

December 2024

UPDATE REPORT ON THE STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT 4 YEARS ON

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



Figure 1: Photo of waste at a sorting center in Senegal. Source: Groupe URD, 2016

THE REH - RÉSEAU ENVIRONNEMENT HUMANITAIRE

In response to the urgency and gravity of climate and environmental challenges, the Humanitarian Environment Network (REH) works to improve understanding and awareness of these challenges among francophone humanitarian and development aid actors and supports them in adopting more environmentally friendly practices. It has over 200 members, including some thirty organisations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

REH's Secretariat would like to thank the 13 signatory organisations and their representatives in REH for taking the time to complete the questionnaire, to discuss the results collectively and to read through the report at its final stage. The Secretariat would also like to commend the signatories' efforts to reduce their environmental footprint and to adapt their practices in view of the climate and environmental crisis, as well as their commitment to increasing resilience among those affected.

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ACRONYMS

ACC.....	Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques
ACF.....	Action Contre la Faim
ADEME.....	Agence de la Transition Ecologique
ALIMA.....	Alliance for International Medical Action
CAA.....	Climate Action Accelerator
CA.....	Conseil d'Administration
CBA.....	Cash-based assistance
CCD.....	Commission Climat et Développement
CEDRIG.....	Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance
CICR.....	Comité International de la Croix-Rouge
CNH.....	Conférence Nationale Humanitaire
COP.....	Conference of the Parties
COFIL.....	Comité de Pilotage (Steering Committee)
CVCA.....	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis
DEEE.....	Déchet d'Equipement Electrique et Electronique
DG ECHO.....	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ESG.....	Environnemental, Social et Gouvernance
EST.....	Environmental Stewardship Tool
FICR.....	Fédération Internationale de la Croix-Rouge
FSL.....	Food Security and Livelihoods
GES.....	Gaz à effets de serre
GHG.....	Greenhouse Gas
GIEC.....	Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat
GT.....	Groupe de Travail
HI.....	Handicap International/Humanité & Inclusion
KPI.....	Key Performance Indicator
MDM.....	Médecins du Monde
MEAE.....	Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères
MER.....	Minimum Environmental Requirements
MEAL.....	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning
NEAT.....	Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool
ONG.....	Organisation Non Gouvernementale
ONG.....	Organisation Non Gouvernementale Internationale
PAMOC 4.....	Projet d'Appui à la Mobilisation des ONG françaises sur le Climat 4
RAC.....	Réseau Action Climat
RECO.....	Réduction d'empreinte carbone et environnementale
REH.....	Réseau Environnement Humanitaire
RH.....	Ressources Humaines
RRC.....	Réduction des risques de catastrophe
SIF.....	Secours Islamique France
SPCD.....	Sustainable Procurement Criteria Database
WASH.....	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

INTRODUCTION

In 2024, ten international aid sector actors (NGOs and a think tank)¹ signed the [Statement of Commitment on Climate by Humanitarian Organisations](#), making **five commitments to reduce the environmental footprint of their actions and better adapt to climate change. Since then, three more organisations signed the statement in 2023², and a further two in 2024³. Four years after the launch, where do the signatory organisations stand?** This report assesses the progress made on the commitments, identifying challenges and opportunities encountered by NGOs and think tanks in meeting their objectives. More broadly, this report may be of use to the international aid and solidarity sector as a whole, since similar challenges invariably confront all aid organisations.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMIC OF INTERNATIONAL AID

While the international aid sector aims to provide assistance to vulnerable people and groups, NGOs often still operate in ways that contribute to climate change and environmental degradation, which primarily affect the most vulnerable. NGOs must change, along with the rest of society, if they are to comply with their commitment to 'do no harm', at a time when the climate emergency is causing an increasing number of humanitarian crises.

The international aid sector is aware of the issues. It recently embarked on a series of undertakings, including the [Statement of Commitment on Climate Change by Humanitarian Organisations](#), which fifteen NGOs have now signed, and – on a larger scale – the [Climate and Environment Charter](#), initiated in May 2021 by the Red Cross movement and signed by more than 445 organisations world-wide. A similar impetus has led donors to make commitments by means of the [Donors' Statement on Climate and the Environment](#), signed by 24 countries and backed by the European Union⁴. The different stakeholders in the international aid sector have thus begun to acknowledge their responsibilities and commit themselves to reducing their environmental footprint.

CONCRETE, QUANTIFIED COMMITMENTS

The Statement of Commitment on Climate by Humanitarian Organisations is ambitious, but consistent with the IPCC's recommendations. It includes quantified targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions: **-30% by 2025 and -50% by 2030⁵**. There is therefore significant political will to tackle climate and environmental issues, not only through the programmes implemented, but also within the organisations themselves.

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

1. **Measure** their impact: measure the environmental and carbon impact of their actions on a regular basis.
2. **Reduce** their carbon footprint: by setting a reduction target in line with IPCC recommendations to halve emissions by 2030 and by at least 30% by 2025⁶.
3. **Adapt** humanitarian action to new environmental and climatic challenges:

¹ Action Contre la Faim, ACTED, ALIMA, CARE France, Electriciens sans Frontières, Groupe URD, Médecins du Monde, Première Urgence Internationale, Secours Islamique France, Solidarités International.

² Gret, Humanity and Inclusion, Fondation Terre des Hommes.

³ French Red Cross and Triangle Génération Humanitaire.

⁴ The signatories of the humanitarian aid donors' statement on climate and the environment also publish an annual monitoring report on their activities. The [2024 monitoring report](#) was presented in April at an [REH webinar](#).

⁵ In reality, the written commitment lacks precision. Certain elements (reference date and nature of the reduction) need to be specified later by the signatories.

⁶ Ibid.

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- Include the analysis of climate and environmental risks into all actions and encourage the implementation of prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures where appropriate.
 - Reduce negative impacts and promote humanitarian and development actions that have a positive impact on the environment and climate.
 - Develop and call on local expertise in line with the Grand Bargain's commitments on localisation.
4. **Communicate:** make this information public as soon as it is available, and on an annual basis.
 5. **Get other players on board** to raise the bar:
 - Raise awareness among as many employees as possible about the major impact of climate and environmental crises on the most vulnerable, based on the means available.
 - Contribute to the development of an environmental and climate charter for the entire sector

UPDATE REPORT THREE YEARS ON

In accordance with Commitment 4, to enable other aid sector actors to make commitments and to take concrete steps to reduce their environmental footprint, the signatories of the Statement produced an assessment report three years on from its launch. A preliminary progress report had been produced in [2021](#), but was not broken down by commitment and did not include data on numbers: it was essentially a general account of progress. The year +3 report is available in [French](#) and [English](#).

The year +3 report indicated **different rates of progress** by organisations in implementing their commitments, mainly because of the **differing resources available** to each of them. The better resourced could develop strategies and tools, and move to the activity phase, more quickly. All signatories, however, tried to **rely on existing networks**, in order to benefit from collective learning and shared experience, in collaborative mode, since some of the challenges were not specific to organisations but relevant to working practices within the sector in general.

Despite progress made by different organisations, **key issues remained unresolved**. For example, whether to choose an absolute value for reduction, or a relative value with reference to a proxy, is a potentially significant strategic decision, raising questions about the growth of international aid organisations. This tricky choice highlights other questions, highly political but not yet fully canvassed within the sector: are all activities with similar environmental impact equally useful? Do they carry the same social weight or value? Should all organisations reduce their emissions by the same amount, notwithstanding their emissions level at their chosen reference date?

Signatory organisations were also differently placed with respect to their **strategies for communicating and monitoring** progress with commitments. This is a sensitive area, related both to technical constraints – especially on carbon footprint calculations – and reputational risk. The issues raised were not at all obvious and merited further collective exploration.

Even if all the signatory organisations recognised that the commitments were – and still are – **driving forces of the current ecological transition**, with the Statement being a decisive step, it was noted that organisations had different ways of understanding the commitments. **Each organisation maps its own route** from making the initial political choice to sign the Statement to making concrete commitments that entail substantially modifying its organisational model. These different positions give rise to an exchange of ideas that deserves to be pursued to enable all organisations interested in the approach, whether signatories or not, to form their own opinions.

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The [summary of the year +3 report](#) concluded with an appeal to sector:

AN APPEAL TO THE SECTOR

We invite the rest of the international aid sector to ask itself these complex questions that go hand in hand with the need to reduce our emissions. We invite you to sign the [Statement](#) (in keeping with commitment 5 !) and make this political commitment **to adapt your operational methods in response to the climatic and environmental crises. We also invite you to help communities become more resilient, prepare for and adapt to this new reality, and preserve and conserve their environment.**

So where do the signatories stand four years on?

METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this monitoring review, an online questionnaire was produced by REH's Secretariat and reviewed with the REH Steering Committee. It was sent out at the end of August 2024 to the 13 signatory organisations⁷. They were given one month to reply. They were also sent copies of their replies from last year, so they could compare them. All signatory organisations replied to the questionnaire (for which many thanks!). Responses were anonymised, other than when organisations wanted to draw attention to specific publications.

The questionnaire included qualitative and quantitative questions designed to assess each organisation's progress on the Statement's five commitments. There were no compulsory questions, which may explain why there were varying response rates to different questions. The questionnaire will be used again for the sake of future comparison.

The questionnaire is **annexed** to this report.

The results of the questionnaire were then presented to participating organisations at a meeting, enabling results to be jointly analysed, and enabling ideas to be put forward for further reflection, as presented in the **interpreting the results** section of this report.

The limitations of the questionnaire and analysis should be kept in mind. First, the questionnaire was **declarative**. The results and analysis show only what respondents chose to declare. There could therefore be a **social expectation bias** in the responses. In addition, organisations indicated **different levels of progress** on environmental and climate issues, which makes comparison between them complex. Some questions may have been differently interpreted or understood by different respondents. The questionnaire was long, which may have helped determine responses, especially to the later questions.

⁷ *The two further organisations who signed the Statement in November 2024 are not included in this report.*

RESULTS

OVERVIEW

All 13 organisations stated that they had a strategy for reducing their environmental footprint. [ACE](#), [ALIMA](#), [CARE International](#), [Gret](#), [Groupe URD](#), [HI](#), [MDM](#), [SIF](#), and [Tdh](#) shared links to their strategies.

Internal environmental procedures have further developed since last year in 8 organisations for sustainable procurement, in 4 organisations for travel, in 3 organisations for carbon offsetting and in 2 others for waste management.

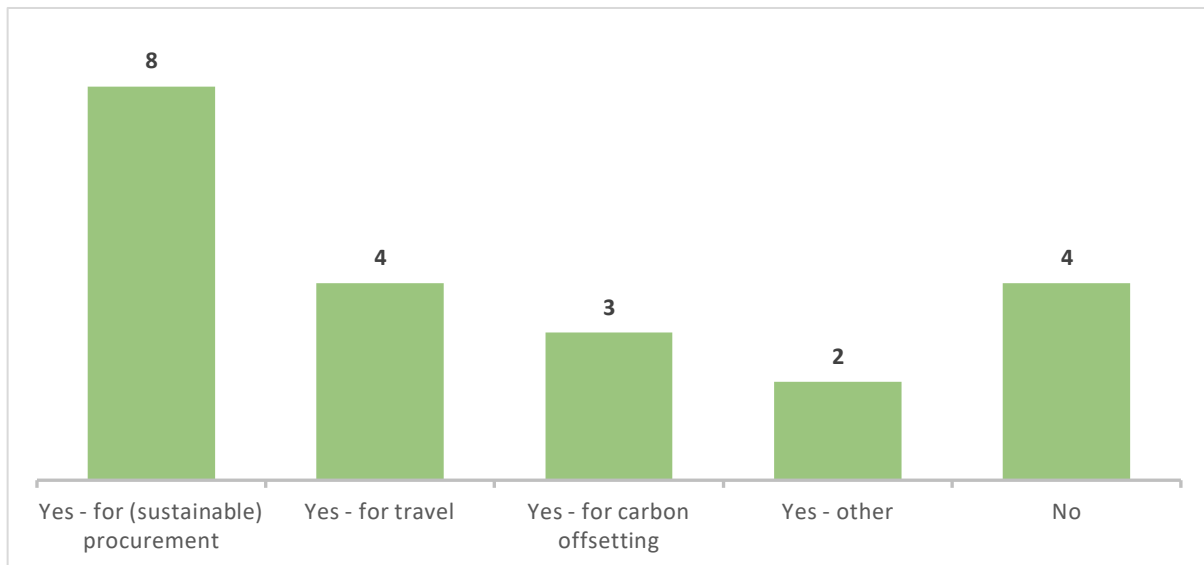


Figure 2: Responses to 'Compared with last year, do you have in-house environmental procedures?' (n=13, with several possible responses) Other: 'waste management plan and guide to waste management'.

In addition, several organisations mentioned that over the past year they have defined objectives and/or implemented their strategies, in particular;

- On **procurement**, the following measures have been taken by several organisations:
 - o Adoption of criteria developed by REH's Sustainable Procurement Working Group (the [SCPD tool](#)⁸).
 - o Pilot project on goods that have the greatest carbon footprint, to improve the precision of carbon footprint calculation.
 - o Benchmarking to improve procurement procedures, data collection for carbon footprint calculation, and purchase of carbon-free goods and equipment.
 - o Responsible procurement policy integrated into operations, and logistical training provided.
- On **travel**, the following measures have been taken by several organisations:
 - o Reduction by 30% of emissions related to air travel.
 - o Fewer flights with stopovers.
 - o Systems for pooling travel (car use, combining travel related to different projects, etc).

⁸ REH's Sustainable Procurement Working Group has updated the tool that supports the implementation of a sustainable procurement strategy ([Sustainable Procurement Criteria Database - SCPD](#)) for use in the field. It suggests a list of environmental and social criteria for responsible, sustainable procurement, covering 30 categories of goods and services. It is available in French, English and Spanish.

- Strict rules and conditions about making visits to the field.
- Carbon footprint calculated for all field visits.

Last year, several organisations mentioned **the need for cross-cutting integration of environmental and climate issues within their organisations and with related professional associates**. Responses to the question referred to above, on in-house environmental procedures, show positive developments on this.

In responses about commitments on reduction and about adaptation/resilience, **8 organisations state that they have introduced HR changes in the past year**.

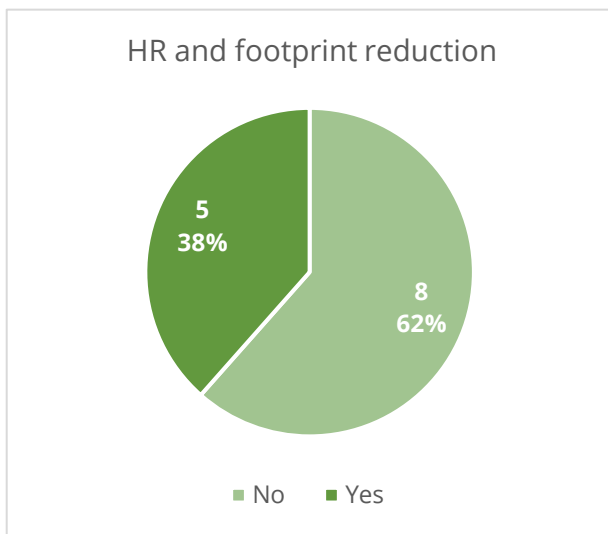


Figure 3: Responses to ‘Compared with last year, have there been human resources (HR) changes on issues relating to reducing your carbon footprint?’ (n=13)

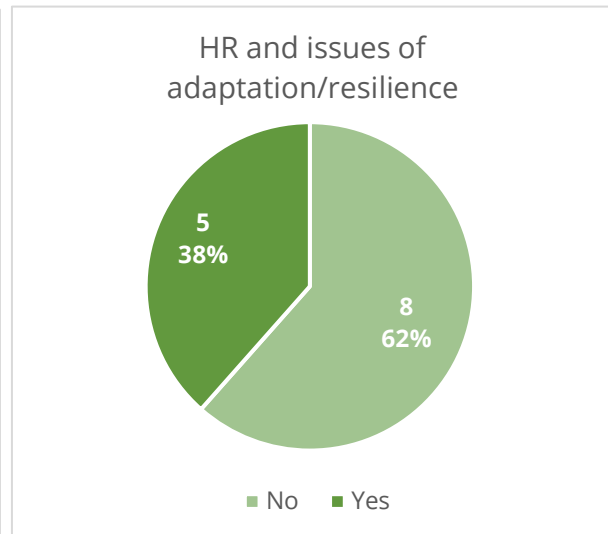


Figure 4: Responses to ‘Compared with last year, do you have HR dedicated to issues of adaptation and resilience?’ (n=13)

Three organisations have created a position covering environmental and climate issues and one organisation had set up an internship. Only one organisation was unable to replace its climate officer, with the post still vacant at the time of reporting. In addition, one organisation worked with two consultancy firms on specific agroecology issues in order to develop a strategy along with operational tools; one organisation had a new research assistant (filling an existing post) looking at issues of adaptation; and one organisation recruited a person to work on adaptation in urban contexts.

