



THINKING BEYOND RESPONSE

Applying environmental and economic sustainability principles in humanitarian interventions

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Designed by Wingfinger

Cover shows a general view of Rohingya camp, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.
Photo: Ralph Hodgson/Tearfund

Tearfund is a Christian relief and development agency working with partners and local churches to bring whole-life transformation to the poorest communities.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is environmental and economic sustainability (EES)?

Environmental degradation is increasing at an alarming rate, and it is the poorest people in our world who are being most affected by it – those who have done the least to cause it. Harmful patterns of consumption and waste, growing consumption and demand, and climate change are fuelling environmental degradation, putting pressure on the world's scarce natural resources.

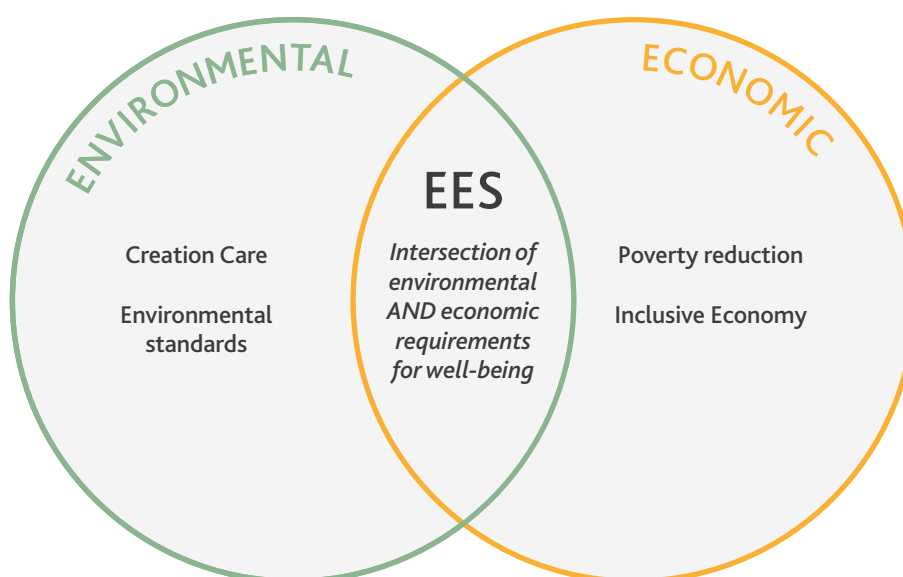
In 2015 Tearfund published *The restorative economy*,¹ setting out our vision for a sustainable global economy in which extreme poverty is ended, the balance in creation is restored and inequality between rich and poor is reduced. To implement this vision in our programmatic and advocacy work, Environmental and Economic Sustainability (EES) was adopted as one of three corporate priorities.

Tearfund recognises that climate change, the environment and people's livelihoods are closely connected. We have seen how environmental degradation, conflict and climate-related shocks and stresses increase food insecurity and hunger, displacement, and competition over natural resources, and threaten progress with development.

Our response is to promote EES. EES is about working towards a world where extreme inequality is reduced and where everyone can meet their basic needs – and flourish – within their environmental limits.

EES has a wide range of elements. Some relate more to the environment, while others relate more to economic well-being (see figure 1 below). However, they are all closely intertwined and can affect each other positively or negatively. Poverty reduction must hold the environment and the economy in balance, recognising that a broken and harmful environment will have a negative impact on people's health, livelihoods and productivity.

Figure 1 Elements of EES



1 https://learn.tearfund.org/~/-/media/files/tilz/research/tearfund_the-restorative-economy.pdf

1.2 Why is EES important in humanitarian intervention settings?

In a humanitarian situation – whether a seismic or climate-related disaster, or a man-made or conflict-related crisis – the absolute imperative of humanitarian actors is to save and stabilise the lives of people at risk plus meet the immediate needs of the affected population. The pressure to address these urgent needs has an impact on effective humanitarian decision-making. In other words, some emergency responses struggle to take into account the environment and its additional linkages to economic recovery.

Environmental degradation is often a causal factor in crises, and failing to address it can worsen or prolong the crisis. There are many examples of this, including:

- In Sierra Leone in 2017, landslides that killed hundreds occurred after deforestation of hillside areas. See full case study in section 4.
- In Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, clearing land for refugee camps and collection of firewood have led to deforestation, which has increased the vulnerability of those living there. See full case study in section 4.

Humanitarian disasters and crises also have an impact on economic sustainability, and can set back years of development gains. They can lead to destruction of resources, infrastructure, markets, economic opportunities and livelihoods. However, local economies and sustainable livelihoods cannot recover in isolation. They rely on natural resources and balanced environmental management to support rehabilitation and sustainable development.

Following any disaster or crisis, addressing the impact on the environment can be seen as a lifesaving activity. For example when water sources have been contaminated by unexploded ordnances, or debris is contributing to the spread of disease. However, without a good understanding of the linkages between economic recovery and the environment, well-meaning humanitarian activities can create new, major health hazards, destroy livelihoods, and make it more difficult for communities to recover and improve their well-being going forward.

Ultimately, neglect of EES in humanitarian contexts makes communities worse off. Therefore it is necessary to consider EES throughout all the stages of the disaster risk management cycle.



📷 A woman outside her new earthquake-resilient home, which is still under construction. Photo: Eleanor Bentall/Tearfund

Environmental degradation or conflict over resources, and economic poverty are often causal or accelerating factors in disasters and crises, and addressing these causes must be central to any response and longer-term rehabilitation. Humanitarian actors have the opportunity, and obligation, to reduce vulnerability by considering environmental factors in their programming. Actors must also link environmental factors to well assessed economic recovery and community development initiatives. They can, for example, develop mason training projects whose trainees rebuild homes in areas less prone to floods; or source seeds for the local market that are more resilient to drought.

For Tearfund, the disaster risk management cycle should be fully integrated into longer-term recovery and development programmes to build the overall well-being of communities who continue to be vulnerable to hazards, shocks and stresses. In order to avoid indirectly undermining EES, this will require thinking ahead and thinking holistically, rebuilding a future that is resilient to shocks and stresses, and being fully aware of the risks that environmental mismanagement can have.

1.3 What is this guide for?

This guide has been written for field staff, Tearfund partners and those who develop projects; who are responding to a humanitarian disaster or crisis, preparing to respond to one or who are developing a longer-term disaster risk reduction project. The guide is closely linked to Tearfund's report *Building a sustainable future*, which focuses on integrating EES in development projects, programmes and strategies.²

This guide should be used in conjunction with project cycle management and other methods and approaches for working in a humanitarian intervention context, including Tearfund's Emergency Response Procedures,³ Tearfund's Resilience Framework⁴ and Tearfund's approach to Disaster Risk Management.⁵

The key purpose of this guide is:

- to highlight the importance of environmental and economic sustainability in a humanitarian intervention in rapid- or slow-onset disasters, protracted and conflict crises plus situations of mass displacement of people;
- to help users identify gaps in the thinking, planning and intervention stages;
- to refer users to tools and methods that already exist to help prevent negative impact and to restore and strengthen the environment and economy during response, recovery, mitigation and preparedness phases.

1.4 How to use this guide at different phases of humanitarian intervention

This guide is designed not to burden users in a pressured humanitarian intervention situation. Instead, it is designed to help users have an overview of the normally neglected gaps relating to EES and provide a quick reference to existing methodologies that could address these gaps. The guide also helps users to better adhere to international standards required in such contexts.

In this guide we describe five 'long-term outcomes' that a project, programme or strategy should be working towards in order to meet the three end goals of EES (see section 2.1)

We also introduce ten 'design principles'. These help users to be aware of environmental and economic sustainability issues throughout a humanitarian intervention (see section 2.2)

2 See https://learn.tearfund.org/en/themes/environment_and_climate

3 Tearfund has internal Emergency Response Procedures which are available to Tearfund Country Offices through FREd.

4 See <https://learn.tearfund.org/en/Themes/Resilient%20Livelihoods/Resilience>

5 See https://learn.tearfund.org/en/themes/disasters_and_crises

In section 3 we present each of the ten design principles in turn, along with a list of important points to consider and how the design principle connects with existing tools and standards.

In section 4 there are three case studies demonstrating how EES can be applied in humanitarian interventions in different contexts.

Users of this guide should take the following four steps:

1. Understand what EES means and how it should be integrated into humanitarian programming.
2. Learn the Theory of Change (see figure 2), and understand the five long-term outcomes of EES and how the ten design principles could help achieve them.
3. Look at which specific design principles are most relevant to each phase of the intervention.
4. Once you have identified the relevant principles, use the key consideration points and standards related to each principle alongside your intervention plan to achieve results that don't compromise the environment and economy in the long term.

1.5 Tearfund's approach to EES in humanitarian interventions

Tearfund is committed to relief and development work that is both environmentally and economically sustainable and reduces exposure and vulnerability to risk. We believe that policies and practices must enable inclusive economic growth without compromising the environment.

In a community development context, we address EES through taking action at community, national and global levels, focusing on the poorest and most vulnerable people. Working with our partner organisations we combine project, policy and advocacy work in order to achieve three end goals:

1. Everyone can meet their basic needs
2. The world lives within environmental limits
3. Extreme inequality is no longer accepted

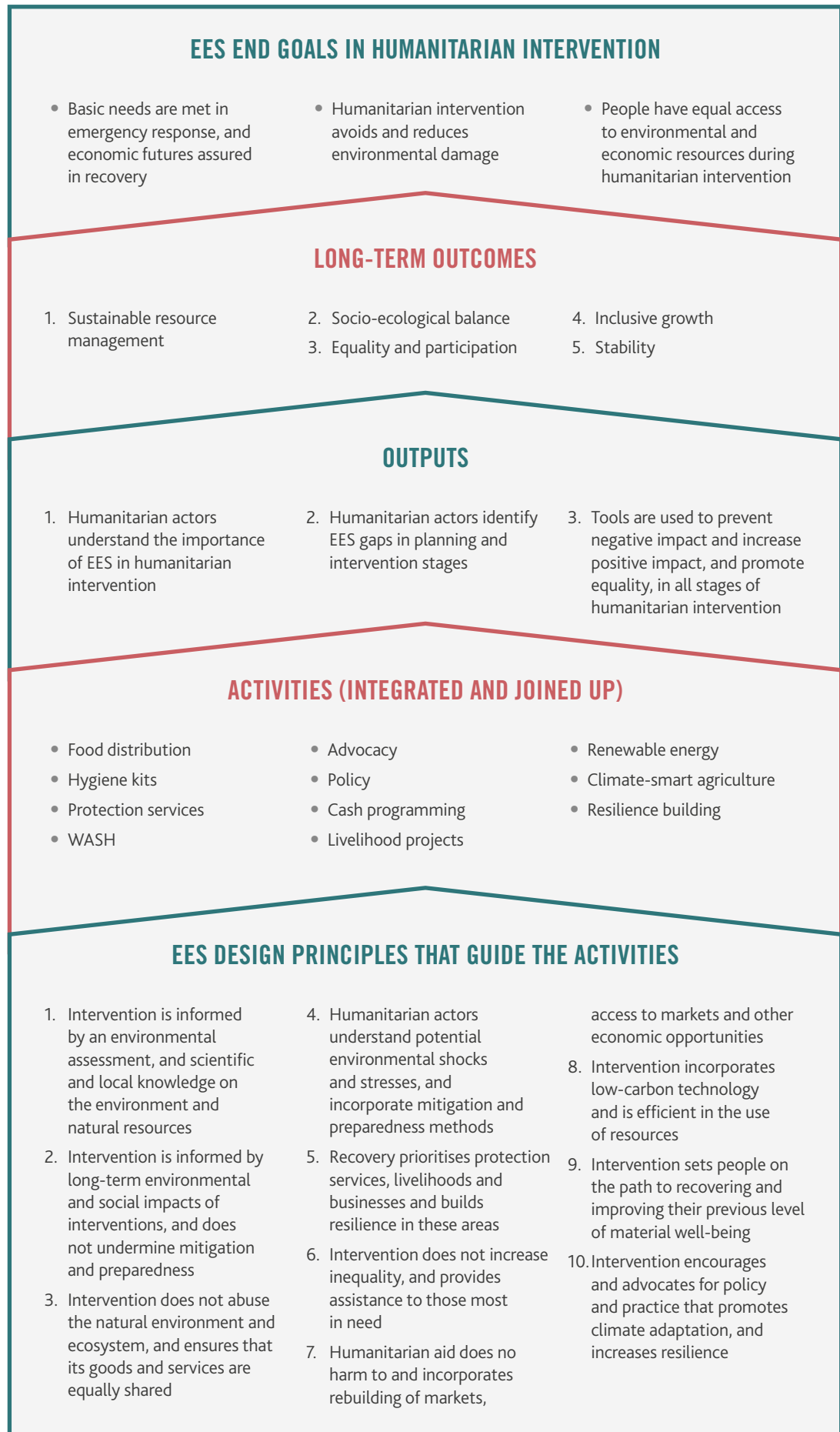
In a humanitarian intervention we strive to ensure the following:

