

Equality Principles

Our human rights come from our shared humanity: we are all born equal in dignity and rights.

The Emergencies Partnership works to ensure that people's human rights are fulfilled in emergencies:

1. Right to life
2. Right to safety (including physical and psychological safety and protection from violence and abuse)
3. Right to shelter
4. Right to food, water, and access to essential information
5. Right to medical services and medicine
6. Right to sanitation
7. Right to be treated with dignity and to not be discriminated against

Equality Principles and Programme Design

Universal programmes can replicate and deepen existing inequalities. On their own they can't ensure that everyone's rights are met. So when designing emergency responses we need to:

1. Identify the people and groups who are **missed out** and **which of their rights** are not being met
2. Analyse the **seriousness** of the harm and the **additional** harms they face, not just the numbers of people affected
3. Co-produce a combination of **universal and targeted** services, bring together emergencies and equality expertise in research, design, delivery, and evaluation

Our Approach – How we follow equality principles

	What	Examples of how	Who can help you
1. Identify	<p>Take time to identify the people and groups who are likely to be disproportionately impacted or/and are at risk of, or experiencing, inequality, discrimination, or abuse. They may be traditionally under-funded, due to structural inequality.</p> <p>This should use the Equality Act protected characteristics plus socio-economic disadvantage. This includes women, BAME communities, disabled people, marginalised LGBT+ people, people locked in poverty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use existing data. Including open source, locally collated, or available in the Unmet Need Platform.• Ask local contacts and organisations who are well connected to the situation on the ground.• Make sure there is robust user research on new/emerging pieces of work and improvements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insight team• Information Management• Local Infrastructure Organisations (LIO)
2. Analyse	<p>Apply a human rights analysis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Look at the seriousness of the harm and the additional harms they face, not just the numbers of people affected.• Use this to help prioritise response.	

	What	Examples of how	Who can help you
3. Reach out, Connect, Support	<p>Build new relationships with the right people and groups. This includes valuing local, regional and national organisations, including those that are user led. Find out about the expertise and experience first and then offer support if its needed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure accessibility (including language, location...) throughout. • Seek out organisations that can bring insight. • Increase cell, network and partnership membership from grassroots, user led organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask Partner brokers/LIO for help - that's the power of our network
4. Co-produce	<p>Ensure key decisions are inclusive of people with lived experience and expertise - it's just part of our process.</p> <p>This includes those who can bring an equality and human rights lens, drawing on lived experience, professional expertise, and broader networks into marginalised communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure design, delivery and evaluation developed in partnership with emergencies and equality expertise. • Create a mix of universal and targeted services. • Establish the voice and decision making power of grass roots user led organisations in cells, the national networks and the partnership membership in general. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder engagement managers • Programme Board