Short-term contracts supporting in-country teams in the ecological transition: the experience of Action Contre la Faim (ACF)

To make concrete progress on environmental issues in the field, ACF has, in some cases, decided to open up positions on short contracts: from 4 to 6 months. The aim of these positions is to help existing teams cope with the extra workload associated with the start-up of initiatives. These positions are largely self-financed. In particular, they have made it possible to analyse past and future purchases in order to prioritise the solutions to be implemented, to identify existing waste treatment channels, and to visit suppliers to evaluate them on the basis of ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) criteria.

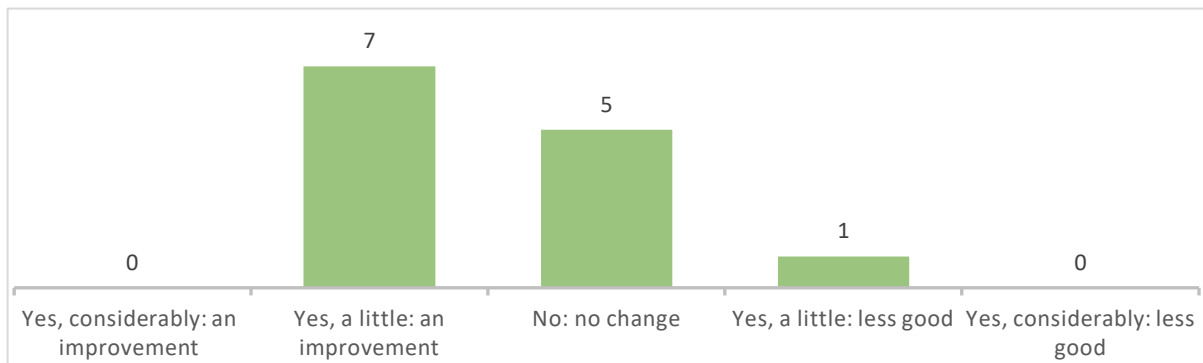


Figure 5: Responses to 'Has institutional support evolved since last year?' (n=13)

Of the 13 organisations, **seven believe that institutional support for environmental and climate issues within their organisation has evolved for the better**, five feel that there has been no change, while **one organisation believes that institutional support has diminished**.

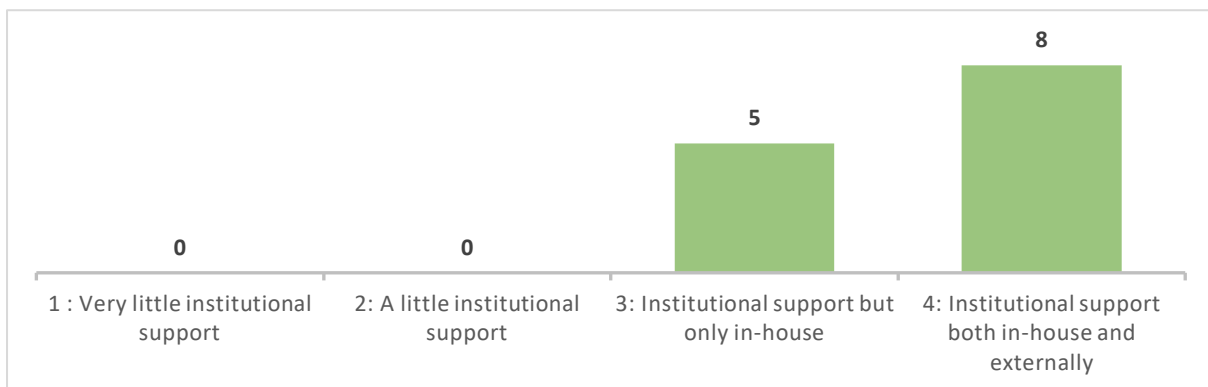


Figure 6: Responses to 'How do you rate your current institutional support?' (n=13)

Evolution or change appear to have different causes, especially:

- Job recruitment for positions specific to the climatic and environmental issue.
- In-house awareness-raising and trainings.
- Integration of specific challenges/objectives within programmes.
- In-house advocacy, enabling a clear path towards carbon footprint reduction to be recognised and strengthened.

Overall, respondents underscored that management teams are supportive, and sometimes play a leading role on environmental and climate issues.

Signatory organisations thus indicate progress both in defining a path towards carbon footprint reduction, with monitoring arrangements in place, and also in integrating environmental issues in reports, at meetings, in budget requests and in requests to meet specific objectives in-country.

More support, however, is hoped for with the following:

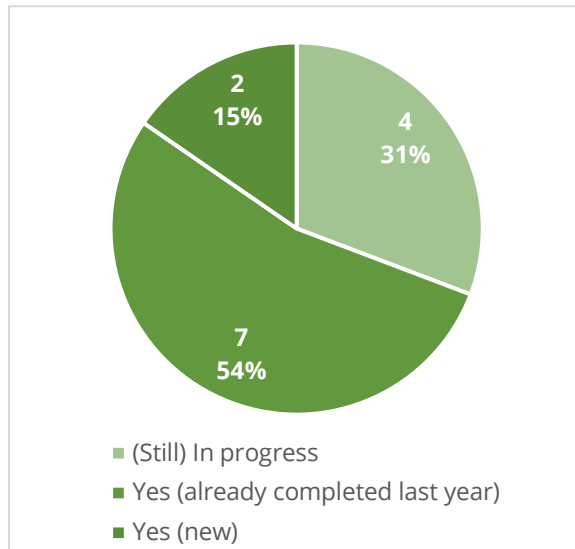
- Need for **more specific HR** (adaptation of programmes, reduced environmental footprint, greater senior management involvement, training at headquarters and in-country).
- Need for **better adapted technical support**.
- Need for **dedicated in-country financial support**.

COMMITMENT 1: MEASURE OUR IMPACT

The signatories have undertaken to:

Measure the environmental and carbon impacts of our actions on a regular basis.

CARBON FOOTPRINT CALCULATION



Two signatories newly completed in the past year their initial carbon footprint calculation, one taking 2019 as its baseline year, the other 2021. Four are still in the process of calculation.

The following summary table shows baseline years for carbon footprint calculations for all signatory organisations and indicates whether or when monitoring has been carried out, as well as the inclusion, or non-inclusion, of in-country data in the calculation. It highlights differences between signatories in their methods of calculation, and in progress made. It will be used again in future monitoring reports to enable progress to be followed.

Figure 7: Responses to 'Have you carried out a carbon footprint calculation?' (n=13)

	Baseline year for the reduction commitment	Field data	Year monitored
1	2023 (in progress)	yes	
2	2019	no	2022
3	2019 (extrapolation) / 2021 (one mission)	yes, 2023	2023 (HQ and two missions)
4	2019	yes	2022-2023
5	2021	yes	
6	2021	yes	2024
7	2022 (in progress)	no	
8	2019 (field) / 2021 (HQ) (in progress)	yes	2022
9	2019	yes	
10	2019	yes	
11	2022	yes	
12	2021	yes	
13	2020	yes	

Table 1: Table showing the carbon footprint reference year chosen by each organisation, the inclusion of in-country data in the calculation as well as the year of monitoring the evolution of emissions by means of a new carbon footprint assessment or estimate (n=13)

Carbon imprint calculations cover all three scopes. However, one organisation does not include projects in its calculation.⁹

⁹ See the [year +3 report](#) for more details.

Four organisations report using the Bilan Carbone¹⁰ methodology, one reports using the [GHG Protocol](#), one reports using the emission factors included in the [Humanitarian Carbon Calculator](#), two others report using the [Global Climate Initiative](#) method.

For organisations that have completed their carbon footprint calculation, the two largest emitters are usually **procurement** and **travel**, with the following exceptions:

- In one organisation emissions related to energy use and to buildings were higher than those related to procurement.
- In one organisation, transfer of funds came in first place.

For all except two organisations, all carbon footprint calculations (including those in progress) include field data. One organisation reported that not all its in-country offices calculate their carbon footprint, but it extrapolates from the data from other offices.

On data collection, one organisation has developed a data collection tool base on logistical monitoring procedures. One organisation arranges assistance from a consultancy firm to set up a data collection system and two organisations use an Excel-type data-sharing spreadsheet with specific procedures that can be carried out by a specialist.

Several organisations plan a new carbon footprint calculation: two in 2024 and three in 2025.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSEMENTS AND SCREENINGS

Seven organisations reported still not systematically using rapid environmental evaluation tools to measure their environmental footprint. Among the six which responded affirmatively, three had not changed their use, two had modified the tools they use, and one reported using a tool since last year.

The tools reported as being used by those who make use of one are the [EST](#) (1), the [NEAT+](#)¹¹(3), [CEDRIG](#) (1), [CARE's new resilience marker](#) (1) or a tool of their own devising ('established a mandatory benchmark and an optional checklist for all new projects') (1)/or a simplified in-house tool (1).