- Basic needs are met immediately for the affected population, and people's economic future is assured in the recovery phase.
- While meeting people's needs, possible environmental damage is carefully considered through an environmental risk assessment, and measures are taken to avoid or reduce negative impact.
- People's unequal access to environmental and economic resources and services is addressed during the humanitarian intervention, and the most vulnerable and marginalised are targeted as the priority.
- All affected populations are consulted, and wherever possible the choice of interventions is co-designed, taking into account economic and environmental limits.

And most importantly, we need to ensure we connect humanitarian interventions with longer-term development goals, for maximum positive impact on the environment and the economy.

Tearfund's approach to EES in a humanitarian intervention context is illustrated in figure 2.

Figure 2 EES Theory of Change (humanitarian intervention)



2 THE LONG-TERM OUTCOMES AND PRINCIPLES OF EES IN HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS

2.1 Long-term outcomes

In this section we introduce five 'long-term outcomes' of EES. These are based on care of God's creation along with holistic human development, and the three EES end goals that came out of Tearfund's restorative economy research. They can be viewed as the long-term outcomes that a project, programme or strategy should be working towards in order to meet the three end goals of EES (see figure 2: EES Theory of Change). Some of the five outcomes relate more to the environment, while others relate more to the economy.

They are:

1. **Sustainable resource management:** Economic systems protect or restore the environment, contributing to people's well-being. Decision-making relating to short-term gain does not compromise the future of the environment.
2. **Socio-ecological balance:** Sustainable and productive livelihoods are underpinned by a healthy environment. The environment is valued for its economic value as well as its cultural and ecological value.
3. **Equality and participation:** People have equal access to public goods, services and infrastructure (such as transport, education, clean air, and water). All of society, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, are able to improve their lives and living standards. People are able to participate fully in all aspects of the economy.
4. **Inclusive growth:** The economy is working for the good of all (especially the poorest and most vulnerable), increasing work opportunities, incomes and general well-being. Economic output is not only measured by GDP, but also by other outcomes that capture overall well-being.
5. **Stability:** All of society is confident about the future and can invest in it. The economy is increasingly resilient to shocks and stresses.



📷 A woman uses a recently-repaired tap in Nepal. Photo: Tom Price/Tearfund

When developing any humanitarian programme, the primary aim is to alleviate suffering in an accountable way, with local people at the centre of decision-making. Nonetheless, considering these EES outcomes is equally important when developing a new project, otherwise new suffering and hardship may result.

These outcomes should be considered at the very beginning of project or programme design and should inform the whole process of humanitarian intervention and further development post-disaster or crisis.

2.2 Design principles

From the five long-term EES outcomes we have drawn out ten 'design principles'. These design principles help users to be aware of environmental and economic sustainability issues throughout a humanitarian intervention, in order to avoid unintended damage to the environment or the local economy and to restore and improve them. The principles also help users to find synergies with common tools such as Sphere standards⁶ (also see appendix 4), needs assessments, market assessments and others. The principles also relate to some of the industry standards like the ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) code of conduct⁷ and the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS),⁸ as well as Tearfund Quality Standards⁹ and Light Wheel tool,¹⁰ which measures community well-being in a holistic way.

The design principles are:

1. Intervention is informed by an environmental assessment, and scientific and local knowledge on the environment and natural resources, which is applied in all aspects of environment throughout the intervention.
2. Intervention is informed by long-term environmental and social impacts of interventions (as discovered in the environmental assessment), and does not undermine mitigation and preparedness. This includes protecting and restoring the environment, and improving the use of natural resources.
3. Intervention does not abuse or lead to abuse of the natural environment and ecosystem, and ensures that its goods and services are equally available to all members of the community.
4. Humanitarian actors understand potential environmental shocks and stresses, and incorporate mitigation and preparedness methods.
5. Recovery prioritises protection services, establishing awareness training, and re-establishing education services, livelihoods and other income-generating activities, and seeks to build more resilience to shocks and stresses in these areas, including adapting to a changing climate.
6. Intervention does not increase inequality in the community, and provides assistance to those most in need across all sectors of society.
7. Humanitarian aid does no harm to and incorporates rebuilding of markets, access to markets and other economic opportunities.
8. Intervention incorporates low-carbon technology, eg solar and clean cooking, and is efficient in the use of resources.
9. Intervention sets people on the path to recovering their previous level of material well-being, and lays the foundation for ongoing, sustained improvement.
10. Intervention encourages and advocates for policy and practice that promotes climate adaptation, and increases resilience, especially of the most vulnerable.

6 www.spherestandards.org/humanitarian-standards

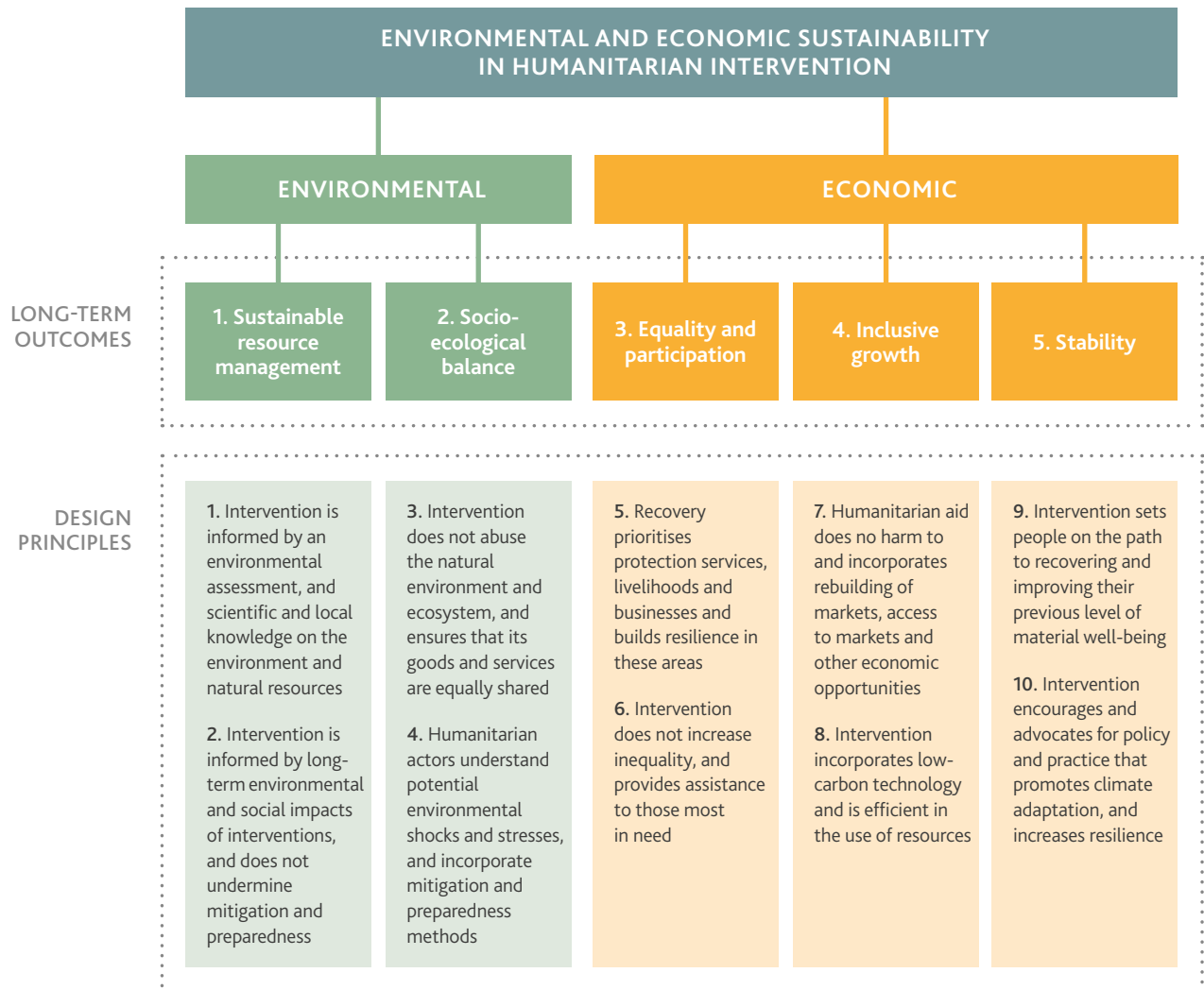
7 www.icrc.org/en/document/code-conduct-employees-icrc

