

# GREEN RESPONSE ESSENTIALS

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## Environmental screening of all operations and projects

**Do a simple environmental screening** of all activities to identify and reduce any potential environmental impacts.



## Organisational level

**Ensure** that your organisation has appointed, and supports, an environmental sustainability focal point.

**Identify the main contributors** to the environmental footprint of your organisation, and areas and targets for improvement.

**Consider developing** an Environmental Policy and including environmental sustainability in your organisation's Strategy

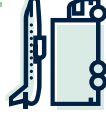


## Transport and logistics

As part of preparedness activities, **anticipate future needs** to enable better pre-stocking and allow for slower more sustainable shipping methods.

Use vehicle usage **monitoring tools** and guidance to help identify areas for improvement, such as reducing fuel waste from speeding and idle time.

**Consider the right vehicle** for the right need, and hybrid or electric vehicles where appropriate



## Supporting community environmental awareness

**Integrate environmental awareness** activities into projects and operations wherever possible, emphasising how environmental degradation affects livelihoods, health and wellbeing.



## Construction

Wherever possible **minimise waste** by repairing and upgrading existing structures and actively recycling and reusing materials, including disaster debris.

Use **sustainable construction materials**. Avoid or minimise the use of materials that are produced or extracted in environmentally harmful ways, or that cause pollution.

**Design** structures and shelters to maximise energy efficiency through shading and passive ventilation, and integrate rainwater/greywater capture and solar power.



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## Energy – for facilities

Always consider the use of **renewable energy sources**, such as solar, to help meet the energy requirements of a facility.

**Train staff** in energy efficient behaviours, such as turning off lights and computers and appropriate use of air-conditioners and heaters.



## Water

Wherever possible connect to and strengthen **existing water supply** and sanitation systems. If constructing WASH facilities, avoid contaminating groundwater or overusing water sources.

Use **renewable energy** like solar to power water pumps, instead of generators.

**Never allow** any kind of treated or un-treated sanitation waste or wastewater to enter into freshwater systems such as rivers or lakes.



## Waste

Always try to **reduce the waste** that are generated by activities, particularly single-use plastics. Wherever possible reduce the size and weight of packaging, and use reusable, recyclable or biodegradable materials.

**Promote finding value** in waste, both in communities as part of project activities and also in facilities. As a minimum waste should be segregated into organic, recyclable, and other.

Take special care with **safe disposal** of hazardous waste, especially sanitation, medical, and electronic waste; and chemicals and pollutants.



## Energy – households

**Understand** how households cook their food and what they use for lighting, and promote ways to meet these needs more sustainably as part of projects and operations, like alternative fuels or enhanced cooking stoves.



## Land

**Avoid erosion** issues by carefully managing construction and camp projects to maintain soil and ground cover vegetation.

Always explore the potential to **integrate ecosystem protection** and restoration into activities through the use of nature-based solutions.

Carefully consider **potential environmental impacts** of activities which promote agriculture, livestock, and fishing; promote sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, and water management.



## Cash and voucher assistance

**Systematically integrate** environment into CVA assessments, policies, and strategies, including access to and costs of household energy sources.

**Promote sustainable** consumption and choices through education and awareness raising.