Use of environmental evaluation tools varies depending on in-house procedures and donor constraints and varies also by sector of intervention.

One organisation uses these tools for between three and five projects, another for tens of projects, and another for between 10 and 20 projects. Two organisations have set themselves the target of using these tools systematically for all projects.

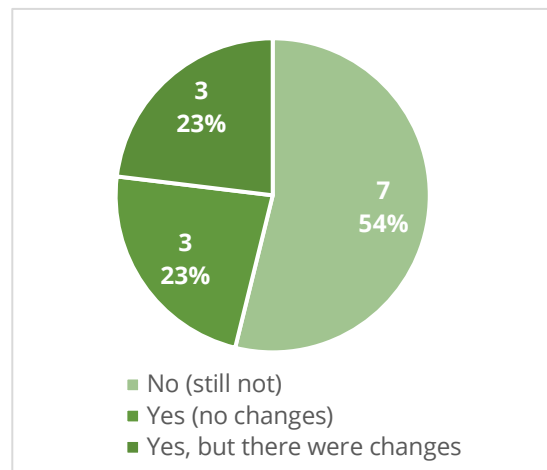


Figure 8: Responses for 'Did you already use rapid environmental assessment tools to measure the environmental footprint of your projects last year?' (n=13)

¹⁰ Three organisations report using Bilan Carbone methodology, with [ADEME's](#) emission factors, for their calculation, while one reports using Bilan Carbone methodology but not ADEME's emission factors.

¹¹ One organisation uses NEAT + via material developed by REH's Environmental Assessments Working Group.

COMMITMENT 2: REDUCE OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

The signatories have undertaken to:

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

REDUCTION TARGETS

As noted in the Introduction above (footnote 5), this quantified commitment nonetheless allows for a degree of flexibility on two important criteria: the baseline year and the nature of the commitment.

Baseline year	Number of organisations
2019	6
2021	4
2022	2
2023	1
Total	13

Table 2: Table showing baseline years chosen by signatory organisations for carbon footprint reduction (n=13)

Nature of reduction	Number of organisations
Relative value	8
Absolute value	1
Under consideration	5
Total	14

Table 3: Table showing the choices by the signatory organisations of the nature of emissions reduction (n=13)

Table 3 shows a total of 14, although 13 organisations responded. This is because one organisation characterised two reduction targets in different ways:

- As a relative value with a target of - 62% in comparison with the baseline year.
- As an absolute value with a target of -50% in comparison with the baseline year.

ELABORATION OF REDUCATION STRATEGIES

Three organisations in the past year have defined a carbon emissions reduction strategy on the basis of their calculation of their carbon footprint, seven are in the process of defining a strategy and three had already defined a strategy the previous year.

Existing strategies are shared in the [Overview](#) section above. One organisation had completed its action plan and begun implementing it, but it is only available in-house. Several organisations are in the process of developing their action plans but do not have a well-enough defined strategy to allow for implementation, apart from a few measures. One organisation reported that it had defined a specific strategy by sector, covering all its offices.

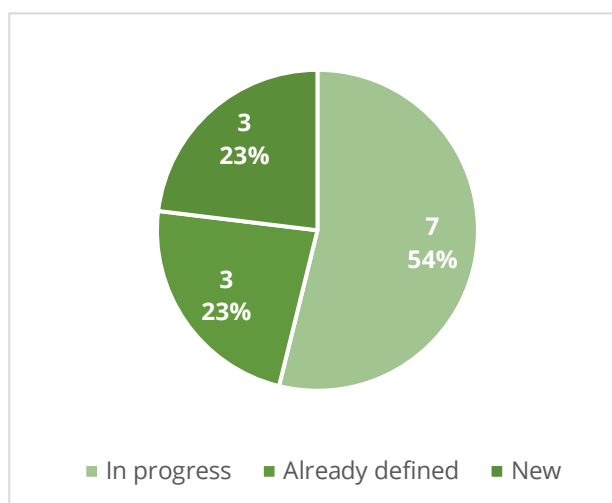


Figure 9: Responses to 'Compared with last year, have you drawn up a strategy for reducing carbon emissions based on your calculation of your carbon footprint and major sources identified (roadmap, etc.) (n=13)

Defining a reduction strategy? ACF's 'pragmatic' approach

ACF chose a 'pragmatic' approach to define its strategy, beginning from its observed emissions, then identifying ways of reducing each of them. It then modelled the cumulative effect of the measures taken and determined the results by sector. An initial set of measures aimed to reduce emissions associated with its operations (infrastructure, travel, energy use...). The cumulative effect added up to a reduction in emissions of 7%. A second set of measures related to programmatic activities (supplies, changes in nature or methodology of approach...) enabling a further 13% of reduction in emissions. There was therefore a total reduction of around 20%. The 50% target is still distant, and there remains a significant question over whether it is achievable by means of socially, economically and technically acceptable measures. ACF's experience nonetheless highlights the importance of **taking a 'step-by-step' approach when defining reduction measures.**

Responses to the question 'What areas did you choose for reduction/awareness-raising, and what measures did you apply?' (n=13) indicated that carbon footprint reducing measures focused for the most part on **air travel and air freight** for six organisations, **energy production** for five organisations and **sustainable procurement** for five organisations. One organisation reported that it had not yet decided on measures, with decisions to be taken in a collaborative exercise by means of organisation-wide workshops.

Responses in more detail report:

- **Travel:**
 - o Less travel by air, with priority given to flights without stopovers.
 - o Less air freight.
 - o Electrification of vehicles.
- **Energy:**
 - o Adopting an overall plan in favour of solar energy.
 - o **Green electricity** contracts.
 - o **Measures in place to reduce** water and energy consumption at headquarters.
- **Procurement:**
 - o **Guidelines** for sustainable procurement.
 - o **Minimal packaging** of goods.
- **Waste management:**
 - o Assistance provided in-country for **identification of types of waste.**
 - o Mapping local recycling arrangements in-country.
 - o **Purchase of incinerators/installation of waste treatment zones** in places where there are only limited possibilities for waste treatment.
- **Management of IT function and of digital operations.**
- **Training** and awareness-raising (see [Commitment 5: Encourage other aid actors to sign up, to raise the bar](#)).

One organisation reported on techniques or practices that facilitate organisations' ecological transition and the reduction of their carbon footprint in their operations:

- A **carbon fund** to balance out 'carbon costs' among different projects.
- A **percentage of projects that observe a ceiling on air travel.**
- Launching a **process of reflection on how to make choices when projects are set up.**

One organisation wished to identify new ways of taking forward the reduction of carbon emissions by **sharing best practices**, or the deployment of regional and national teams to seek additional funding.

The following documents were shared by respondents:

- ALIMA : [Environmental action progress report](#)

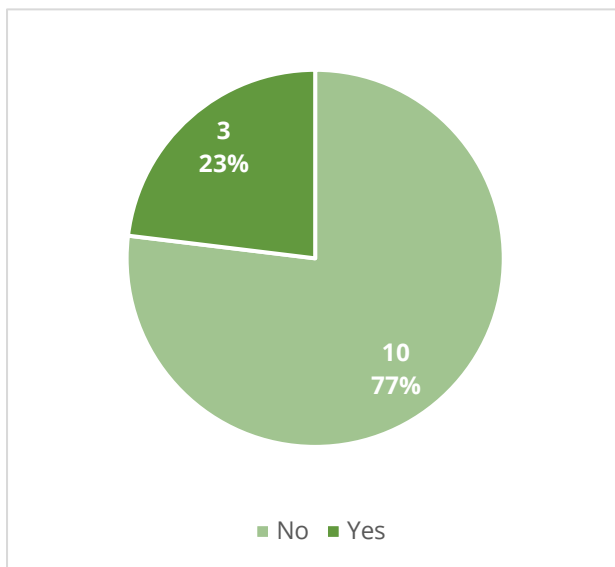
- Fondation Terre des Hommes ([page 11](#))
- Groupe URD : [GHG reduction](#)
- Groupe URD : [carbon offsetting](#)
- Médecins du Monde : [eco-responsibility policy with activities](#)

MONITORING REDUCTION

In order to monitor progress on each of their objectives, organisations set up:

- Real-time **monitoring of flights taken**.
- Annual monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions, and carbon footprint calculation every three years¹².
- **Monitoring** framework summarising principal monitoring objectives and indicators.
- **Macro-indicators** established (alongside the carbon footprint calculation by means of the assessment of greenhouse gas emissions, to monitor progress and make projections).
- Centralised data collection system focused on **energy consumption in respect of offices, transport and waste**.
- Promotion of research projects ('on the most transformative aspects' of decarbonisation).

