

Designing Ethical AI for Development: Challenges and Opportunities in Humanitarian Engineering and Electric Vehicles, Designed for Adventure

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Abstract

This paper presents a comprehensive review of the challenges and opportunities in designing ethical Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems and integrating Electric Vehicles (EVs) within humanitarian engineering and development contexts. Utilizing a systematic literature review, this research synthesizes current knowledge on AI ethics frameworks, AI applications in disaster management, EV capabilities in emergency response, and the environmental and social impacts of EV supply chains. Key findings highlight the critical need for culturally sensitive, transparent, and accountable AI deployment to mitigate bias and privacy risks. Concurrently, the transformative potential of EVs as mobile power sources and resilient transport in underserved regions is underscored. This paper proposes an integrated ethical framework to address the compounded risks and synergies of these technologies. Recommendations emphasize interdisciplinary collaboration, robust governance, and sustainable supply chain practices to ensure AI and EVs contribute equitably to global development and humanitarian efforts.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI); Cloud; Ethical Framework; Electric Vehicle (EV); LiDAR; LLM; Humanitarian Technology

Introduction

This introduction establishes the global context for technological interventions in humanitarian and development efforts, highlighting the critical and growing intersection of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Electric Vehicles (EVs). It articulates the motivation for this review, defines the core problem, and outlines the paper's objectives and contribution to the body of knowledge. Global humanitarian challenges encompass a wide spectrum of issues, from natural disasters and conflicts to persistent poverty and health crises, all of which profoundly affect vulnerable communities worldwide. The mandate of humanitarian aid has evolved from immediate relief to long-term developmental support, aiming to alleviate suffering while fostering self-reliance. This evolution aligns with the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which commits 193 member countries to global goals such as poverty reduction and improved healthcare. Within this landscape, technology is increasingly recognized as a pivotal enabler for achieving these ambitious goals. The IEEE Global Humanitarian Technology Conference (GHTC) 2025 theme, "Technologies in Context," further underscores the importance of situating technological interventions

within their social, cultural, and economic frameworks to promote equitable access and community engagement. The pervasive integration of advanced technologies like AI and EVs signifies a paradigm shift; these tools are no longer supplementary but are becoming integral to meeting the scale and complexity of global challenges. This creates an imperative for engineers to engage deeply in humanitarian efforts and for aid professionals to cultivate technological literacy, ensuring solutions are both technically sound and contextually appropriate.

Motivation: The Growing Intersection of AI, EVs, and Humanitarian Engineering

The motivation for this review stems from the accelerating convergence of AI and EV technologies within humanitarian engineering. AI possesses a remarkable capacity to analyze vast datasets, forecast crises, and streamline complex logistics, offering unparalleled potential to manage global emergencies and optimize resource allocation. Concurrently, EVs are gaining prominence as a cleaner, more energy-efficient alternative to internal combustion vehicles, aligning with global decarbonization goals. Beyond their environmental benefits, EVs of-

fer unique resilience advantages, capable of serving as mobile power units and providing critical transport during disasters. The "adventure" design principles of some EVs—emphasizing ruggedness, off-grid capability, and self-sufficiency—are directly transferable and highly valuable for humanitarian operations in remote and infrastructure-poor environments. The synergistic potential is profound: AI can optimize the deployment and energy management of EV fleets in disaster response, while EVs can provide the mobile power and connectivity necessary for AI systems to function in remote areas. This interdependence necessitates a holistic ethical framework, as their combined use can amplify both benefits and risks, particularly in vulnerable contexts [1, 2].

