

# CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH:

### Diálogos Futuro Sustentável

September 13, Brasilia

**Carol Devine** 





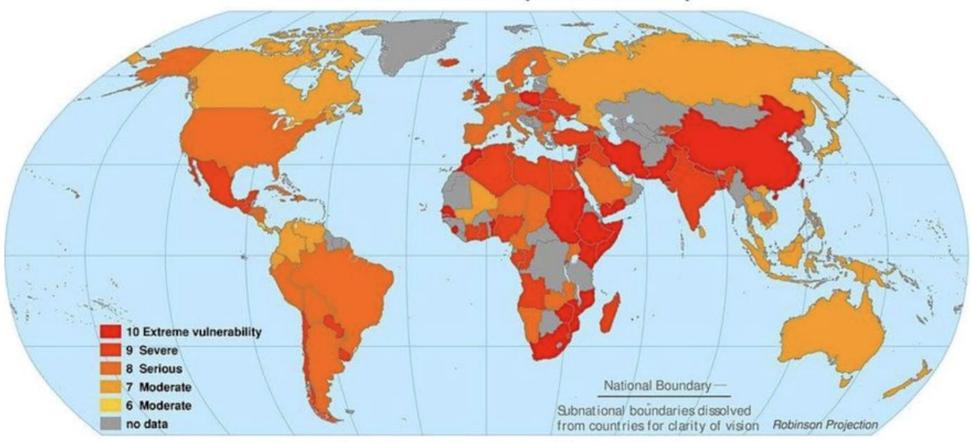
### sans frontières



Armed conflicts, refugee crises, natural disasters, exclusion from healthcare, epidemics of infectious diseases

#### Global Distribution of Vulnerability to Climate Change

Combined National Indices of Exposure and Sensitivity



Scenario B2 in Year 2050 with Climate Sensitivity Equal to 5.5 Degrees C
Annual Mean Temperature with Extreme Events Calibration





## Overall purpose of MSF Founded 1971

Preserve Life

**Alleviate Suffering** 

**Protect Human Dignity** 

Restore Ability of People to Make Their Own Decisions



### **Dual action: Témoignage**

"Two inseparable elements are combined in MSF's work: **medical aid** and **witnessing (temoignage)**"

#### **MSF Speaks Out examples:**

– 1985: Ethiopia

- 1994: Rwanda

1995: Serbia

2004: Darfur

- 2000+: HIV, Drug pricing

2014: Ebola West Africa

### MSF SPEAKING OUT **GENOCIDE OF RWANDAN TUTSI - 1994** "You can't stop genocide with doctors!" New case study available online speakingout.msf.org



#### We are concerned

Fresh water availability \

Forest \

**Biodiversity \** 

Average temperatures 1

Sea rise 1

Changing precipitation



POLLUTION
KILLS
THE POOR
AND THE
VULNERABLE.

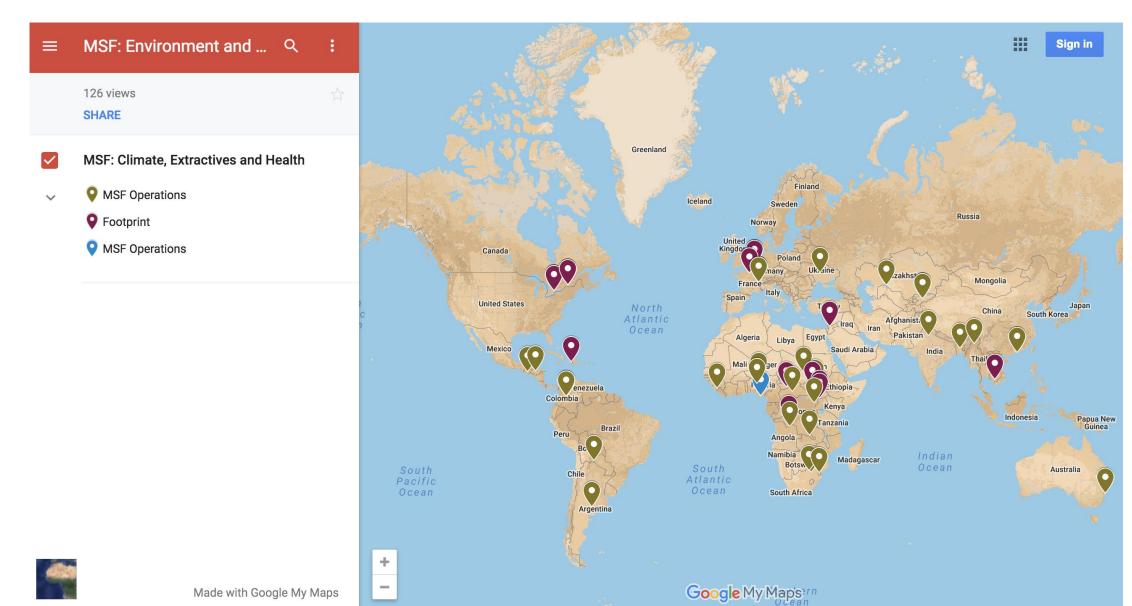
92% of deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. Children are most affected.