Four respondents underscored the need to review regularly, as implementation proceeds, chosen solutions and methods. The organisations concerned reported that their strategies would be evaluated at the halfway point (around 2025) for further development with a view to achieving the -50% objective (in 2030).



Only three organisations have set up or maintained partnerships with other organisations for the purpose of calculating and/or reducing their carbon footprint. The types of support sought from such partners are as follows: external advice to establish a roadmap (one organisation) and pro bono support from [Wavestone](#) (two organisations). One organisation reported on work done as part of a network of organisations through the [CCD](#) (Commission Climat et Développement de Coordination Sud).

Last year, there were **ten organisations** that sought support on this issue. They do not specify why this was not the case this past year.

Figure 10: Responses to 'Compared with last year, have you set up partnerships with other organisations or stakeholders to calculate/reduce your carbon footprint?' (n=13)

There remain many challenges in progressing towards carbon reduction goals:

- **Resistance to change** on the part of teams:
 - o Changes to travel and transport arrangements.
 - o Relocalisation of initiatives.

¹² Nonetheless, a limitation has been noted: carbon footprint calculations are not always comparable over time because (1) the parameters for making the calculation may change from year to year; (2) data collection methods may develop and change; (3) emission factors may change.

- Psychological and cultural constraints.
- Very ingrained work procedures, making it difficult to inculcate a **culture of ecological transition**.
- Difficulty of mobilising **in-house human and financial resources** to support the issue, or to develop and implement a strategy.
- **Procurement** obstacles:
 - **Availability and cost** of carbon-free material.
 - Modification of supply procedures.
- Doubts concerning the feasibility of taking appropriate measures at low cost.
- **Volumes too low:**
 - In the case of waste, volumes too low for negotiation with recyclers.
 - In the case of procurement, volumes too low for negotiation with suppliers.
- Rolling out measures in-country may be difficult because they need to be adapted to local situations and take account of practical constraints.
- Need to continually inject new life into the issue to avoid **fatigue**.
- Lack of specific knowledge or **technical competence**.

One respondent highlighted the importance of working on the narratives of transition:

“We need to identify new narratives and continually recall the synergies between projects of adaptation or mitigation, setting aside the dichotomies that are often associated with the issue”

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

The signatories have undertaken to:

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

INCLUDING AN ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

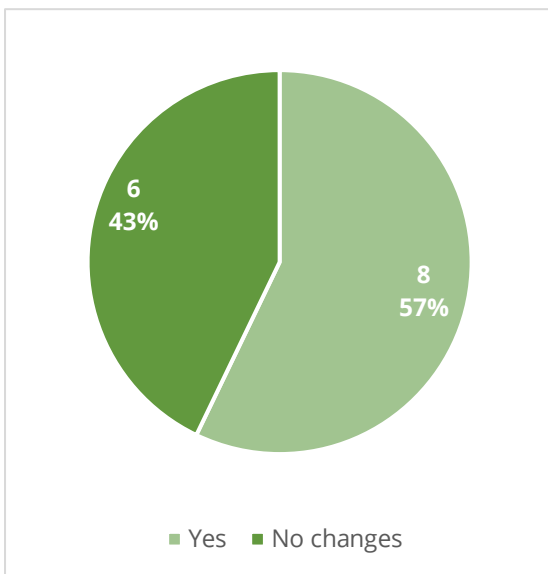


Figure 11: Responses to 'If you analyse climate risks faced by your projects, which tools and methodologies do you use? How many projects and countries are affected? If there is no change since last year, leave blank.' (n=13)

A total of eight organisations reported that they analysed climate risks for their projects. This makes one more organisation by comparison with last year reporting that they analyse climate risks for their projects.

The tools that were reported as being used to analyse climate risks for their projects are:

- NEAT+ (four organisations)
- EST (one organisation)
- CEDRIG (two organisations)
- CARE's resilience benchmark (one organisation)
- In-house benchmark (one organisation)
- Environmental risks screening tool (one organisation)
- Use of various databases (World Bank, etc.) (one organisation)
- Evaluation at local or national level (one organisation)
- Use of the [Thinkhazard](#) site (one organisation).

When the organisation analyses these risks, it does so (or aims to do so) either for all its projects, or for those in regions most vulnerable to climate change.

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

Having carried out their analysis, several organisations take measures to:

- **Reduce the risks of disasters caused by ecosystems.**
- In-house **awareness-raising/training.**
- Measure their carbon and environmental footprint on infrastructure projects.
- Test bio-sourced construction methods as opposed to classic construction methods.
- Reflect on network of green professionals in the framework of **professional training programmes.**
- **Integrate 'crisis modifiers' in projects, to take account of climate variables.**
- Install **renewable** energy equipment to replace thermal energy.

There are projects whose **objective is adaptation to climate change** with elements such as:

- Rainwater recovery.
- **Agricultural ecology**: development and implementation of **strategies**.
- Development and implementation of **sustainable water resource management projects and sustainable natural resources management projects**.
- Integrating a green network as part of a professional training programme.
- Integrating lessons on climate and waste management in education programmes.

Three organisations reported that they had made progress with these measures.

Six organisations analyse climate and environmental risks **in their way of operating (offices, supply chains, transport, etc.)**. One organisation, while it has not yet carried out this analysis, has included it in its roadmap. Taken as a group, organisations have not implemented measures to reduce environmental and climate risks in their way of operating.

Several organisations have identified **activities that have a positive impact on the environment/climate**, as follows:

- Agroecology interventions or projects.
- An intervention promoting **community management of natural resources**.
- Reforestation.

Two organisations report that they have not identified activities with a positive impact on the environment/climate.

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

Eight respondents report that they made use of local expertise in adapting their interventions. Among types of expertise mentioned are the following:

- Local NGOs.
- Local staff of international NGOs.
- Local specialists ('climate-smart agriculture').
- Technical partners on issues of agroecology and sustainable management of water resources.

COMMITMENT 4: COMMUNICATE

The signatories have undertaken to:

Make this information public as soon as it is available, and on an annual basis.

In respect of their **reduction targets**:

- Six organisations provided information on their reduction targets during the past year.
- Four provided information in-house only.
- Three did not provide any new information.
- Six provided information via their websites, five via their social media, two via email, two during events, one via its annual report.

In respect of their **carbon footprint assessment**:

- Five organisations that had completed the calculation of their carbon footprint provided information publicly about it¹³.
- Three organisations provided information in-house.
- Five did not provide any new information.
- Four provided information via their websites, two via their social media, one via email, one during an event, two via their annual reports and one via the REH website.

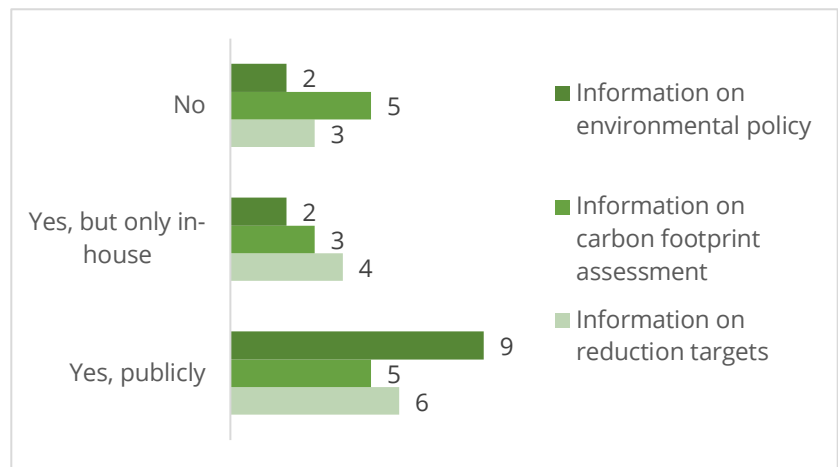


Figure 12: Responses to 'Compared with last year, have you provided information on your reduction targets; your carbon footprint calculation; your environmental policy?' (n=13)

Of the five organisations that provided information publicly about their carbon footprint calculation:

- Three provided the information in a report on the calculation of their carbon footprint.
- Two provided the information in their annual reports.

In respect of their **environmental policies**:

- Nine organisations that had an environmental policy provided information about it publicly.
- Two provided information in-house.
- Two provided no new information.
- Eight provided information via their websites, seven via their social media, two via email, four during events/webinars, and one in its annual report.

¹³ There appears to be a difference between the number of carbon footprint calculations completed in this past year (2) and the incidence of the provision of information (5). This is probably due to information on carbon footprint estimates provided by organisations that had already completed their carbon footprint calculations, or information provided following calculations completed last year.