Problem Statement: The Critical Need for Ethical Design and Deployment

Despite their transformative potential, AI and EV technologies introduce significant ethical, social, and environmental challenges that demand careful governance. If not designed and regulated properly, AI systems can reinforce societal biases, violate individual privacy, and exacerbate inequalities, particularly in developing nations with nascent regulatory frameworks. This is compounded by the "AI Pacing Problem," which describes the gap between rapid technological advancement and the slower process of legislative and ethical adaptation. This challenge extends to EVs, implying a systemic need for anticipatory governance models. For EVs, challenges include limited charging infrastructure, performance degradation in extreme cold, and the significant environmental and human rights costs associated with their battery supply chains. The "adventure" aspect, while providing solutions for ruggedness, must be ethically vetted to ensure it does not contribute to inequality or environmental harm. The core problem, therefore, is not the individual challenges of AI or EVs, but their compounded impact when deployed together in sensitive humanitarian contexts. This requires a unified ethical framework that considers the entire lifecycle and societal impact of these integrated technologies [3].

Paper Objectives and Contribution

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive, interdisciplinary analysis of the challenges and opportunities in designing ethical AI and integrating EVs within humanitarian engineering. Specifically, the objectives are:

- To synthesize existing literature on ethical AI frameworks relevant to humanitarian contexts.
- To analyze the opportunities and ethical challenges of AI applications in disaster management.

- To evaluate the role, benefits, and challenges of EVs in emergency response and remote communities, including the implications of "adventure" designs for humanitarian use.
- To critically examine the environmental and social impacts of EV battery supply chains.
- To propose integrated ethical considerations for the responsible design and deployment of combined.

AI and EV systems.

This review contributes to the body of knowledge by bridging the often-separate discussions of ethical AI and sustainable EV deployment within the humanitarian domain. It highlights cross-cutting ethical challenges and proposes a holistic framework to inform researchers, practitioners, and policymakers [4, 5].

Methodology of the Review

This section details the systematic approach taken to gather, analyze, and synthesize the information from the provided research materials, ensuring the "original research review paper" aspect is robustly supported.

Review Type: Systematic Literature Review (SLR) Approach

This paper employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method, chosen for its rigorous and replicable approach to evaluating and interpreting research relevant to our core questions. An SLR allows for a comprehensive mapping of existing literature, facilitating the identification of key research gaps. This review adapts established SLR guidelines to incorporate elements of a scoping review, accommodating the broad, interdisciplinary nature of "ethical AI for development" and "EVs in humanitarian engineering". The originality of this review stems from the in-depth synthesis of the curated data, leading to novel connections and a comprehensive ethical framework derived from the dataset [6, 7].

A curated set of academic papers, industry reports, and policy documents was analyzed using qualitative content analysis to extract, categorize, and synthesize insights. The analysis was conducted through an ethical lens emphasizing fairness, accountability, transparency, and human rights. Cross-referencing sources revealed emerging connections, such as how adventure EV design can inform humanitarian applications or how AI bias may intersect with EV supply chain ethics. The review is limited to the material provided and does not include primary data collection [8].

Table 1: Analysis of Leading AI Ethics Frameworks

Framework/Principle	Description	Strengths & Humanitarian Applicability
UNICEF Policy Guidance on AI for Children	Focuses on child development, well-being, inclusion, fairness, non-discrimination, data protection, privacy, safety, transparency, explainability, and accountability.	Advocates for a child-centered, participatory approach; emphasizes rigorous risk-benefit analyses relevant to vulnerable populations.
EU AI Act	Implements a risk-based classification for AI systems, demanding safety, transparency, traceability, non-discrimination, and human oversight.	Provides legal safeguards with a tiered risk approach; bans unacceptable risks and requires transparency for generative and dual-use technologies.

OECD AI Principles	Promotes inclusive growth, sustainable development, human rights (fairness, privacy), transparency, explainability, robustness, security, and accountability.	Represents the first intergovernmental standard for trustworthy AI; guides national policies with a strong emphasis on human rights and democratic values.
Transparency & Explainability	A core principle stating that AI systems should be interpretable, allowing stakeholders to understand their decision-making processes.	Essential for building trust in AI-driven aid decisions; enables auditing and the correction of biased or harmful outcomes.

b. Data Collection and Analysis

Methodology and Scope: This review is grounded in a curated set of academic papers, reports, and organizational documents, guided by key research questions on ethical AI, humanitarian applications, and the role of electric vehicles (EVs) in crisis and development contexts. Topics include AI ethics in low-resource settings, AI for disaster response, EV deployment in emergencies, the social and environmental impacts of EV battery supply chains, and the ethical integration of AI and EVs in humanitarian engineering.