8 <https://corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard>

9 www.tearfund.org/en/about_us/how_we_work/tearfund_quality_standards

10 https://learn.tearfund.org/resources/impact_and_effectiveness/the_light_wheel

Figure 3 EES principles in humanitarian intervention



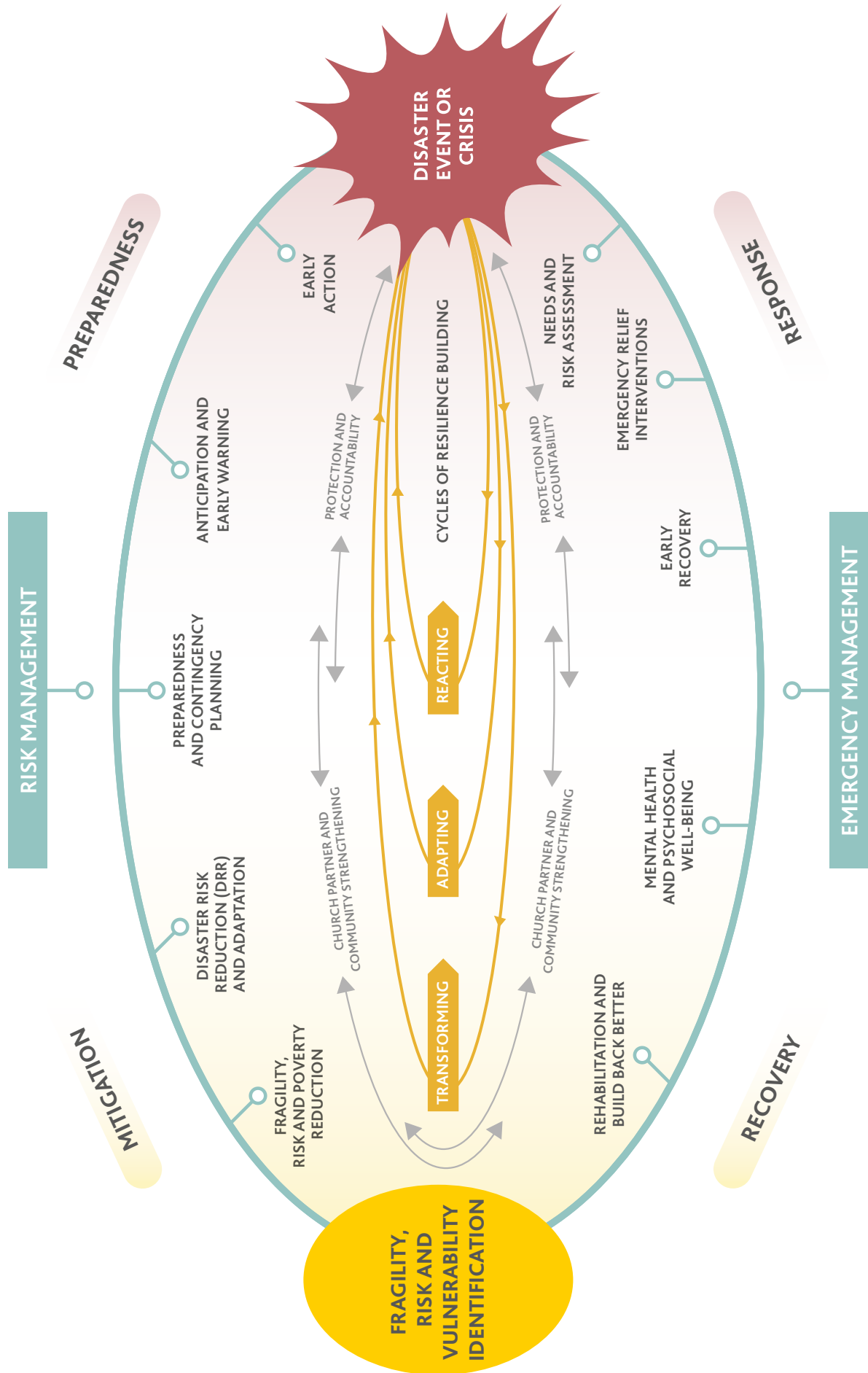
2.3 How to use the design principles

Look at the following table and see which specific design principles are most relevant to each phase of the intervention, then examine the details of each principle accordingly. When making a selection it is important to choose some principles that relate to the environment and some that relate to the economy, to achieve a balance.

Figure 4 Disaster cycle and EES humanitarian design principles

Phase of disaster risk management	EES humanitarian design principles									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Emergency response	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Recovery and rehabilitation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Risk management and mitigation		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
Anticipation and preparedness		●		●	●		●	●		

Figure 5 Disaster risk management for partners and Tearfund



3 PUTTING THE PRINCIPLES INTO PRACTICE

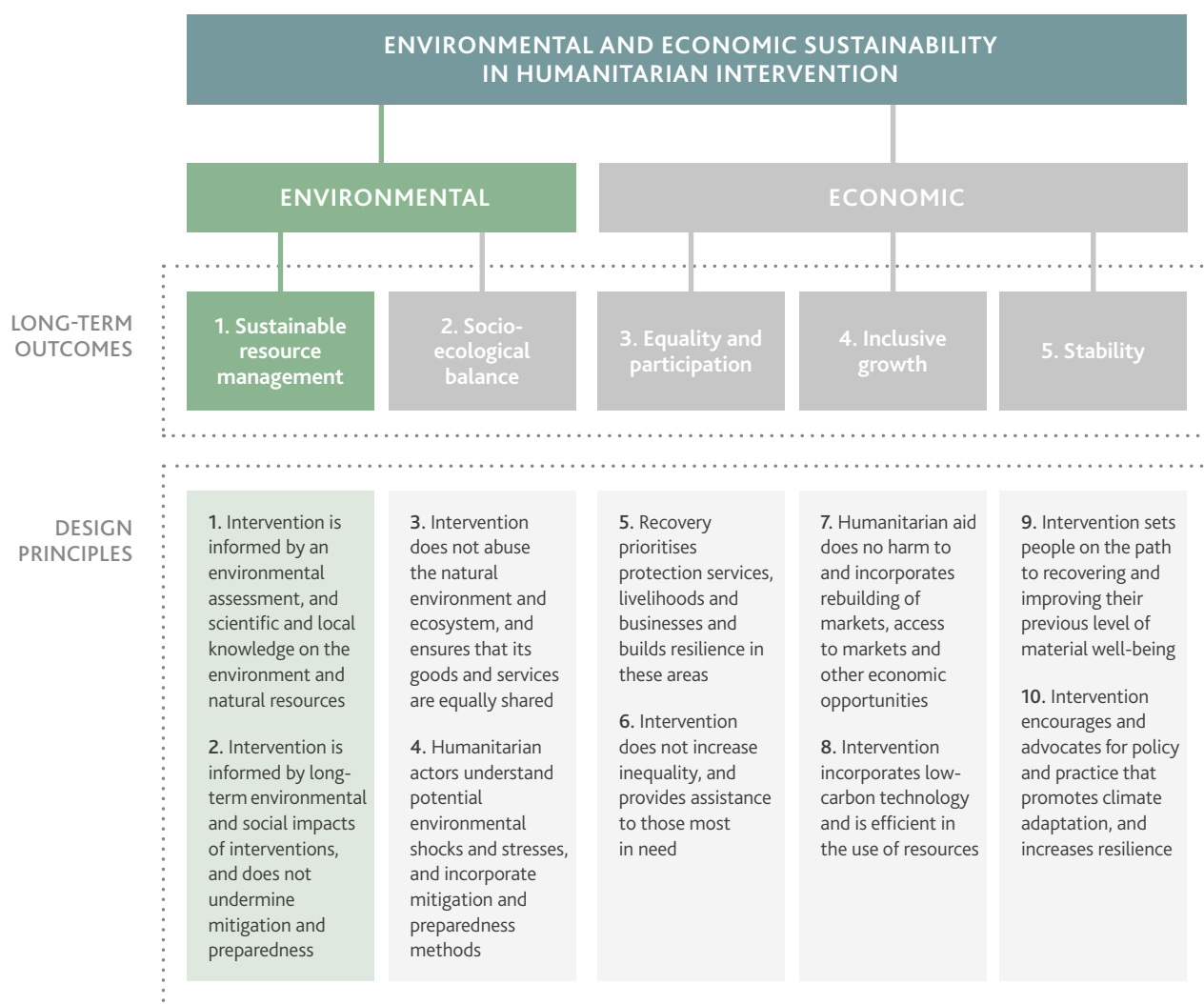
In this section we present each long-term outcome along with its two related design principles, as well as points for consideration and links to relevant tools and standards. More information on the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), and Tearfund's Quality Standards and Light Wheel tool can be found in the appendices.

ENVIRONMENTAL LONG-TERM OUTCOME

3.1 Sustainable resource management

Economic systems protect or restore the environment, contributing to people's well-being. Decision-making relating to short-term gain does not compromise the future of the environment.

There are two design principles relating to this long-term outcome, as illustrated below:



DESIGN PRINCIPLE

1. Intervention is informed by an environmental assessment, and scientific and local knowledge on the environment and natural resources, which is applied in all aspects of environment throughout the intervention.

This principle should be considered in the following phases:

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
●	●		

Important points to consider

- What scientific data relating to the environment is available (eg on climate trends for water scarcity, rising temperatures, rainfall, desertification)? Where and how can they be accessed? (For example, global websites with national information on natural resources, environmental degradation and climate change.)
- Has local actors' knowledge of the environment (eg natural resources including agricultural and forestry land and water, and climate change/variability) been included in the consultation/assessment process, from a diverse cross-section of the community?
- Is it also important to consult indigenous knowledge?
- What is the local environment like pre-, during and post-disaster or ongoing crisis?
- How are the local community's coping mechanisms affecting the environment?
- What are the potential impacts that the planned humanitarian intervention will have on people, the environment, and livelihoods/natural resources?
- What actions can be taken to reduce the impact of the intervention and restore the environment?
- Has the initial assessment (see appendix 6) been followed up by a more thorough environmental assessment? What changes have been or could be made as a result?

Specific considerations

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation
Humanitarian actors must understand the potential impact of their response on the environment, both positive and negative. This requires understanding the environment of the response area, both prior to, during and after the disaster or evolving crisis; the ways that people are using the natural resources to cope; and the potential short- and long-term impacts of the intervention. This can be done using the assessment described in appendix 6, and should incorporate scientific and local knowledge and understanding of the environment, which may not be obvious to an outsider.	<p>Recovery activities are planned with an awareness of the local environment. They are designed to cause as little harm as possible, and where livelihoods interact with the environment these activities interact for mutual gain, or at least have no negative impact.</p> <p>Wherever possible, all recovery activities should seek to help and protect the environment.</p> <p>Where necessary, the environment is rehabilitated, eg tsunami-affected fields need soil testing/ rehabilitation.</p>

Design principle relates to ICRC code of conduct



Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster as well as meeting basic needs

Design principle relates to Core Humanitarian Standard



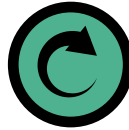
Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant



Humanitarian response is effective and timely



Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback



Humanitarian actors continuously learn and improve

Design principle relates to Tearfund Quality Standards



Behaviours



Accountability



Resilience



Technical quality

Design principle relates to Tearfund's Light Wheel



Participation and influence



Stewardship of the environment



Capabilities

DESIGN PRINCIPLE

2. Intervention is informed by long-term environmental and social impacts of interventions (as discovered in the environmental assessment), and does not undermine mitigation and preparedness. This includes protecting and restoring the environment, and improving the use of natural resources.

This principle should be considered in the following phases:

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
●	●	●	●

Important points to consider

- Are the resources, food and water supply, services and energy, eg diesel generators, being brought in relevant and the most appropriate to the context? (see rapid needs assessment¹¹) Can they be procured locally?
- What will their effect be on the environment (waste production etc)?
- Where can that effect be reduced? (short/mid-term)
- Have environmentally friendly options been considered? (For example, paper packaging instead of plastic, bigger packages instead of smaller ones etc.)
- Is there a plan or policy for handling waste?