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

The signatories have undertaken to:

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

Eleven of the thirteen respondents have signed the Red Cross movement's Climate and Environment Charter.

In the last year, **twelve organisations have conducted awareness-raising initiatives in-house.** Respondents made reference to:

- [Two-tonne workshop](#) (two organisations)
- [Climate fresk](#) (six organisations)
- Training modules on carbon footprint reduction via the PAMOC4 project¹⁴
- Capacity strengthening with respect to RECO, RRC and ACC risks
- Webinars on relevant themes
- Updates for staff on progress
- [Digital fresk](#)
- Workshop to reflect on the link between ecology and decolonisation
- Training on the ecological transition (three organisations)
- Environmental messaging as part of events
- Workshop [My Earth in 180 minutes](#)
- Annual debriefing on calculating carbon footprint
- Data collection workshops
- Interactive sessions on strategy documents
- In-house display of resource management awareness-raising messaging
- [My Little Planet challenge](#)
- Awareness-raising on various themes:
 - o Climate and environment challenges
 - o Nature-based solutions
 - o Disaster risk reduction based on ecosystems
 - o Agroecology
 - o Holistic herd and flock management

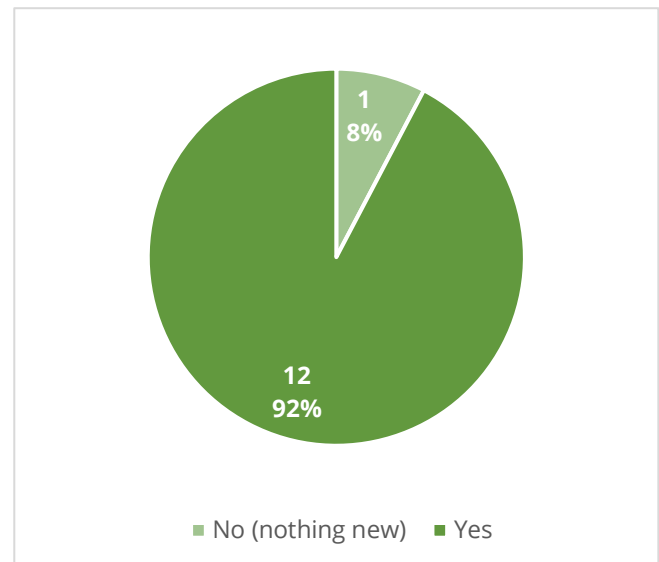


Figure 13: Responses to 'Compared with last year, have you held in-house awareness-raising events?' (n=13)

Respondents described the target audience for the above awareness-raising initiatives as follows:

¹⁴ Four modules have been developed (available in French):

1. [Understand the environment and climate impact of the interventions of the international aid and solidarity sector;](#)
2. [Activate a strategy to reduce environment and climate impact;](#)
3. [Prioritise and implement measures to reduce NGOs' carbon footprint;](#)
4. [Launch a RECO initiative beyond carbon.](#)

- Technical programme department (one organisation)
- Operational department (leaders of sector issues, desk officers) (one organisation)
- Programme and technical coordinators of in-country offices (one organisation)
- Country directors (one organisation)
- Training newly recruited staff (at HQ and at international level) (one organisation)
- Online awareness-raising for operational teams
- French-speaking employees and volunteers
- HQ logistics teams
- One organisation reported awareness-raising of staff at HQ and in-country without specifying which staff; another organisation reported raising awareness among HQ staff.

Organisations clearly raise awareness among their teams by different means. Those targeted are mainly HQ teams, with just four organisations reporting activities aimed at in-country staff.

Five organisations also organised awareness-raising initiatives for external audiences. Respondents reported on:

- Environmental training for external audiences or with partners (one organisation)
- Participation in networks:
 - o [CCD](#) (Commission Climat Développement de Coordination Sud)
 - o [REH](#) (Réseau Environnement Humanitaire/Humanitarian Environment Network)
- Organisation of [GI Study Day](#) in the framework of the [publication Traverses](#) on the climate responsibilities of organisations
- Participation in working groups
- [Climate fresks](#)
- Public discourse
- Attendance at lectures

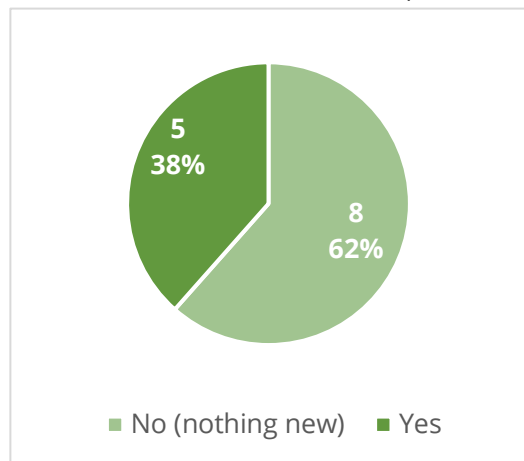


Figure 14: Responses to 'Compared with last year, have you held external awareness-raising events?' (n=13)

Of the five organisations having organised the above initiatives, four reported on them positively.

CHALLENGES IN REDUCING OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

Respondents reported various challenges encountered by their organisations when attempting to reduce their carbon footprint:

- **Realisation that the reduction target is over-ambitious.**
- Decline in motivation, **fatigue** with the theme.
- **Providing appropriate support for the changes entailed** in the ecological transition, with staff of organisations adapting at different rhythms; needing to avoid a sense of simply following a trend.
- **Passage from theory to practice.**
- **Perceived dichotomy between mitigation and adaptation**, which needs to be set aside.
- **Environmental issues become less visible** in the context of current humanitarian crises.
- A **lack of senior HR staff** dealing with the issue.
- The difficulty of inculcating a **culture of ecological transition**.
- The lack of **technical knowledge, human and financial resources**.
- **Resistance to change** among teams.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

As described in the [Methodology](#) section above, a meeting with all the signatories available was held, to present and analyse the results and to pull together some common threads.

ANALYSIS OF COMMITMENT 1

The results, as in the previous year, made it very clear that **all organisations had taken steps to measure their carbon footprint**, with all of them having a carbon imprint assessment either already completed or in the course of completion. Two organisations finalised their carbon footprint calculation during this past year.

By comparison with last year, there was little change in the number of organisations making use of **rapid environmental evaluation tools** to measure their projects' carbon footprint (from five to six organisations). Those which did make use of tools relied on NEAT+, or a tool of their own devising. The low take-up of screenings may be explained by the fact that the tools currently available do not adequately match the variety of projects, nor do they yet cover every sector. There are many tools available, making it difficult to choose between them, while some of them are not yet even wholly operational. The solution organisations often choose is to innovate in their use of tools (analysing by geographical region rather than by project, making use of the MERA¹⁵ matrix, etc.), while also trying to optimise time available for environmental screening.

As last year, results showed that organisations with a completed carbon footprint assessment identified **procurement and transport as the highest emitters**. Despite the difficulty of measuring it, the **carbon footprint of monetary/cash transfers can also be considerable**. Organisations use different accounting methods for this item (or even leave it out of their accounting). It was evident once again how important it is to **explain precisely and explicitly the methodology and hypotheses relied on for carbon footprint calculations**. Transparency facilitates comparison of carbon footprints, although there are inherent technical difficulties in making comparisons¹⁶.

Carbon footprint calculations must be **done regularly** – if necessary, simplifying less important issues, or making use of extrapolation – **so that each organisation can monitor its path towards decarbonisation and maintain a degree of accountability in respect of its commitments**. The fact that Commitment 2 targets 2025 indicates the need for a carbon footprint calculation based on 2025 data. Two organisations are planning their next carbon footprint calculation based on 2024 data, and three on 2025 data.

ANALYSIS OF COMMITMENT 2

The text of the Statement does not provide precise guidance for organisations on the quantified objectives set out in Commitment 2. It leaves open the baseline year, and the nature of the reduction aimed

¹⁵ The [MERA \(Multi-sectoral Environmental Risks Analysis\) matrix](#) was developed by REH's Environmental Assessments Working Group to help those designing humanitarian or development projects, and also to help specialists gain increased awareness of the environmental risks that the projects they are designing may carry, and to provide rapid recommendations for mitigating those risks. The MERA matrix provides a non-exhaustive database of mitigation measures for environmental risks in the following sectors: Food Security and Livelihoods; Water, Hygiene and Sanitation; Shelter; Mental Health and Psychosocial Support. MERA is available in English, French and Spanish. It is a collaborative matrix, to be further developed as it integrates users' recommendations.