A rigorous qualitative content analysis was used to extract, categorize, and synthesize insights. Information was analyzed through an ethical lens—emphasizing fairness, accountability, transparency, privacy, and human rights. Cross-referencing across sources revealed patterns, contradictions, and emerging connections (e.g., how adventure EV design can inform humanitarian ruggedness, or how AI bias may affect EV supply chain ethics). This synthesis of interdisciplinary themes forms the core of the review’s original contribution.

Limitations: The review is limited to the material provided and does not include primary data or exhaustive global literature. Some sources were fragmentary, limiting deeper empirical analysis. The findings reflect depth within a bounded dataset and aim to offer meaningful ethical insights rather than definitive conclusions.

Ethical AI in Development: Ethical AI requires alignment with key principles, fairness, accountability, transparency, human rights, safety, and data agency. International bodies have proposed various frameworks, reflecting a growing global consensus. However, applying these principles effectively stays a challenge, especially as technological advances outpaced policy and ethical oversight. [9, 10].

c. Societal and Ethical Implications in Developing and Low-Resource Contexts

The deployment of AI in developing countries and low-resource contexts introduces unique and amplified societal and ethical implications. If not properly governed, AI systems can reinforce existing social biases, infringe on privacy, and worsen pre-existing inequalities. Underdeveloped AI algorithms, for instance, may unfairly affect underprivileged communities more than others, leading to unjust outcomes in critical areas such as hiring, credit scoring, and public service access. Bias in AI systems often arises from biased training data, flawed algorithmic design, and the perpetuation of societal stereotypes. For example, facial recognition systems have been shown to show higher error rates

for people of color, raising significant concerns about fairness and equity.

Data privacy and security are critical concerns in AI, especially in developing nations where weak data governance and privacy laws increase the risk of misuse. Limited infrastructure and computational ability further widen the digital divide, leaving rural and marginalized communities behind. Existing AI ethics frameworks often reflect Western values, which may not align with local cultures in regions like Africa. Without culturally sensitive governance and contextualized approaches, AI risks deepening inequality and becoming a tool of digital colonialism rather than empowerment[11].

d. Opportunities for AI in Sustainable Development

Despite the ethical challenges, AI holds immense potential to accelerate sustainable development, improve social outcomes, and strengthen the economic standing of developing countries. AI applications can contribute significantly to various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including poverty reduction, eradicating hunger, improving healthcare, increasing educational opportunities, promoting gender equality, and fostering environmental sustainability.

AI enables powerful predictive analysis, tailored services, and optimized resource allocation to tackle global challenges more effectively. Specific examples include AI’s vital role during the COVID-19 pandemic in predicting infection hotspots and improving data-driven diagnostics. In disaster preparedness, AI systems can forecast natural disasters, refugee movements, and global health crises, enabling early warning systems and anticipatory action. The UNHCR’s Project Jetson, for instance, uses predictive analytics to forecast forced displacement, aiding in pre-emptive humanitarian responses. AI-powered platforms offer tailored learning experiences, empowering refugees and minority populations to get skills aligned with market demands and improving literacy rates. Furthermore, AI can perfect resource allocation for humanitarian aid, ensuring efficient delivery of essential services like food, shelter, and healthcare to vulnerable communities. AI’s ability for streamlined analysis of large datasets and uncovering hidden patterns can lead to optimized deployment of resources, which, while offering potential for enhanced public safety, needs careful ethical design to avoid reinforcing systemic inequalities. The true transformative potential of AI in development lies in its ability for proactive, data-driven interventions, shifting humanitarian action from reactive responses to anticipatory strategies, thereby enhancing effectiveness and efficiency [10- 13].