Specific considerations

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
<p>Environmental impacts are accounted for and prioritised according to risk.</p> <p>Measures are taken to reduce risk and negative impact.</p> <p>Alternatives are considered, and local actors are consulted, particularly when humanitarian actors may consider it necessary to continue with actions that have long-term detrimental effects.</p>	<p>In building back, humanitarian actors understand the long-term environmental risks, and rebuild in ways that do not exacerbate or increase that risk.</p>	<p>Humanitarian actors understand the long-term environmental risks facing the community and seek to reduce them and 'build back better' through activities such as building earthquake-resilient housing, protecting forests with forest-based livelihoods, and providing renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>Humanitarian actors understand the likely environmental hazards and help the community to prepare for them, eg climate forecasts for farmers.</p>

11 https://learn.tearfund.org/en/themes/disasters_and_crises/responding_to_disasters

Design principle relates to ICRC code of conduct



Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster as well as meeting basic needs

Design principle relates to Core Humanitarian Standard



Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant



Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback

Design principle relates to Tearfund Quality Standards



Behaviours



Resilience



Protection



Technical quality

Design principle relates to Tearfund's Light Wheel



Physical health



Participation and influence



Stewardship of the environment



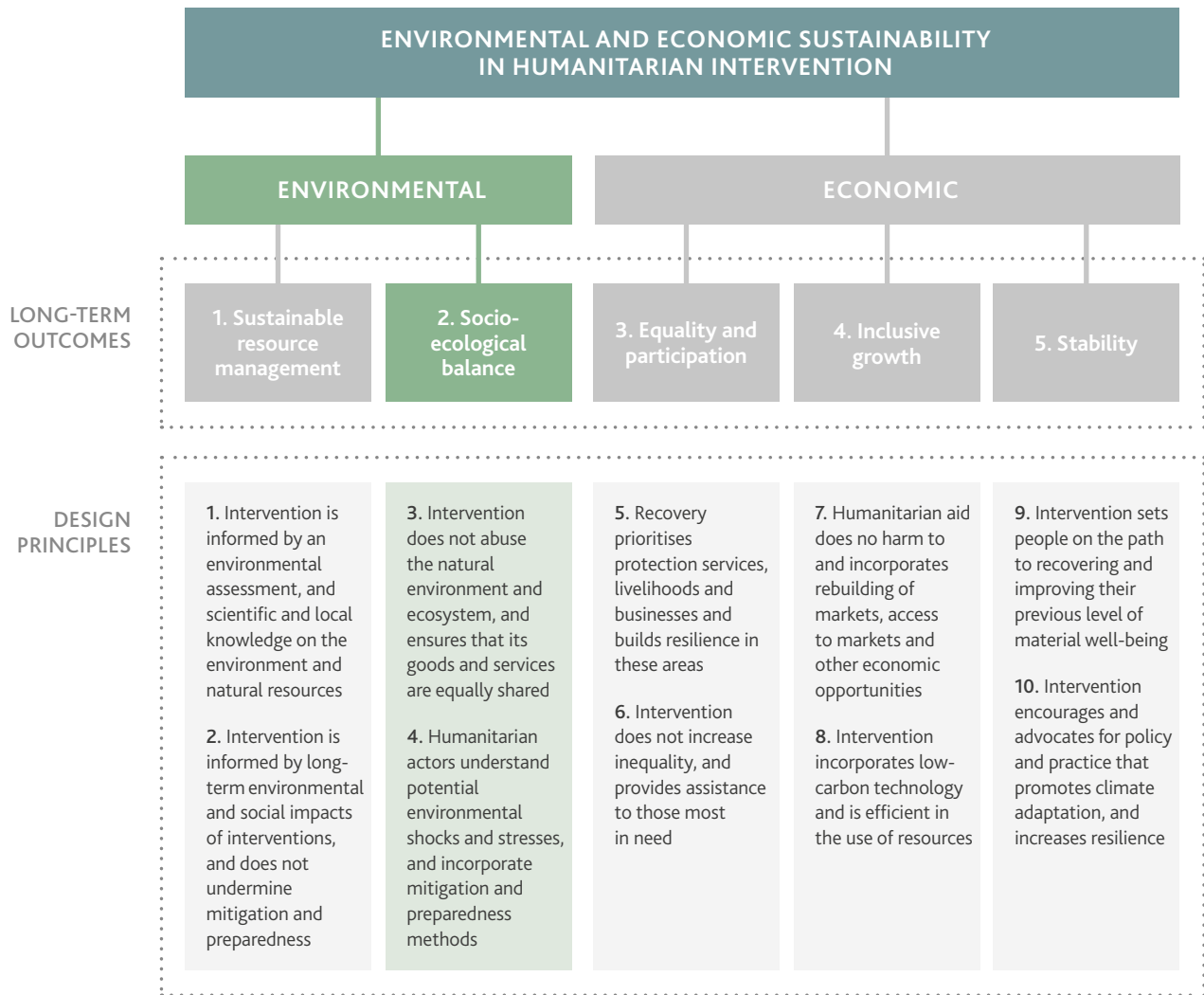
Capabilities

ENVIRONMENTAL LONG-TERM OUTCOME

3.2 Socio-ecological balance

Sustainable and productive livelihoods are underpinned by a healthy environment. The environment is valued for its economic value as well as its cultural and ecological value.

There are two design principles relating to this long-term outcome, as illustrated below:



DESIGN PRINCIPLE

3. Intervention does not abuse or lead to abuse of the natural environment and ecosystem, and ensures that its goods and services are equally available to all members of the community.

This principle should be considered in the following phases:

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
●	●	●	

Important points to consider

- How is the intervention using natural resources? What are the risks to natural resources posed by humanitarian actors? What measures can be taken to reduce those risks and protect resources? (recovery)
- What regulations exist around resource management and sanitation? (response)
- Do all members of the community have access to natural resources? What barriers are there for some groups? How can the intervention address this?
- Does everyone in the community have access to clean water? (Sphere WASH standard #2)
- How can the intervention address this? (see initial needs assessment¹²)
- What sources of fuel are available? What is their effect on the environment and health? Are there more sustainable and renewable alternatives?

Specific considerations

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation
<p>Intervention does not lead, directly or indirectly, to depletion of natural resources, especially water but also wood and other useful plants and resources.</p> <p>Humanitarian actors must understand the potential threats to natural resources and seek to protect them. They must also ensure that necessary resources, such as water, are available to all members of the community.</p>	<p>Recovery efforts must use natural resources responsibly and sustainably, and encourage equitable and sustainable management of natural resources.</p>	<p>Risks to the ecosystem are noted and addressed. Practices to protect natural resources are put in place, such as regulation to ensure that the water table is not contaminated.</p>

Design principle relates to ICRC code of conduct



Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster as well as meeting basic needs

Design principle relates to Core Humanitarian Standard



Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects



Resources are managed and used responsibly for their intended purpose

Design principle relates to Tearfund Quality Standards



Impartiality and targeting



Accountability



Gender



Empowerment



Resilience



Protection

¹² https://learn.tearfund.org/en/themes/disasters_and_crises/responding_to_disasters

Design principle relates to Tearfund's Light Wheel



Physical health



Stewardship of the environment



Material assets and resources

DESIGN PRINCIPLE

4. Humanitarian actors understand potential environmental shocks and stresses, and incorporate mitigation and preparedness methods.

This principle should be considered in the following phases:

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
●	●	●	●

Important points to consider

- Does the intervention heighten risk by increasing the likelihood of hazard (through environmental degradation) or the vulnerability of the community?
- What environmental hazards or climate-related shocks and stresses is the community prone to, and why are they vulnerable to them? What actions can humanitarian actors take to reduce that vulnerability? What action can be taken to adapt to a changing climate?

Specific considerations

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
Intervention does not increase vulnerability to shocks and stresses, eg by clearing land for camps where trees acted as a buffer to landslides.	Decisions in the recovery phase are made with an understanding of potential shocks and stresses and seek to reduce vulnerability in the future, eg if houses were destroyed in a flood, build them back on higher ground.	Recovery efforts prepare for potential environmental shocks and stresses by undertaking mitigation methods, such as building resilience and climate adaptation capacity.	The community is prepared for future environmental shocks and stresses by, for example, creating an action plan.

Design principle relates to ICRC code of conduct



Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster as well as meeting basic needs

Design principle relates to Core Humanitarian Standard



Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects

Design principle relates to Tearfund Quality Standards



Accountability



Resilience



Protection



Technical quality

Design principle relates to Tearfund's Light Wheel



Physical health

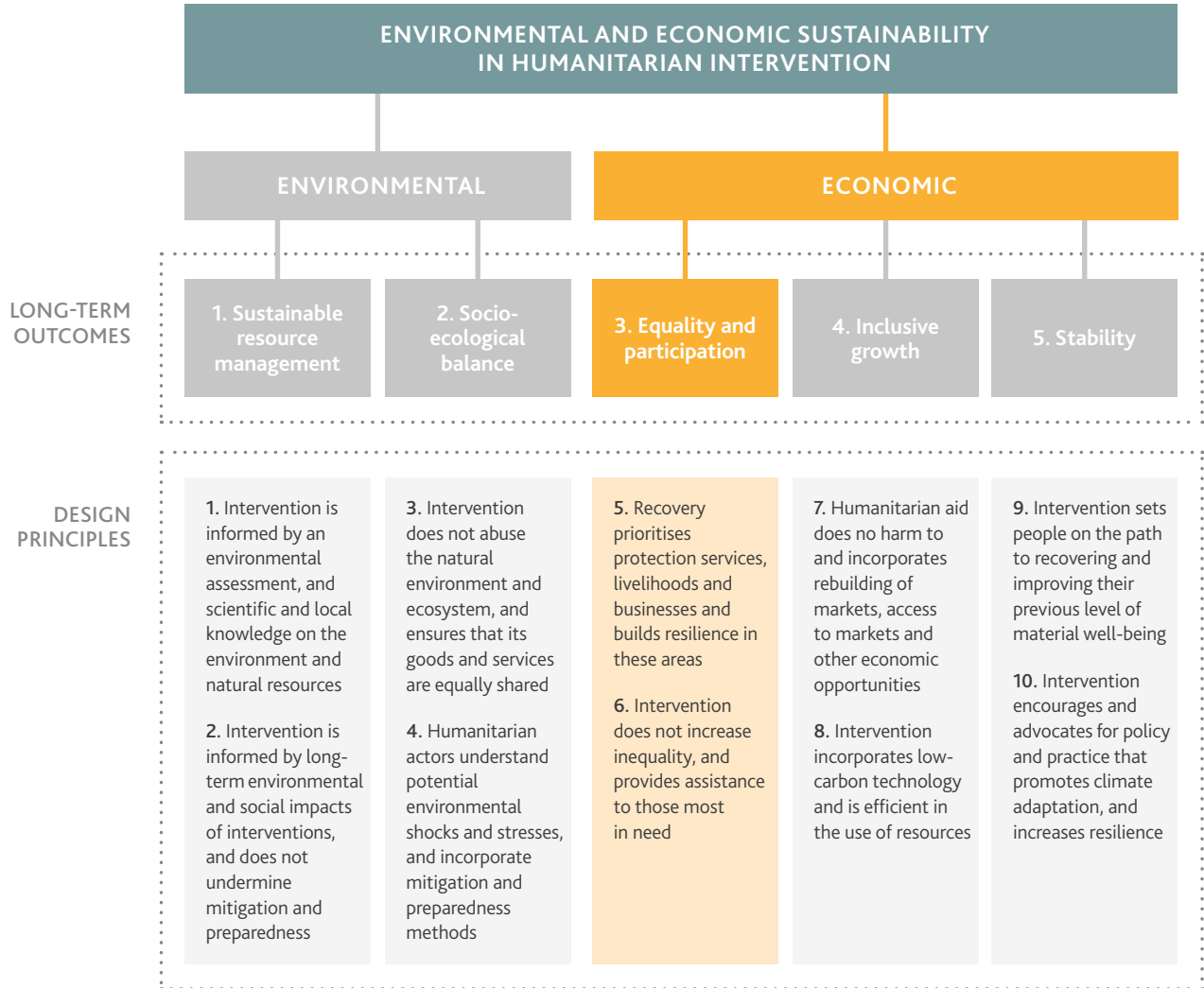


Stewardship of the environment

3.3 Equality and participation

People have equal access to public goods, services and infrastructure (such as transport, education, fuel, land, clean air, and water). All of society, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, are able to improve their lives and living standards. People are able to participate fully in all aspects of the economy.

