.
- ☐ Entity has no systematic approach to environmental management.

CLIMATE NEUTRAL

- ☒ Entity is climate neutral as a result of offsetting all reported greenhouse gas emissions for the reporting year.
- ☐ Entity is not climate neutral for the reporting year.



GREEN RESPONSE 2019 REPORT

In times of disaster or crisis, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement aims to save lives, reduce suffering, damage and losses, and to protect and support affected people. Whilst this aim must always have priority, the Movement recognizes that it must limit its climate and environmental footprint and work proactively to establish more environmentally sustainable solutions to address humanitarian needs.

The Green Response Working Group consists of, and works in close collaboration with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement components and external partners to strengthen the environmental sustainability of humanitarian action. 2019 was the first year of the Green Response Strategy 2019-2023, working towards three outcomes:

1. Green Response is mainstreamed across Red Cross Red Crescent Movement policies, systems, tools and operations
2. Green Response is embedded in National Society institutional strengthening initiatives
3. The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is influencing policy and practice that enhances the environmental sustainability of humanitarian action internally within the Movement and among external actors

This report summarises key activities and achievements for 2019.

IMAGE: IFRC Climate Centre/Denis Onyodi. Praia Nova in Beira, Mozambique, March 2018

LSE Study:

- Humanitarian NGOs are increasingly adopting “green” policies, guidance, statements
- Gaps between policy and application
- “Bottom-up” efforts (good news!)
- Some donors interested in greening operations, particularly logistics (but how much are they willing to pay?)

Also

Research on

- Life Cycle Analysis
- Circular relief economy

The Global Shelter Cluster

- Statement on reducing single use plastic
- No Greening Statement

All is not lost

Environmental Checklist for Shelter Response (FOR PILOTING)

Version 1.5 - April 2020

This checklist (with annexes) is designed to guide the shelter coordination team, program managers and field staff through the steps required to ensure that environmental considerations are adequately considered and implemented in humanitarian shelter programs. Following the steps of the humanitarian program cycle and aligned with the 2018 Sphere Humanitarian Standards, it is designed for situations where the population has not been displaced by the hazard event (sections 1-5), as well as displacement and resettlement scenarios (sections 1-6).

Shelter Cluster Vanuatu defines shelter as private and community housing and shelter related non-food items such as clothing, bedding, cooking and eating utensils and household lighting. Shelter excludes public buildings such as schools, medical centres and public service housing such as teacher, nurse and other public authority housing. These are the responsibility of the education and health clusters.

Assistance for private and community housing should encourage the self-help concept and promote adoption of effective preparedness measures by communities. As a result of their self-sufficiency and resilience, Ni-Vans, after a disaster, wherever possible, start the self-recovery process immediately. Community, urban or rural, often quickly reconstruct shelter with building materials which are readily available. Therefore, shelter response strategies should encourage and support people in their own coping mechanisms, with the appropriate provision of non-food and shelter materials, tools, technical assistance and safe shelter awareness, targeting the most vulnerable.

For all recommended actions in the checklist:

- (1) Consult and engage actively with authorities at national, municipal, provincial and local levels, customary chiefs, and communities** via Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs) who can provide local knowledge of key environmental concerns, potential hazards and natural resource availability in the area. Effective engagement with host and affected communities can also minimize social tensions often associated with situations of mass displacement. Ensure community feedback mechanisms are in place, and;
- (2) Coordinate with other shelter and environment stakeholders (annex 2) through participation in the Shelter Cluster** at national, municipal, provincial and local levels.

For further information or to provide feedback on this checklist contact coord1.vanuatu@sheltercluster.org

Mitiger les risques d'impact négatif sur l'environnement : Les approches du secteur abris doivent tenir compte des saisonnalités et de la disponibilité des matériaux locaux (par exemple, respecter les périodes d'exploitation légale, ou utiliser des matériaux issus de sources d'approvisionnement durables) et mitiger les risques liés à l'exploitation excessive des ressources naturelles.

STRATEGIE DU SECTEUR ABRIS / LOGEMENT EN RDC

A. APERCU DES BESOINS HUMANITAIRES EN ABRIS / LOGEMENT	1
B. LA REPONSES EN ABRIS / LOGEMENT	4
C. LE LIEN DEVELOPPEMENT – HUMANITAIRE (NEXUS)	9

A. APERCU DES BESOINS HUMANITAIRES EN ABRIS / LOGEMENT

« Les mauvaises conditions de logement constituent l'un des mécanismes par lesquels les inégalités sociales et environnementales se traduisent par des inégalités en matière de santé, ce qui nuit davantage à la qualité de vie et au bien-être » [Lignes directrices de l'Organisation Mondiale pour la Santé \(OMS\) relatives au logement et à la santé \(2018\)](#)¹

Opening the **Green** Door

- Something is better than nothing
- Don't say environment (until later)
- Coalition of the willing
- Positive reinforcement and peer pressure
- Tap organizational policy and bottom-up interest

Greening the Response

- Reducing the environmental impact of the response
- Improving the environment as part of the response

Help when you need it:

- ECoP/Environment and Disaster Management Program
- Agency environment staff
- Joint Environment Unit
- Donor Governments
- Environmental NGOs

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