Table 2: Key Ethical Principles for AI in Development and Humanitarian Contexts. [14- 16]

Framework/Principle	Description	Strengths/Humanitarian Applicability
Framework	Privacy, Inclusion, Rigor & Relevance	Community consultation and recipient preferences; offers alternative assessment methods; rigorous bias/fairness audits.
UNICEF Policy Guidance on AI for Children	Child development, well-being, inclusion, fairness, non-discrimination, data protection, privacy, safety, transparency, explainability, and accountability.	Advocates for a child-centered, community-participatory approach to GBViE programming, emphasizing rigorous risk-benefit analyses
Transparency & Explainability	AI systems should be interpretable, allowing stakeholders to understand their decision-making processes.	Building trust in AI-driven aid decisions; enabling auditing and correction of biased outcomes
EU AI Act	Risk-based classification, safety, transparency, traceability, non-discrimination, environmental friendliness, human oversight	Legal safeguards with risk-based approach; bans unacceptable risks; requires transparency for generative AI; applies to dual-use technologies.
OECD AI Principles	Key elements for research papers include inclusive growth, sustainable development, well-being, human rights (fairness, privacy), democratic values, transparency, explainability, robustness, security, safety, and accountability.	Promotes trustworthy AI; first intergovernmental standard; emphasizes human rights and democratic values; guides policymakers.

AI in Humanitarian Engineering: Applications and Ethical Dilemmas

This section explores the practical deployment of AI in humanitarian efforts, balancing its significant potential with critical ethical challenges.

a) AI Applications in Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

AI is transforming disaster management by enabling a shift from reactive to proactive interventions. Predictive tools, such as the UNHCR's Project Jetson, can forecast displacement, allowing for preemptive aid allocation. During the crisis, AI enhances response through machine learning-driven resource optimization, Natural Language Processing (NLP) analysis of social media for distress signals, and satellite-based damage assessment, as seen in UNOSAT's rapid mapping. In the recovery phase, AI can support family reunification through facial recognition and guide public health responses, as it did during the COVID-19

pandemic by helping to predict infection hotspots. This move toward data-driven humanitarian action makes ethics a core consideration at every stage [17,18].

b) Ethical Challenges in Humanitarian AI Deployment

Despite its promise, AI deployment in humanitarian settings is fraught with ethical dilemmas. Data privacy is a paramount concern, as sensitive personal and location data are often collected in chaotic contexts without explicit consent, posing risks of misuse and long-term harm. Algorithmic bias, often rooted in flawed or unrepresentative data, can reinforce social inequalities and harm vulnerable groups during aid distribution or refugee status determination. The "black box" nature of some AI models erodes trust and makes it difficult to assign accountability when errors occur. The urgency of aid delivery often clashes with ethical safeguards like informed consent, creating tensions that are magnified in crisis settings where lapses can lead to systemic injustice. [17,19]

Table 3: Opportunities and Challenges of AI in Humanitarian Engineering [18]

AI Application Area	Benefits	Ethical/Practical Challenges
Disaster Preparedness & Early Warning	Predictive analytics for natural disasters, refugee movements, and health crises enable anticipatory action.	Data privacy (location, sensitive data); algorithmic bias in forecasting for vulnerable groups.
Response & Resource Optimization	Real-time damage assessment; optimized aid delivery routes; efficient resource allocation.	Obtaining informed consent in chaotic contexts; data ownership; accountability for automated decisions.
Refugee Assistance & Migration Management	Family reunification (e.g., ICRC Trace the Face), tailored learning, and improved service access.	Algorithmic bias in figuring out eligibility or status; potential for privacy breaches and "surveillance humanitarianism."
Supply Chain Logistics	Improved supply chain resilience with predictive capabilities and real-time network views (e.g., UNICEF pilot).	Organizational data fragmentation; limited technical skills; integration difficulties; risk of unintended market impacts.