There are two design principles relating to this long-term outcome, as illustrated below:



DESIGN PRINCIPLE

5. Recovery prioritises protection services, establishing awareness training, and re-establishing education services,¹³ livelihoods and other income-generating activities, and seeks to build more resilience to shocks and stresses in these areas, including adapting to a changing climate.

This principle should be considered in the following phases:

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
●	●	●	●

Important points to consider

- What protection services are required to keep children and vulnerable adults safe? (For example, child-friendly space.)
- What awareness training is required to keep people safe and resilient? For example, training on health and safety, basic hygiene etc.
- What education services are destroyed by disasters or crises? Which ones can be re-established for both children and adults? (Farmers' schools, literacy classes for adults etc.) Is there scope for education and awareness-raising on protection issues?
- Which education services have the largest impact on long-term recovery and development?
- What livelihoods are common in the community? How has the disaster or crisis affected them? How is the humanitarian intervention affecting them? Are they sustainable? (see initial needs assessment)
- In what ways can the response and recovery build on and build up local capacities, and improve alternative livelihoods and income generation to cope with shocks and stresses?
- What barriers are there for people re-establishing livelihoods and participating fully in the economy? (For example, lack of secure land tenure.)

Specific considerations

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
Response is designed after a needs assessment or market assessment. ¹⁴ As much as possible, the response builds on local capacities (eg by thinking through the impact of procurement practices on the local economy) and does not undermine them.	Recovery efforts seek to quickly re-establish livelihoods. Where possible, depending on the context and nature of the crisis, identify potential conditions where end-dates for interventions can be considered.	Resilient and environmentally sustainable livelihoods are promoted (eg drought-resistant crops, diversification of crops), and alternatives to environmentally damaging livelihoods such as charcoal production are made available and accessible. For example, forest-based enterprises like bee-keeping and honey production.	Communities are prepared for shocks to livelihoods through approaches such as savings groups, diversifying livelihoods etc.

¹³ While Tearfund does not specialise in education services, it is good to be aware of and to work with other organisations who are working in education and school services.

¹⁴ https://learn.tearfund.org/en/themes/disasters_and_crises/responding_to_disasters

Design principle relates to ICRC code of conduct



Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster as well as meeting basic needs

Design principle relates to Core Humanitarian Standard



Humanitarian response is effective and timely



Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects

Design principle relates to Tearfund Quality Standards



Gender



Empowerment



Resilience



Protection

Design principle relates to Tearfund's Light Wheel



Emotional and mental health



Participation and influence



Material assets and resources



Capabilities

DESIGN PRINCIPLE

6. Intervention does not increase inequality in the community, and provides assistance to those most in need across all sectors of society.

This principle should be considered in the following phases:

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
●	●		

Important points to consider

- How will you ensure that aid is distributed according to need? (see Sphere Protection Principle #2)
- What are the potential barriers that different groups of people in the area (especially the most vulnerable) will face in accessing aid? How can you address them? (see Sphere Protection Principle #2) (see initial needs assessment)

Specific considerations

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation
<p>Response is based on a needs assessment. Intervention does not increase the vulnerability of certain groups or individuals, even while seeking to help another group.</p> <p>Assistance is provided and prioritised according to need.</p>	<p>Recovery seeks to create a reasonable minimum standard of living for even the poorest people.</p> <p>It seeks to break down barriers to an increased standard of living for the poorest people, and reduce systemic injustices that lead to cycles of inequality.</p>

Design principle relates to ICRC code of conduct



Aid is given regardless of the race, creed or nationality of the recipients and without adverse distinction of any kind. Aid priorities are calculated on the basis of need alone.

Design principle relates to Core Humanitarian Standard



Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects.

Design principle relates to Tearfund Quality Standards



Impartiality and targeting



Gender



Empowerment



Protection

Design principle relates to Tearfund's Light Wheel



Personal relationships



Emotional and mental health



Physical health



Participation and influence



Material assets and resources



Capabilities



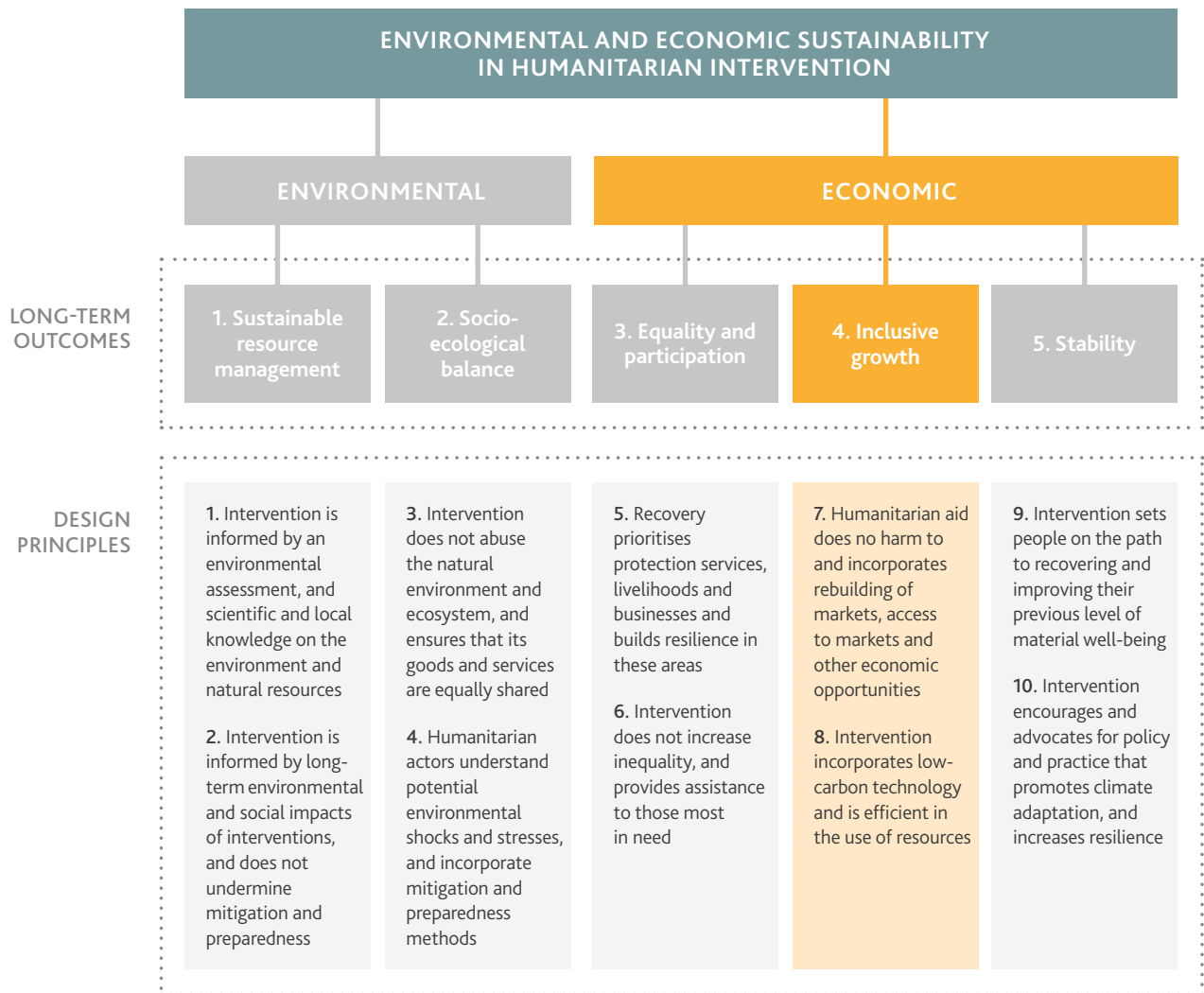
Social connections

ECONOMIC LONG-TERM OUTCOME

3.4 Inclusive growth

The economy is working for the good of all (especially the poorest and most vulnerable), increasing work opportunities, incomes and general well-being. Economic output is not only measured by GDP, but also by other outcomes that capture overall well-being.

There are two design principles relating to this long-term outcome, as illustrated below:



DESIGN PRINCIPLE

7. Humanitarian aid does no harm to and incorporates rebuilding of markets, access to markets and other economic opportunities.

This principle should be considered in the following phases:

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
●	●	●	●

Important points to consider

- What was the economic environment of the community prior to the disaster or crisis? How has the disaster or crisis affected it? How can the intervention increase people's access to the market and build on the local economy? (see initial needs assessment or rapid market assessment) (see MERS (Minimum Economic Recovery Standards) Core Standards #1 and #5)¹⁵
- What opportunities are there to make markets more resilient and sustainable?

Specific considerations

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
<p>Response is based on awareness of the market, gained through a needs assessment or market assessment.</p> <p>Humanitarian aid (especially procurement and distribution) does not undermine local markets/business (for example by providing excessive amounts of a product, making local vendors non-viable after aid).</p> <p>Where possible, procurement is from local vendors, or cash is distributed so people can purchase food from local markets (if they are still viable).</p>	<p>Recovery seeks to increase people's access to markets and build back markets and create economic opportunity, and has an exit strategy so as not to build dependency.</p>	<p>Local businesses are rebuilt using mitigation methods to reduce vulnerability, and resilient, sustainable livelihoods are emphasised.</p>	<p>Businesses etc are encouraged to create an action plan for future hazards.</p>

Design principle relates to ICRC code of conduct



We shall attempt to build disaster response on local capacities



Ways shall be found to involve programme beneficiaries in the management of relief aid

Design principle relates to Core Humanitarian Standard



Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects



Staff are supported to do their job effectively, and are treated fairly and equitably

Design principle relates to Tearfund Quality Standards



Behaviours



Empowerment

15 www.unhcr.org/594b7eb27.pdf

Design principle relates to Tearfund's Light Wheel



Emotional and mental health



Material assets and resources



Capabilities

DESIGN PRINCIPLE

8. Intervention incorporates low-carbon technology, eg solar and clean cooking, and is efficient in the use of resources.

This principle should be considered in the following phases:

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
●	●	●	●

Important points to consider

- Where can local low-carbon technology and methods be incorporated into the intervention (eg solar power, biogas, briquettes and clean cooking to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, reduce deforestation, and prevent air pollution)?
- How can intervention activities improve or increase local capacities, income generation, and livelihood opportunities in low-carbon solutions?
- Are there low-carbon technology or solutions that can be introduced to the local communities through intervention activities?