¹⁶ Last year, we reported as follows:

- Despite organisations' efforts to take part in joint initiatives, carbon footprint calculations rely on methodologies and hypotheses that may be very different. Similarly, the accountability parameters of different organisations are different. Definitions and categorisation may differ (not all organisations categorise the same data in the same way). This may change over time, as methodologies are refined.
- The carbon footprint of local partners – whether consultants or participants – is complicated to take into account in organisations' carbon footprint calculations and the approach varies among organisations (How far should they be taken into account? How to collect the data?).
- Progress towards better environmental accounting is not always reflected in emission factors (e.g., more ecological procurement). Carbon footprint assessments do not always, therefore, reflect the efforts that have been made.

at. While all signatory organisations have chosen a baseline year, **the nature of the reduction has not yet been defined by all of them** (five organisations respond ‘do not know’ or ‘definition in progress’). The risk of defining the nature of the reduction – whether relative or absolute – entails important, basic strategic questions which have considerable importance in a context of increasing humanitarian needs, and thus of organisations that are tending to grow. Looked at differently, a relative reduction in relation to the volume of activities (whether expressed as scale of turnover or as full-time equivalence) could nonetheless entail increased emissions in absolute terms. Some organisations also question the commitments in the light of the global South’s right to development, noting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and implementation modalities that could be perceived as injunctions to countries of the South on the part of the global North¹⁷. **In short, it must be noted that an organisation’s commitment to a path of emissions reduction also opens up a debate on its own future growth.**

This year we do not have the results of all the carbon footprint assessments, but since almost all signatory organisations have completed their assessments, we should be able to present figures next year for emissions and carbon intensity, and we should also be able to present rates of progress toward decarbonisation, at least for some organisations.

On reduction measures being implemented by signatory organisations, **travel, energy and procurement are the principal items chosen for emissions reduction**, as indicated by the results of the carbon footprint calculation. Interestingly, one organisation reports that its action plan is not yet defined because it is being **collectively worked on by means of (in-house) workshops**. This example highlights the importance of a participatory approach, **encouraging a degree of organisation-wide support for the objectives identified.**

Despite what is being done, several organisations run up against **major obstacles in their reduction measures**. Those which have so far been identified are judged by organisations to be *acceptable*. But what are the next steps? One respondent mentions:

“We must push back the boundaries of what is acceptable and set aside technical modalities in favour of more behaviourist approaches, if we are to realise our ambitious objectives”

The results indicate that organisations mainly plan to **monitor emissions reductions** in respect of travel and energy consumption, with few monitoring indicators for the procurement function, major emitter though it is. **This illustrates the tension between functions where organisations can already implement reduction measures because they are able to exercise control over them**, such as energy consumption, and **functions whose impact may be more significant in terms of emissions but where it is more difficult to take charge, with other actors playing a major role** (e.g., suppliers). On the issue of procurement, organisations report on problems related to the scale of flux in their purchases from big industrial companies, the availability of more eco-responsible alternatives, and the costs. **Advocacy** is needed, to persuade donors to take up these costs. **Pooling**¹⁸ between organisations is also needed. In parallel with reduction activities such initiatives should reduce the carbon impact of this item in the future. **There are thus significant potential differences in the nature and timing of reduction activities to be implemented. The same is true of monitoring these activities.**

¹⁷ See the [January 2024 REH Forum](#) on “Reducing the environmental footprint of aid and the right to development in developing countries: what common objectives and what tensions?”

¹⁸ We can note the pooling activities carried out by the [hulo](#) initiative, which makes procurement a shared function, with consequent effects on the carbon footprint of the supply chain.

On the 2030 reduction target, respondents called for **a more long-term vision of financing, and capacity to invest**. In the light of likely future efforts, and investments, several respondents indicated that new economic models should be considered.

The present progress report brings out the issue of **fatigue in some of those who have responsibility for the reduction dynamic**, and the need to sustain the effort for the long term.

Four years after the Statement was signed, **our understanding of the challenges is more subtle**. Even though organisations still tend to propose rapid solutions (or 'quick wins'), often technical and short-term, there is a growing awareness of the nature of the commitment to reduction: it is clear that the changes that are necessary go beyond technical adjustments, being equally dependent on transformation of behaviour and practice: a long process, requiring consistent long-term effort.

2025 and 2030 are very close, and **the issue of how far the objectives for those years will be achieved is increasingly sensitive**. Several organisations give their view that the commitments are essentially political vehicles to ensure the internalisation of the dynamic of the ecological transition. They appear to be increasingly viewed as framework targets, rather than a moral imperative. In other words, it is the process that constitutes the obligation, not the results. **It will be important to consider a shared narrative, one which enables us to maintain powerful ambitions for the environment, while analysing critically – and, of course, transparently – results achieved.**

ANALYSIS OF COMMITMENT 3

Results show that organisations analyse somewhat more than the previous year the climate risks affecting their projects, but that this is still not a priority for them. Several organisations report that some of their projects have a positive impact on the environment (see [Commitment 3 : Adapt our humanitarian action to meet these new challenges](#)), but they must be treated with care, since 'positive impact' is not defined, either in the questionnaire or by the respondents.

Several organisations refer to **reflecting together on mitigation and adaptation**. Although most organisations seem at present to concentrate on mitigation measures, mitigation and adaptation must be imagined in parallel and considered together, if we are to avoid **maladaptation**. The example below highlights the importance of 'joined-up' reflection if we are to implement relevant projects in the long term.

The risk of maladaptation: lessons from Gret's experience in Madagascar, and innovative solutions

NGO interventions are open to the risk of maladaptation. The concept of maladaptation may be used to designate *'a change wrought in natural or human systems affected by climate change, which ends up (unintentionally) increasing rather than reducing vulnerability. [...] This may come about because of inefficient use of resources, an unchecked transfer of vulnerabilities (from one system to another, or from one time-period to another), or an error of judgement'*, according to the [Ministry for Regions, Ecology and Housing](#).

NGOs may make errors of judgement, as in Madagascar, in one of the regions where the Gret operates. The delayed onset of rains put a hydroelectric plant – considered to emit lower levels of greenhouse gases – out of operation for several days, because of lack of water, although such a phenomenon had not previously occurred since the plant was built ...

The only way to solve the problem was to make use of **local knowledge and predictions of future climate** (provided by science). Luckily, there is an increase in **locally led methods** of dealing with such problems, such as [CARE's community analysis of climatic vulnerabilities](#) or scientific forecasting, such as the [SMHI platform](#) which provides localised data (over an area 50 km x 50 km), predicting varying tempi and scenarios up until the end of the century. Financial and human resources are nonetheless required for such approaches.

In fact, some features of adaptation to climate change and environmental degradation by organisations in the international aid and solidarity sector are not recognised in the Statement. **It says nothing about the**

adaptation of their operating modalities and practices. However, current and future climate and ecological disruption and their many consequences (sanitary, economic, political, social, etc.), **will challenge the organisations of the international aid and solidarity sector with increasing frequency**, and indeed will make it impossible for them to react as they have done up until now. The COVID crisis is an example to keep in mind. This was not brought up by organisations in their responses to last year's questionnaire, but this year several point out that this was an omission from the Statement. Some organisations make a connection between these structural issues and their reflections on the **localisation and decolonisation of aid**. They particularly insist that local knowledge and skills be integrated into aid interventions, so as to enable them to adapt their practices to changing situations. The respondents have more to say in their answers to this year's questionnaire about the concept of adaptation beyond the project level, and its relevance to mitigation, and to their practices. At present, this is still at the phase of reflection.

ANALYSIS OF COMMITMENT 4

Through the Statement, the organisations have committed themselves to communicating publicly and annually on their progress in relation to their commitments. **This is an important accountability issue.**

Most organisations communicate externally on various aspects (strategy, objectives and carbon footprint calculations). In fact, as objectives and actions become more concrete, organisations feel more legitimate to communicate externally on these subjects. **There also seems to be good internal communication**, in line with awareness-raising activities (see [Analysis of Commitment 5](#)).

As we approach the 2025 and 2030 targets, questions remain about how to communicate about the achievement of these objectives, as mentioned in [Analysis of Commitment 2](#). A common narrative will thus need to be developed on what these objectives represent.

ANALYSIS OF COMMITMENT 5

Progress is being made on internal and external awareness-raising about the reduction of aid's environmental footprint. Almost all the signatory organisations have made use of **varied awareness-raising techniques or initiatives, reaching HQ teams, in-country teams, management and volunteers** where relevant. They use existing techniques and methods, but also adapt tools to meet their own needs. Sometimes, they reach out to **partners**. Several organisations report on their work within networks, particularly REH and CCD. The effect of this awareness-raising, or maybe the effect of growing interest across the humanitarian and development aid sector more generally, led to **two further organisations recently signing the Statement**.