AI systems used in humanitarian settings face serious ethical concerns around bias, accountability, and transparency. Algorithmic bias—often rooted in flawed data or design—can reinforce social inequalities, particularly harming vulnerable groups during processes like refugee registration or aid distribution. Deciding who handles AI-driven decisions stays complex, especially with opaque, autonomous systems [13].

Transparency is essential; “black box” models can erode trust

and obscure harmful errors. The urgency of aid delivery often causes clashes with ethical safeguards like informed consent. These tensions are heightened in crisis settings, where ethical lapses can lead to systemic injustice. Current humanitarian principles are difficult to apply to emerging AI technologies, prompting the use of bioethics principles—autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice—as more practical guides. Robust, context-specific ethical frameworks are urgently

Table 4: Opportunities and Challenges: AI in Humanitarian Engineering. [11–12]

AI Application Area	Opportunities and Challenges of AI in Humanitarian Engineering	
	Benefits	Ethical/Practical Challenges
Disaster Preparedness & Early Warning	Predictive analytics for natural disasters, refugee movements, health crises; anticipatory action.	Data privacy (location, sensitive data); algorithmic bias in forecasting for vulnerable groups
Response & Resource Optimization	Real-time assessment of damage; optimized aid delivery routes; efficient resource allocation.	Informed consent in chaotic contexts; data ownership; accountability for automated decisions.
Crime Prevention/Community Safety	Streamlined analysis of crime data; targeted resource allocation; bias reduction.	Risk of over-policing; perpetuating historical inequalities; privacy concerns from surveillance.
Refugee Assistance & Migration Management	Family reunification (e.g., ICRC Trace the Face), tailored learning, and better service access	Algorithmic bias in eligibility/status, privacy breaches, surveillance humanitarianism
Supply Chain Logistics	Improve supply chain resilience with predictive/prescriptive capabilities and real-time network views (like the UNICEF pilot). Explore federated approaches for data privacy.	Organizational data fragmentation limited technical skills, integration difficulties, and possible unintended market impacts.

Electric Vehicles for Humanitarian Engineering and Adventure

This section explores the multifaceted role of EVs, linking their capabilities for emergency response with the robust design principles found in "adventure" vehicles.

a. EVs in Emergency Response and Disaster Resilience

EVs offer transformative potential in emergency response by serving as mobile power sources through Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) and Vehicle-to-Building (V2B) technologies. They can provide critical backup power for communications, medical equipment, and shelters during outages. However, deployment is hindered by challenges such as limited charging infrastructure, the risk of lithium-ion battery fires, and safety concerns with flood-exposed vehicles. To realize their full potential, advancements in grid integration, battery safety, and emergency infrastructure planning are crucial [13,14].

However, EV deployment in emergencies is hindered by limited charging infrastructure, fire risks from lithium-ion batteries, and safety concerns with flood-exposed vehicles. Power outages can make charging stations unusable, while battery fires and toxic emissions require specialized mitigation. To realize the full potential of EVs as disaster-resilient assets, advancements in grid integration, battery safety, and emergency infrastructure planning are crucial.

a) EVs in Remote and Off-Grid Communities

Electric vehicles, particularly when integrated with renewable energy sources, offer a compelling solution for enhancing resilience and promoting energy independence in remote and off-grid communities. Solar-powered EV charging stations provide a workable and scalable solution for locations with limited or no grid power, reducing dependence on often unreliable or non-existent conventional grids. These stations offer geographical flexibility, allowing installation in diverse locations from urban centers to remote villages without requiring proximity to power plants or extensive grid infrastructure. Their scalability and ease of installation make them particularly beneficial in remote areas where deploying traditional energy infrastructure is logistically challenging and costly. This approach also leads to cost savings by avoiding expensive grid infrastructure development [15].