Specific considerations

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
<p>Aid supplies are relevant to the context and procured with waste reduction in mind, to prevent waste and promote efficient use of sustainable resources. This can be assessed with a needs or market assessment.</p> <p>Where possible, response incorporates efficient, low-carbon technologies, such as solar, biogas and fuel-efficient stoves.</p>	<p>Rebuilding promotes and incorporates efficient, low-carbon technologies, eg solar panels, or small-scale hydropower.</p>	<p>Technology is utilised to reduce vulnerability to environmental hazards, eg using mobile phones to access climate and weather information for farming.</p>	<p>Technology is utilised to prepare for hazards, eg early-warning systems.</p>

Design principle relates to ICRC code of conduct



We shall respect culture and custom

Design principle relates to Core Humanitarian Standard



Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant



Resources are managed and used responsibly for their intended purpose

Design principle relates to Tearfund Quality Standards



Empowerment



Resilience

Design principle relates to Tearfund's Light Wheel



Stewardship of the environment



Material assets and resources



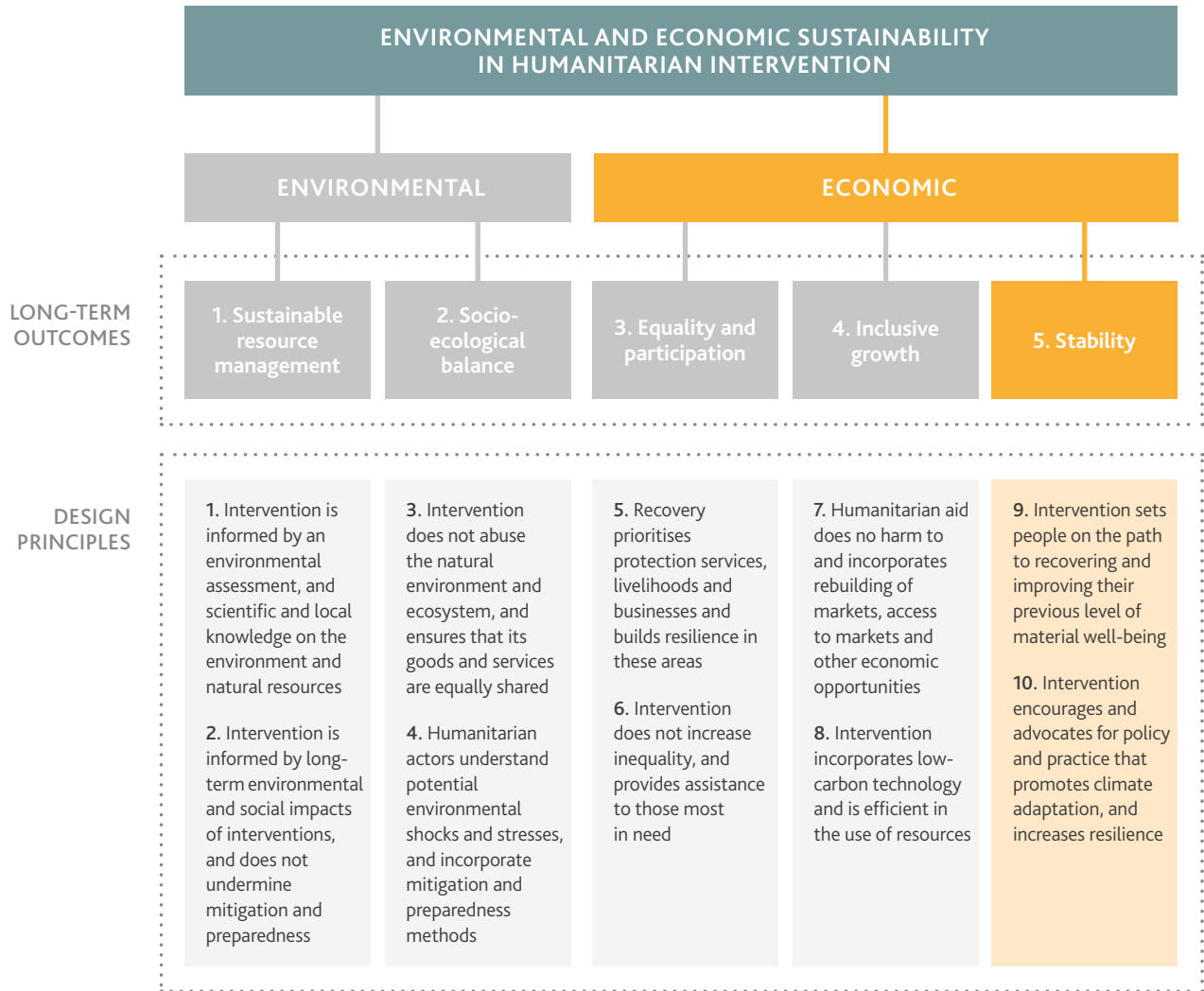
Capabilities

ECONOMIC LONG-TERM OUTCOME

3.5 Stability

All of society is confident about the future and can invest in it. The economy is increasingly resilient to shocks and stresses.

There are two design principles relating to this long-term outcome as illustrated below:



DESIGN PRINCIPLE

9. Intervention sets people on the path to recovering their previous level of material well-being, and lays the foundation for ongoing, sustained improvement.

This principle should be considered in the following phases:

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
●	●	●	

Important points to consider

- How has the disaster or crisis affected material well-being in the community, eg assets, savings, owning land, homes?
- Has the intervention taken into consideration recovery of people's well-being?
- How can you rebuild the well-being of the people affected by the disaster or crisis?
- Are there any psychosocial support systems available locally? (For example, social services, religious bodies etc.)
- What local policies and institutions support or hinder recovery in the long term? How can they be utilised or improved?

Specific considerations

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation
Response does not further damage material well-being of community members.	Recovery efforts are quality and create space for future improvements, focusing on increasing income, asset ownership, ability to save money, enough food etc.	Rehabilitation creates better infrastructure for disaster mitigation. There are natural assets also that can help mitigate climate risks, such as forests.

Design principle relates to ICRC code of conduct



Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster as well as meeting basic needs

Design principle relates to Core Humanitarian Standard



Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant



Humanitarian response is effective and timely



Staff are supported to do their job effectively, and are treated fairly and equitably

Design principle relates to Tearfund Quality Standards



Empowerment



Resilience



Protection

Design principle relates to Tearfund's Light Wheel



Material assets and resources



Capabilities

DESIGN PRINCIPLE

10. Intervention encourages and advocates for policy and practice that promotes climate adaptation, and increases resilience, especially of the most vulnerable.

This principle should be considered in the following phases:

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
●	●	●	

Important points to consider

- What are the primary risks to livelihoods and economic capacity recovery, in the short and long term?
- What are the barriers and opportunities to improving local and national policy and practice and governance of natural resources to increase resilience of the most vulnerable, and adapt to a changing climate?
- What policies and practices are hindering economic participation of the poorest and most vulnerable? How can they be addressed?
- How can resilience be built into policy?

Specific considerations

Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation
Response efforts do not undermine local capacities or cause harm to a person's ability to work, eg by further traumatising people, making it difficult to return to work.	Response and recovery, where possible, involve local actors and build their capacity through training, empowerment, and advocacy. Where policies and institutions hinder the recovery of the most vulnerable, those are addressed.	Community members are helped to participate in the economy, especially through resilient livelihoods. Policies and practices are influenced to promote pro-poor climate adaptation measures; increase resilience, particularly of the poorest and most vulnerable people; and improve governance of natural resources, eg through land or water management committees.

Design principle relates to ICRC code of conduct



Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster as well as meeting basic needs

Design principle relates to Core Humanitarian Standard



Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects

Design principle relates to Tearfund Quality Standards



Behaviours



Empowerment



Resilience



Protection

Design principle relates to Tearfund's Light Wheel



Material assets and resources



Capabilities

4 CASE STUDIES

4.1 Bangladesh Rohingya response programme

Since August 2017, the number of Rohingya refugees living in camps in the Cox's Bazar region of Bangladesh has grown enormously. While over 100,000 had already fled Myanmar in previous years, the number rose to over 900,000 after renewed violence in Rakhine State.

As refugees have flowed over the border into this cyclone-prone region, thousands of trees have been cut down and 5,000 acres of land have been cleared to provide for them. This has increased vulnerability to landslides, as the soil has no trees to keep it in place, and homes are made primarily of plastic sheets, which can easily be destroyed. This vulnerability is exacerbated by build-up of waste, which blocks drains and prevents water flow, increasing the likelihood of flooding and landslides.

In September 2017, Tearfund began working in the camps through partners, primarily in the areas of WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) and protection. Through this work it has become clear that it is crucial to deal with these environmental factors in order to reduce the impact of future hazards. Tearfund and partners began a reforestation project, providing 5,000 families with tree saplings to plant. They also began providing Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) so that families didn't have to cut down more trees for fuel in order to cook for themselves. People were nervous about LPG at first, but with training from Tearfund they became more comfortable cooking with this alternative fuel.

Tearfund and partners also noticed that many of the livelihoods that refugees were relying on used firewood or charcoal, which led to deforestation, so they have helped create more sustainable income-generating activities. They have provided cash support, training, farm animals and more to help people start businesses and begin sustainable livelihoods. This was very well received, as refugees recognised they could continue with the activities even when they leave the camps. They also seemed to understand the importance of the forests, and were willing to help prevent deforestation.



📷 Rubbish builds up in drainage systems. Photo: Ralph Hodgson/Tearfund

Refugees and host communities have not shown the same understanding of the importance of waste management, probably as poor waste management is widespread in Bangladesh. Yet it is a major risk to the camps, increasing the likelihood of landslides, so Tearfund partners have been promoting good waste management. This involves awareness-raising among the population, which has been challenging when refugees do not see themselves as permanent residents. They often do not feel incentivised to make a change until they realise these are skills they can take home with them. Tearfund has also provided rubbish collectors in the camps. The hope is that others visiting the camps will be inspired to care for their environments as well.

In addition, Tearfund has provided solar panels to light the camps at night as alternatives to diesel generators, which are smoky and bad for the health. This is particularly important in protection – ensuring that women and girls can walk safely at night. This is an example of how incorporating low-carbon technology can bring a wide range of benefits.

How Bangladesh Rohingya response programme takes EES into consideration

	Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
Key issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation and solid waste build-up lead to increased risk of landslides and floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods and population increase lead to deforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-permanent housing and unstable land increase vulnerability to landslides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste build-up increases risk of landslides by blocking drainage
EES activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing Liquefied Petroleum Gas cookstoves as an alternative to cutting down wood, with training to help people make the transition Hiring rubbish collectors for camps Providing cash support as an alternative to livelihoods that increase vulnerability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing sustainable, resilient livelihoods through training, farm animals etc Using solar technology to provide lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting trees and providing sustainable livelihoods Raising awareness of the importance of waste management Hiring rubbish collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing solid waste to avoid build-up
EES design principles				
CHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects Resources are managed and used responsibly for their intended purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant Humanitarian response is effective and timely Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant Humanitarian response is effective and timely
Tearfund Quality Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability Empowerment Technical quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behaviours Gender Empowerment Resilience Protection Technical quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment Resilience Technical quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resilience

4.2 Nepal earthquake response

On 25 April, 2015, a massive earthquake shook Nepal, with the epicentre in the Gorkha district. A second followed on 12 May in a neighbouring region. Almost 9,000 people died and over 600,000 homes were destroyed as a result of the earthquakes and ensuing landslides. Over one million people were left homeless and several thousand injured as aftershocks continued.

Tearfund had already been working in Nepal for decades and decided to bring in extra support, and partner with several local NGOs to provide humanitarian aid after the earthquake. In the immediate response, Tearfund and partners provided food and non-food items, medical supplies, shelter, WASH, protection training, and learning centres for children to use during the recovery phase.