Nonetheless, several organisations observe that awareness-raising is no more than a **"minimalist answer" which is no guarantee of concrete action**. The effects of awareness-raising activities are subjected to monitoring and attempts at measurement in the case of one organisation, but not of all. While all respondents engage in these activities, they indicate that **reflection is needed on the next steps to be taken to match the changes taking place within their organisations**.

CONCLUSION

A year on from the last progress report, **the dynamic of the transition continues**, at different rates for different organisations, and very much according to their means. **All the original signatories of the Statement have made progress on, or completed, their carbon footprint assessment**, so they now have a baseline to refer to when monitoring their greenhouse gas emissions, and have identified the principal sources of their emissions. In parallel, most of the organisations have defined a strategy and action plan for **reducing their environmental footprint** and are beginning to implement reduction measures. They prioritise measures which have a direct impact, but they also make use of advocacy and research, to enable them to make progress on emissions reduction in operational functions where they have relatively few points of leverage. As with last year's report, organisations' responses to the questionnaire highlight the benefits of **spaces for exchange and discussion and of networking**, which enable them to work together on more complex challenges, such as procurement.

As the signatory organisations take ownership of their commitments and make progress towards the objective of emissions reduction, **problems simultaneously emerge**. This progress report shows the need for **dedicated technical resources**, e.g., human resources: staff are needed to concentrate on mitigation and others on adaptation. Technical considerations (calculations, monitoring indicators, simulation of approaches to be taken, etc.) gradually give way to social or ethical challenges, from the requirement for **support during the process of change** to reflection on **what might be considered 'acceptable' within organisations**.

Change is beginning to happen as far as adaptation is concerned, with **better understanding of the challenges**. Although they may still be doing no more than reflect on the issue, organisations are genuinely reflecting on how to integrate the idea of adaptation into their activities and they highlight the need to reflect on mitigation and adaptation at one and the same time, conjointly, in order to avoid the risk of maladaptation.

The **problems reported are largely unchanged** from those reported in last year's +3 report. There seems, however, to be an **increase in institutional support**, a sign of the overall dynamic of the aid and solidarity sector, or indeed of society as a whole, on environmental issues. Paradoxically, this +4 years report reveals in some cases **fatigue** on the part of those who are responsible for the dynamic of transition within their organisations, which the signatories did not report on last year.

As with last year's report, it is clear that while all the signatory organisations acknowledge their commitments as **driving forces of the current ecological transition**, with the Statement a decisive step, different organisations have different perceptions of the commitments. Each organisation maps its own route from making the initial political choice to sign the Statement to making concrete commitments that entail substantially modifying its organisational model. These different perceptions open the way for an exchange of ideas on the force for change that the Statement represents, which could usefully be pursued. Any interested organisation, whether or not a signatory, could express its views.

ANNEX

Your organisation signed the Humanitarian Organisations' Climate Commitment Statement in 2020 or more recently. In doing so, it has undertaken to respect 5 commitments, including the ambitious commitment to reduce its emissions by -30% by 2025 and -50% by 2030 (in relation to a reference date to be chosen and according to a type of reduction to be defined). Commitment 4 stipulates that the signatories undertake to communicate regularly on their progress (on an annual basis). A communication was made in 2021, followed by a [report](#) was published in December 2023 at year+3, and the report at year+4 will be published in December 2024. The full statement is available [here](#).

This questionnaire allows you to assess the progress made by each signatory - not to devalue or compare, but to identify the successes and barriers you face in informing the rest of the sector and helping them to reduce their footprint in turn. **A copy of your responses submitted last year has been returned to you. So please refer to it and indicate any changes from last year's responses.**

In addition, **the data will be anonymised** unless certain parties wish to make certain elements public (link to strategy or carbon footprint, for example).

Thank you in advance for your time.

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

Thank you very much!

Please enter your name

Please indicate your organisation

Please indicate your position

Please enter your e-mail address

TO START

1. If you didn't have one last year, does your organisation have an established policy on reducing its environmental footprint since then?
2. Compared with last year, have there been any changes in HR in terms of reducing our environmental footprint?
3. Have there been any changes in HR on adaptation/resilience issues compared with last year?
4. Has institutional support changed since last year?
5. How would you assess it today?
6. How do you define this level of support (indicators, signals, markers, etc.)?
7. What do you think you need in terms of resources to make a success of your organisation's ecological transition?

COMMITMENT 1: Measure our impact

1. Have you completed your carbon footprint?
Yes (this was the case last year)
Yes (new)
No
(Still) In progress
2. For which year (for the last SA carried out)?
3. Which scope(s) are included?
4. What methodology did you use for the SA?
5. Does it contain field data?

Yes

No

- 5.1. If so, what method did you use? (who was in charge of collecting the data - log? envt referent? - with which tool - special Excel?)
6. What are the main sources of emissions identified?
7. When is the next carbon audit due (data and output date)?
8. Were you already using rapid environmental assessment tools to measure the environmental footprint of your projects last year?
 - 8.1. Which ones do you use now?
 - NEAT+
 - CEDRIG
 - EST
 - REA
 - Other
 If other, please specify
9. What types of projects/activities do you use these tools for?
10. How many projects do you estimate you have used these tools for (over the past year)?
11. Do you use any other tools to measure the environmental footprint of your operations (offices, supply chains, transport, etc. (internal tools, Sustain4, etc.)? (if no change from last year, leave blank)

COMMITMENT 2: Reduce our carbon footprint

1. Last year, my organisation had already defined the reference date and/or the nature of the reduction target?
 - Yes both (nature and date)
 - No (none, or only one of the two)
2. What is the reference date of your reduction commitment?
3. Is this reduction absolute or relative?
 - absolute
 - relative
 - don't know/definition in progress
- 3.1. Relative to ?
4. Compared with last year, have you drawn up a strategy for reducing carbon emissions based on the balance sheet and the major sources identified?
 - Yes (new)
 - No (already had)
 - In progress
 - If so, please give details of your answer
5. Which items and which reduction/awareness-raising actions should be prioritised?
6. How are you measuring and monitoring your progress in reducing your carbon footprint? (indicators and monitoring methodology) (if no change from last year, leave blank)
7. How do you plan to adjust your strategies or actions in the future to continue reducing your carbon footprint?
8. Compared with last year, have you established partnerships with other organisations or stakeholders to calculate/reduce your carbon footprint?
 - Yes
 - No
- 8.1. If so, please give more details (who, when, how etc)
9. What challenges have you encountered in your efforts to reduce your carbon footprint and how have you overcome them?

COMMITMENT 3: Adapt our humanitarian action to meet these new challenges

1. If you analyse climate risks on your projects, what tools and methodologies do you use? and how many projects and countries are concerned? (if no change from last year, leave blank)
2. Have you identified and/or implemented prevention and/or mitigation and/or adaptation measures for your projects? Please give examples.
 - 2.1. Are these actions monitored?
3. Have you identified actions with a positive impact on the environment at project level? (if no change compared with last year, leave blank)
4. Do you analyse the climate and environmental risks to your operating methods (offices, supply chains, transport, etc.)? (if no change from last year, leave blank)
5. Have you used local expertise to adapt your actions? (if no change from last year, leave blank)
6. On a broader level, are you considering and have you taken any action to improve the way you operate, apart from projects? (if no change compared with last year, leave blank)

COMMITMENT 4: Communicate

1. Compared with last year, have you communicated your reduction targets?
 - Yes, publicly
 - Yes, in-house only
 - No (never communicated)
 - No (no new communications)
- 1.2. If so, on which channel?
 - Organisation website
 - The organisation's social networks
 - By mail
 - Other
 - If other, please specify
2. Compared with last year, have you communicated your carbon footprint?
 - Yes, publicly
 - Yes, in-house only
 - No (never communicated)
 - No (no new communications)
- 2.1. If yes, on which channel?
 - Organisation website
 - The organisation's social networks
 - By mail
 - Other
 - If other, please specify
- 2.2. If so, can you indicate what was communicated (was the methodology shared, etc.)?
3. Compared to last year, have you communicated on your environmental policy?
 - Yes, publicly
 - Yes, in-house only
 - No (never communicated)
 - No (no new communications)
- 3.1 If yes, on which channel?
 - Organisation website
 - The organisation's social networks
 - By mail
 - Other
 - If other, please specify

COMMITMENT 5: Encourage other players to raise our ambitions

1. Have you signed the ICRC/IFRC Climate and Environment Charter?
 - Yes (new)

Yes (this was the case last year)

No

2. Compared with last year, have you held any in-house awareness-raising events?

Yes

No (nothing new)

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

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

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

Yes

No (nothing new)

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

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

END OF QUESTIONNAIRE

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



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