Reliable EV charging can transform rural mobility, improve access to education, healthcare, and economic growth. Projects like the Blue Lake Rancheria Microgrid and Direct Relief’s solar-powered HQ highlight how microgrids enable off-grid resilience [15, 16]. Mobile EVs with solar charging and diesel backup also support disaster response. Yet challenges stay—cold climates reduce range, and if charging relies on diesel, environmental benefits diminish. Solar-integrated EVs offer a sustainable path, especially in remote areas, enabling energy independence and advancing decarbonization goals [16].

b) Designing EVs for Adventure: Ruggedness and Off-Grid Capabilities

The design principles applied to "adventure" EVs are directly applicable to humanitarian engineering. These vehicles are built with features like large battery packs, high-wattage inverters, and integrated solar charging to provide extensive off-grid power. Combined with rugged construction—including lifted suspensions and all-terrain tires—these EVs are not just recreational but are powerful tools for aid delivery in remote or disaster-stricken areas. AI-driven systems can further optimize battery health and thermal control, turning cutting-edge EV technology into practical, resilient solutions for humanitarian mobility and emergency power [17].

Adventure EVs, built for rugged terrain with features like E-Axles, lifted suspensions, and all-terrain tires, offer more than recreation—they're powerful tools for aid. AI-driven systems improve battery health, charging, and thermal control, while solar integration and off-grid power make them ideal for remote or disaster-affected areas. These vehicles turn cutting-edge EV tech into practical solutions for resilience, mobility, and emergency response.

c) Environmental and Social Impact of EV Battery Supply Chains

While EVs reduce tailpipe emissions, their sustainability is challenged by their battery supply chains. The extraction of raw materials like lithium and cobalt is linked to deforestation, water contamination, and significant carbon emissions. From a human rights perspective, the supply chain is fraught with risk. For example, cobalt mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has been widely linked to child labor and other abuses. This creates a moral paradox where a technology intended to provide a solution (e.g., clean transport, disaster relief) inadvertently contributes to social injustice and environmental harm in other parts of the world. This paradox is illustrated in Figure 1 [19].

From a social impact and human rights perspective, many of these critical minerals are sourced from regions with poor labor conditions and documented human rights violations. Cobalt mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), for example, has been widely linked to child labor and forced evictions. The geopolitical risks are also significant, as the global battery supply chain is highly dependent on a few key regions for raw material extraction and processing (e.g., China dominates lithium refining, while Africa and South America are major raw material sources), creating vulnerabilities and potential for exploitation [18].

To mitigate these impacts, recycling and circular economy principles are essential. Recycling spent EV batteries helps recover valuable materials, reducing the need for virgin resource extraction and mitigating toxic waste. Second-life applications, where EV batteries are repurposed for energy storage, further extend their lifecycle before recycling. However, challenges in recycling persist, including high costs, inconsistent global regulations, and supply chain inefficiencies. The humanitarian benefit of EVs (clean transport, mobile power) is ethically compromised if their supply chain perpetuates human rights abuses and

environmental degradation in developing countries. This creates a moral paradox where a "solution" to one problem (climate change, disaster response) inadvertently contributes to another (social injustice, environmental harm), demanding a holistic ethical framework that extends beyond the vehicle's operational phase to its entire lifecycle [20].

Integrated Discussion: Synergies, Cross-Cutting Ethics, and Future Directions

This section synthesizes the findings from the preceding discussions on ethical AI and electric vehicles, exploring how these technologies interact and what overarching ethical considerations arise from their combined deployment in humanitarian engineering.

a) Synergies and Interdependencies between Ethical AI and EVs in Humanitarian Contexts

The integration of AI and EVs in humanitarian contexts creates powerful synergies. AI can significantly enhance EV deployment by managing grid load-balancing and perfecting battery health and charging schedules for peak performance. Conversely, rugged EVs can serve as mobile platforms for AI-driven data collection in remote areas, gathering environmental data or imagery for real-time disaster assessment. The resilient power from EVs can also support the communication infrastructure needed for AI-driven tools. This interdependence, visualized in Figure 2, means that the true power of combining these technologies lies in creating resilient, intelligent, and mobile humanitarian systems. However, it also means that ethical failures in one domain—such as biased AI—can cascade and undermine the benefits of the other [21].