As they moved into the rehabilitation phase, Tearfund and partners continued to work on WASH, particularly by rehabilitating and providing access to water supplies. This was especially important where water sources were shifted by the earthquake. People could no longer access them, and sometimes had to travel long distances to collect water. Tearfund and partners also built earthquake-resilient houses for vulnerable people and provided capacity building by training builders in earthquake-resilient construction techniques. For many people helped by Tearfund, the home they have now is more resilient and of better quality than their previous one. As builders continue to implement what they have learned, this should be the case for more and more people whose homes were destroyed.

Tearfund and partners have also continued to promote child protection, helping schools become more child-friendly and raising awareness of issues such as trafficking. They have also been supporting disaster risk reduction (DRR) and restoration of livelihoods, including providing training in non-agricultural livelihoods as well as inputs and tools for agricultural livelihoods. One partner has also sought to plant trees to stabilise soil and prevent landslides.



📷 A child-friendly space set up by a Tearfund partner after the earthquake. Photo: Eleanor Bentall/Tearfund

How Nepal earthquake response takes EES into consideration

	Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
Key issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homes were destroyed and material assets lost Water sources became unusable or unavailable Schools were destroyed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homes were destroyed and material assets lost Lack of local, sustainable water sources Livelihoods were destroyed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods were not resilient Children at risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houses were not earthquake-resilient Households were vulnerable to landslides
EES activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of temporary shelters and WASH Creation of learning centres for children to use until education services were re-established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of quality, resilient homes for most vulnerable Construction of taps etc, to access water sources Provision of agricultural tools and starters; training in non-agricultural livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training in non-agricultural and resilient livelihoods Child protection prioritised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building of earthquake-resilient homes and training in earthquake-resilient construction DRR training and awareness-raising Tree planting to stabilise soil
EES design principles	<p>3 5</p>	<p>3 5 6 9 10</p>	<p>5 7 9 10</p>	<p>4 10</p>
CHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant Humanitarian response is effective and timely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects
Tearfund Quality Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection Technical quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impartiality and targeting Empowerment Resilience Technical quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment Resilience Protection Technical quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resilience Technical quality

4.3 Responding to mudslides in Sierra Leone



Overcrowding on slopes and environmental degradation made Freetown particularly vulnerable to landslides. Photo: Liu Liu/Tearfund

In August 2017, Freetown in Sierra Leone experienced days of rain that caused flooding in the city. This led to mudslides as hillsides collapsed, taking high-occupancy slums with them. Hundreds of people were killed and thousands were left homeless.

August is part of the rainy season in Sierra Leone, but this rainfall was particularly devastating due to environmental degradation in the city and the slums. Rains washed rubbish from the hillsides into the city, blocking drainage channels. Soil that had been removed for construction turned into mud that further blocked drains. Removal of trees on the hillsides destabilised the slopes, making them particularly susceptible to mudslides. Poor construction techniques and overcrowding further increased the vulnerability of communities living on hillsides.









Tearfund and partners responded with cash vouchers, which sought to help people use local markets to begin to rebuild what was lost and regain material assets. They also provided psychosocial support to help people process and move forward from what had happened –increasing well-being and capacities. Yet it is widely agreed that the devastation could have been lessened by preparedness and mitigation efforts. For many people, the mudslides destroyed everything they had worked for. Earlier attention to EES could have mitigated the effects of the rainfall.









How Sierra Leone mudslide response takes EES into consideration

	Emergency response	Recovery and rehabilitation	Risk management and mitigation	Anticipation and preparedness
Key issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets and capital for livelihoods were completely destroyed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homes were built on unsafe ground Construction increased vulnerability by removing trees and destabilising soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing had been done to prepare for potential floods. Rubbish build-up led to increased vulnerability
EES activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash grants to support local markets and reduce waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash grants to support people regaining assets and livelihoods Psychosocial support to improve well-being and support capacities 		
EES design principles	7 8	5 6		
CHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant Humanitarian response is effective and timely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant Humanitarian response is effective and timely 		
Tearfund Quality Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment Technical quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment Technical quality 		

APPENDIX 1: EES PRINCIPLES (HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION) AND TEARFUND QUALITY STANDARDS

Tearfund has identified a set of corporate Quality Standards in support of our vision and the delivery of our strategy, which are in keeping with the organisational characteristics we aspire to and which summarise all of the relevant external and internal accountability and quality standards, codes, guidelines and principles to which we are committed. See www.tearfund.org/en/about_us/how_we_work/tearfund_quality_standards

EES principles (humanitarian intervention)		 Behaviours	 Impartiality and targeting	 Accountability	 Gender	 Empowerment	 Resilience	 Protection	 Technical quality
ENVIRONMENTAL	1. Intervention is informed by an environmental assessment, and scientific and local knowledge on the environment and natural resources, which is applied in all aspects of environment throughout the intervention.	●		●			●		●
	2. Intervention is informed by long-term environmental and social impacts of interventions (as discovered in the environmental assessment), and does not undermine mitigation and preparedness. This includes protecting and restoring the environment, and improving the use of natural resources.	●					●	●	●
	3. Intervention does not abuse or lead to abuse of the natural environment and ecosystem, and ensures that its goods and services are equally available to all members of the community.		●	●	●	●	●	●	
	4. Humanitarian actors understand potential environmental shocks and stresses, and incorporate mitigation and preparedness methods.			●			●	●	●

EES principles (humanitarian intervention)	 Behaviours	 Impartiality and targeting	 Accountability	 Gender	 Empowerment	 Resilience	 Protection	 Technical quality
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ECONOMIC	5. Recovery prioritises protection services, establishing awareness training, and re-establishing education services, livelihoods and other income-generating activities, and seeks to build more resilience to shocks and stresses in these areas, including adapting to a changing climate.				●	●	●	●	
	6. Intervention does not increase inequality in the community, and provides assistance to those most in need across all sectors of society.		●		●	●		●	
	7. Humanitarian aid does no harm to and incorporates rebuilding of markets, access to markets and other economic opportunities.	●				●			
	8. Intervention incorporates low-carbon technology, eg solar and clean cooking, and is efficient in the use of resources.					●	●		
	9. Intervention sets people on the path to recovering their previous level of material well-being, and lays the foundation for ongoing, sustained improvement.					●	●	●	
	10. Intervention encourages and advocates for policy and practice that promotes climate adaptation, and increases resilience, especially of the most vulnerable.	●				●	●	●	

APPENDIX 2: EES PRINCIPLES (HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION) AND TEARFUND'S LIGHT WHEEL

The Light Wheel was developed by Tearfund, influenced by the University of Bath's (UK) work on well-being. It provides a framework with nine different domains, which forms our definition of well-being and whole-life transformation. Each domain, represented as the nine 'spokes' of the Wheel, represents one aspect of what it means to flourish and be resilient. See https://learn.tearfund.org/resources/impact_and_effectiveness/the_light_wheel

Table EES principles (humanitarian intervention) and Tearfund's Light Wheel

	EES long-term outcomes	EES principles (humanitarian intervention)	Tearfund's Light Wheel
ENVIRONMENTAL	1. Sustainable resource management	1. Intervention is informed by an environmental assessment, and scientific and local knowledge on the environment and natural resources, which is applied in all aspects of environment throughout the intervention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation and influence • Stewardship of the environment • Capabilities
		2. Intervention is informed by long-term environmental and social impacts of interventions (as discovered in the environmental assessment), and does not undermine mitigation and preparedness. This includes protecting and restoring the environment, and improving the use of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical health • Participation and influence • Stewardship of the environment • Capabilities
	2. Socio-ecological balance	3. Intervention does not abuse or lead to abuse of the natural environment and ecosystem, and ensures that its goods and services are equally available to all members of the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical health • Stewardship of the environment • Material assets and resources
		4. Humanitarian actors understand potential environmental shocks and stresses, and incorporate mitigation and preparedness methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical health • Stewardship of the environment

	EES long-term outcomes	EES principles (humanitarian intervention)	Tearfund's Light Wheel
ECONOMIC	3. Equality and participation	5. Recovery prioritises protection services, establishing awareness training, and re-establishing education services, livelihoods and other income-generating activities, and seeks to build more resilience to shocks and stresses in these areas, including adapting to a changing climate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotional and mental health • Participation and influence • Material assets and resources • Capabilities
		6. Intervention does not increase inequality in the community, and provides assistance to those most in need across all sectors of society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal relationships • Emotional and mental health • Physical health • Participation and influence • Material assets and resources • Capabilities • Social connections
	4. Inclusive growth	7. Humanitarian aid does no harm to and incorporates rebuilding of markets, access to markets and other economic opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotional and mental health • Material assets and resources • Capabilities
		8. Intervention incorporates low-carbon technology, eg solar and clean cooking, and is efficient in the use of resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stewardship of the environment • Material assets and resources • Capabilities
	5. Stability	9. Intervention sets people on the path to recovering their previous level of material well-being, and lays the foundation for ongoing, sustained improvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets and resources • Capabilities
		10. Intervention encourages and advocates for policy and practice that promotes climate adaptation, and increases resilience, especially of the most vulnerable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets and resources • Capabilities

APPENDIX 3: EES AND THE CORE HUMANITARIAN STANDARD¹⁶

	EES long-term outcomes	EES principles (humanitarian intervention)	Core Humanitarian Standard
ENVIRONMENTAL	1. Sustainable resource management	1. Intervention is informed by an environmental assessment, and scientific and local knowledge on the environment and natural resources, which is applied in all aspects of environment throughout the intervention.	<p>1. Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant.</p> <p>2. Humanitarian response is effective and timely.</p> <p>4. Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback.</p> <p>7. Humanitarian actors continuously learn and improve.</p>
		2. Intervention is informed by long-term environmental and social impacts of interventions (as discovered in the environmental assessment), and does not undermine mitigation and preparedness. This includes protecting and restoring the environment, and improving the use of natural resources.	<p>1. Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant.</p> <p>4. Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback.</p>
	2. Socio-ecological balance	3. Intervention does not abuse or lead to abuse of the natural environment and ecosystem, and ensures that its goods and services are equally available to all members of the community.	<p>3. Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects.</p> <p>9. Resources are managed and used responsibly for their intended purpose.</p>
		4. Humanitarian actors understand potential environmental shocks and stresses, and incorporate mitigation and preparedness methods.	<p>3. Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects.</p>

¹⁶ <https://corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard>

	EES long-term outcomes	EES principles (humanitarian intervention)	Core Humanitarian Standard
ECONOMIC	3. Equality and participation	5. Recovery prioritises protection services, establishing awareness training, and re-establishing education services, livelihoods and other income-generating activities, and seeks to build more resilience to shocks and stresses in these areas, including adapting to a changing climate.	2. Humanitarian response is effective and timely. 3. Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects.
		6. Intervention does not increase inequality in the community, and provides assistance to those most in need across all sectors of society.	3. Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects.
	4. Inclusive growth	7. Humanitarian aid does no harm to and incorporates rebuilding of markets, access to markets and other economic opportunities.	3. Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects. 8. Staff are supported to do their job effectively, and are treated fairly and equitably.
		8. Intervention incorporates low-carbon technology, eg solar and clean cooking, and is efficient in the use of resources.	1. Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant. 9. Resources are managed and used responsibly for their intended purpose.
	5. Stability	9. Intervention sets people on the path to recovering their previous level of material well-being, and lays the foundation for ongoing, sustained improvement.	1. Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant. 2. Humanitarian response is effective and timely. 8. Staff are supported to do their job effectively, and are treated fairly and equitably.
		10. Intervention encourages and advocates for policy and practice that promotes climate adaptation, and increases resilience, especially of the most vulnerable.	3. Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects.

APPENDIX 4: EES AND SPHERE CHAPTERS¹⁷

	EES long-term outcomes	EES principles (humanitarian intervention)	Sphere chapters
ENVIRONMENTAL	1. Sustainable resource management	1. Intervention is informed by an environmental assessment, and scientific and local knowledge on the environment and natural resources, which is applied in all aspects of environment throughout the intervention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter and Settlement Core Humanitarian Standard
		2. Intervention is informed by long-term environmental and social impacts of interventions (as discovered in the environmental assessment), and does not undermine mitigation and preparedness. This includes protecting and restoring the environment, and improving the use of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter and Settlement Core Humanitarian Standard
	2. Socio-ecological balance	3. Intervention does not abuse or lead to abuse of the natural environment and ecosystem, and ensures that its goods and services are equally available to all members of the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Core Humanitarian Standard
		4. Humanitarian actors understand potential environmental shocks and stresses, and incorporate mitigation and preparedness methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Nutrition Core Humanitarian Standard
ECONOMIC	3. Equality and participation	5. Recovery prioritises protection services, establishing awareness training, and re-establishing education services, livelihoods and other income-generating activities, and seeks to build more resilience to shocks and stresses in these areas, including adapting to a changing climate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Nutrition Core Humanitarian Standard
		6. Intervention does not increase inequality in the community, and provides assistance to those most in need across all sectors of society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection Principles Core Humanitarian Standard
	4. Inclusive growth	7. Humanitarian aid does no harm to and incorporates rebuilding of markets, access to markets and other economic opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Nutrition Core Humanitarian Standard
		8. Intervention incorporates low-carbon technology, eg solar and clean cooking, and is efficient in the use of resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Core Humanitarian Standard
	5. Stability	9. Intervention sets people on the path to recovering their previous level of material well-being, and lays the foundation for ongoing, sustained improvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Core Humanitarian Standard
		10. Intervention encourages and advocates for policy and practice that promotes climate adaptation, and increases resilience, especially of the most vulnerable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Nutrition Core Humanitarian Standard

17 www.spherestandards.org/humanitarian-standards

APPENDIX 5: EES IN LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT AND EES IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS

	EES long-term outcomes	EES principles (development)	EES principles (humanitarian intervention)
ENVIRONMENTAL	1. Sustainable resource management	1. Sustainable resource management is informed by the best available science.	1. Intervention is informed by an environmental assessment, and scientific and local knowledge on the environment and natural resources, which is applied in all aspects of environment throughout the intervention.
		2. Decision-making addresses long-term impact on the environment and society.	2. Intervention is informed by long-term environmental and social impacts of interventions (as discovered in the environmental assessment), and does not undermine mitigation and preparedness. This includes protecting and restoring the environment, and improving the use of natural resources.
	2. Socio-ecological balance	3. The ecosystem is healthy, and people have equal access to its goods and services.	3. Intervention does not abuse or lead to abuse of the natural environment and ecosystem, and ensures that its goods and services are equally available to all members of the community.
		4. Environmental shocks and stresses are understood and prepared for.	4. Humanitarian actors understand potential environmental shocks and stresses, and incorporate mitigation and preparedness methods.
ECONOMIC	3. Equality and participation	5. Education and income are improving for more people.	5. Recovery prioritises protection services, establishing awareness training, and re-establishing education services, livelihoods and other income-generating activities, and seeks to build more resilience to shocks and stresses in these areas, including adapting to a changing climate.
		6. Inequality is decreasing.	6. Intervention does not increase inequality in the community, and provides assistance to those most in need across all sectors of society.
	4. Inclusive growth	7. All people have access to markets, decent work and economic stability.	7. Humanitarian aid does no harm to and incorporates rebuilding of markets, access to markets and other economic opportunities.
		8. All people are benefiting from an infrastructure based on low-carbon technology.	8. Intervention incorporates low-carbon technology, eg solar and clean cooking, and is efficient in the use of resources.
	5. Stability	9. Material well-being is steadily improving, and sustained over time.	9. Intervention sets people on the path to recovering their previous level of material well-being, and lays the foundation for ongoing, sustained improvement.
		10. Economic resilience to shocks and stresses is built into policies and practices.	10. Intervention encourages and advocates for policy and practice that promotes climate adaptation, and increases resilience, especially of the most vulnerable.

APPENDIX 6: TEARFUND'S RAPID ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT TOOL

This rapid environmental assessment is designed to be used immediately after a crisis to help think through the environmental impact of the hazard and potential intervention activities. It helps to account for the effects of the hazard and intervention activities on EES, prioritise them, and think of ways to potentially mitigate them. Some examples are given. Later on, it should be followed by a more thorough environmental assessment.

Activity	Potential impact on EES	Importance (1-5)	Potential actions to reduce impact
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Disaster or problem identified

eg Topsoil washed away	Soil degradation negatively impacting livelihoods	4	Tree planting (eg provision of fruit trees) to prevent soil erosion Training in agricultural techniques and resources to improve soil quality

Communities' coping mechanisms or any activities by local population

eg Charcoal-making for livelihoods	Deforestation	4	Provision of alternative livelihoods, eg forest enterprises like honey production; provision of saplings and fruit trees; use of clean cookstoves

Response

eg Food and non-food item distribution	Production of solid waste	3	Ensure items brought in are relevant and appropriate to the cultural and environmental context; collect and dispose of waste
	Disruption of local markets	5	Source locally, or provide cash
	Deforestation	3	Provide alternative cleaner fuel sources or foods that require shorter cooking time

eg WASH	Water table depletion	4	Ensure water is available to all community members Implement and train community in good water management practices
	Environmental contamination	5	Ensure quality latrines (that are deep enough, won't spill over etc) and waste management

Recovery

eg Building shelters	Deforestation	5	Reforestation; provision of saplings and fruit trees
eg Restoration of livelihoods	Deforestation	3	Training on resilient, sustainable livelihoods and training and provision of resources to begin
	Supporting vulnerable livelihoods	4	

Mitigation

			eg Training in soil and water conservation

Preparedness

			Waste management to prevent landslides

For a more thorough environmental assessment tool see:
www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/8267

For Tearfund's general environmental assessment tool, see:
<https://learn.tearfund.org/environmental-assessment>

APPENDIX 7: FULL LIST OF POINTS TO CONSIDER

Short term

- Is there a plan or policy for handling waste?
- How will you ensure that aid is distributed according to need? (see Sphere Protection Principle #2)
- What are the potential barriers that different groups of people in the area (especially the most vulnerable) will face in accessing aid? How can you address them? (see Sphere Protection Principle #2) (see initial needs assessment)
- What regulations exist around resource management and sanitation?
- Does everyone in the community have access to clean water? (see Sphere WASH standard #2) How can the intervention address this? (see initial needs assessment)

Short/mid-term

- What scientific data relating to the environment is available (eg on climate trends for water scarcity, rising temperatures, rainfall, desertification)? Where and how can they be accessed? (For example, global websites with national information on natural resources, environmental degradation and climate change.)
- What is the local environment like pre-, during and post-disaster or ongoing crisis? How are the local community's coping mechanisms affecting the environment?
- What are the potential impacts that the planned humanitarian intervention will have on people, the environment, and livelihoods/natural resources?
- What actions can be taken to reduce the impact of the intervention and restore the environment?
- Has local actors' knowledge of the environment (eg natural resources including agricultural and forestry land and water, and climate change/variability) been included in the consultation/assessment process, from a diverse cross-section of the community? Is it also important to consult indigenous knowledge?
- How is the intervention using natural resources? What are the risks to natural resources posed by humanitarian actors? What measures can be taken to reduce those risks and protect resources?
- Do all members of the community have access to natural resources? What barriers are there for some groups? How can the intervention address this?
- Does the intervention heighten risk by increasing the likelihood of hazard (through environmental degradation) or the vulnerability of the community?
- Are the resources, food and water supply, services and energy, eg diesel generators, being brought in relevant and the most appropriate to the context? (see rapid needs assessment) Can they be procured locally? What will their effect be on the environment (waste production etc)? Where can that effect be reduced?
- Have environmentally friendly options been considered? (For example, paper packaging instead of plastic, bigger packages instead of smaller ones etc.)
- In what ways does the humanitarian intervention pose a threat to local resilience and economic capacity? What actions can be taken to reduce that risk?
- What policies are in place to ensure that staff have proper awareness and behaviours that will not cause further damage/re-traumatisation?
- What are the primary risks to livelihoods and economic capacity recovery, in the short and long term?
- What protection services are required to keep children and vulnerable adults safe? (For example, child-friendly space.)

- What awareness training is required to keep people safe and resilient? For example, training on health and safety, basic hygiene etc.
- What education services are destroyed by disasters or crises? Which ones can be re-established for both children and adults? (Farmers' schools, literacy classes for adults etc.) Is there scope for education and awareness-raising on protection issues?
- Which education services have the largest impact on long-term recovery and development?

Mid-term

- What sources of fuel are available? What is their effect on the environment and health? Are there more sustainable and renewable alternatives?
- What livelihoods are common in the community? How has the disaster or crisis affected them? How is the humanitarian intervention affecting them? Are they sustainable? (see initial needs assessment)
- What barriers are there for people re-establishing livelihoods and participating fully in the economy? (For example, lack of secure land tenure.)
- What was the economic environment of the community prior to the disaster or crisis? How has the disaster or crisis affected it? How can the intervention increase people's access to the market and build on the local economy? (see initial needs assessment or rapid market assessment) (see MERS Core Standards #1 and #5)
- In what ways can the response and recovery build on and build up local capacities, and improve alternative livelihoods and income generation to cope with shocks and stresses?
- Where can local low-carbon technology and methods be incorporated into the intervention (eg solar power, biogas, briquettes and clean cooking to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, reduce deforestation, and prevent air pollution)?
- How can intervention activities improve or increase local capacities, income generation, and livelihood opportunities in low-carbon solutions?
- Are there low-carbon technology or solutions that can be introduced to the local communities through intervention activities?
- Has the initial assessment (see appendix 6) been followed up by a more thorough environmental assessment? What changes have been or could be made as a result?
- What environmental hazards or climate-related shocks and stresses is the community prone to, and why are they vulnerable to them? What actions can humanitarian actors take to reduce that vulnerability? What action can be taken to adapt to a changing climate?
- Has the intervention taken into consideration recovery of people's well-being?
- How can you rebuild the well-being of the people affected by the disaster or crisis?
- Are there any psychosocial support systems available locally? (For example, social services, religious bodies etc.)

Mid/longer term

- What opportunities are there to make markets more resilient and sustainable?
- How has the disaster or crisis affected material well-being in the community, eg assets, savings, owning land, homes?
- What local policies and institutions support or hinder recovery in the long term? How can they be utilised or improved?
- What are the barriers and opportunities to improving local and national policy and practice and governance of natural resources to increase resilience of the most vulnerable, and adapt to a changing climate?
- What policies and practices are hindering economic participation of the poorest and most vulnerable? How can they be addressed?
- How can resilience be built into policy?

NOTES

NOTES

In that day I will make a covenant for them with the beasts of the field, the birds in the sky and the creatures that move along the ground. Bow and sword and battle I will abolish from the land, so that all may lie down in safety.

HOSEA 2:18



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