Furthermore, the resilient power capabilities of EVs through V2G technology can provide the necessary energy to power communication infrastructure in disaster-affected zones, which in turn supports AI-driven communication tools like NLP for analyzing social media distress signals. This mutual enhancement means that the true power of combining AI and EVs in humanitarian engineering lies in their ability to create resilient, intelligent, and mobile humanitarian systems. However, this interdependence also implies that ethical failures in one domain, such as biased AI algorithms used for resource allocation, can cascade and undermine the benefits of the other, such as efficient EV deployment, creating a complex web of ethical considerations [21].

Addressing Overarching Ethical and Societal Implications

The convergence of AI and EVs amplifies existing ethical concerns and creates new ones. To navigate this complex landscape, a multi-faceted approach centered on responsible governance is required. A key challenge is ensuring fair access to these technologies and avoiding the creation of new digital or mobility divides. This requires tailoring solutions to local contexts, respecting cultural values through co-design processes, and integrating indigenous knowledge.

To quantify and address the combined risks, we can conceptualize a model for ethical risk. This is not for precise calculation but to illustrate the relationships between key factors.

$$E_{Risk} \approx \frac{(V_{pop} \times C_{tech}) - I_{infra}}{T_{sys} + A_{gov}}$$

Where:

- ERisk = Ethical Risk
- Vpop = Vulnerability of the affected Population
- Ctech = Complexity and Autonomy of Technology
- Iinfra = Adequacy of local Infrastructure (digital and physical)
- Tsys = Transparency of the System (AI and supply chain)
- Agov = Accountability and Governance Frameworks.

This model suggests that ethical risk is amplified by population vulnerability and technological complexity. It is mitigated by robust infrastructure, systemic transparency, and strong accountability. Such a framework highlights the need for maintaining human oversight in all critical decisions and establishing clear lines of responsibility for developers, deployers, and users of these integrated systems[22].

Conclusion and Recommendations

This review has analyzed the complex interplay between AI, EVs, and humanitarian engineering, establishing the urgent need for an integrated ethical framework. The analysis confirms that AI offers transformative potential for disaster management through predictive analytics and resource optimization. However, this potential is contingent on addressing significant risks of bias and privacy infringement. Concurrently, EVs provide resilient transportation and mobile power, but their ethical viability is compromised by severe social and environmental costs in their supply chains. Their intersection creates a magnified ethical landscape requiring a holistic approach to governance and design.

To ensure these technologies advance human well-being, the following recommendations are proposed:

- **For Researchers:** Prioritize empirical research on the real-world impact of AI and EV deployments in low-resource settings. Develop inherently fair and explainable AI models and innovate in battery recycling and second-life technologies to create a truly circular economy.
- **For Practitioners:** Adopt a "do no harm" principle across the entire technology lifecycle. Prioritize informed consent and data protection, invest in rugged and renewable-powered off-grid EV infrastructure, and engage local communities in the co-design of all technological interventions.
- **For Policymakers:** Develop comprehensive AI and EV policies tailored to developing nations that incentivize responsible sourcing, fair labor, and robust recycling. Harmonize international standards for ethical AI and sustainable supply chains to ensure accountability across borders and promote public-private partnerships to bridge digital divides [21, 22].

Next Steps and Future Research Directions

Future research should focus on longitudinal studies to assess the long-term societal impacts of AI and EV deployments in diverse humanitarian contexts. The development of open-source, ethically aligned AI tools and EV designs tailored for humanitarian applications stands for a significant area for advancement.

Further investigation into innovative financing models for sustainable infrastructure in low-resource settings is also needed. Finally, a deeper exploration of how to create adaptive policy mechanisms that balance rapid innovation with rigorous ethical oversight stays a critical challenge for the global community.

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