### Seeing climate and health impacts

### Climate, Extractives & Health Map





#### Aral Sea: Where's the beach?











Responding to an environmental health disaster in Central Asia 9 July 2003



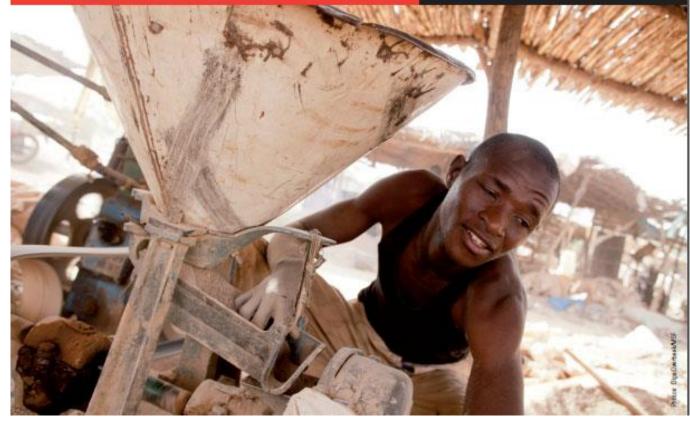


direct impact on health



MSF Briefing Paper May 2012









Extreme weather, undernutrition Philippines, Nigerian refugees in Cameroon



#### World Malaria Day: five challenges in the fight against the disease











25 April 2016

Although the number of cases of and deaths related to malaria has been declining steadily for 15 years, the disease continues to cause more than 400,000 deaths annually, primarily in Africa (90% of deaths) and among children (70% of deaths) [source: WHO, World Malaria Report, 2015].

To improve prevention, diagnosis and treatment, limit the spread of the parasite, and address the many challenges that the disease poses requires a combination of multiple strategies.

#### 1. The impact of climate change

















MSF responding to health needs for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, malaria in DRC.





Disproportionate vulnerability

Rising temperatures

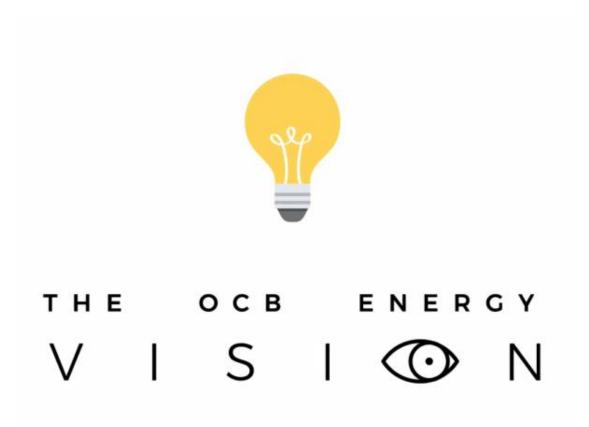
Natural disasters & extreme weather

Localized environmental degradation



### **MSF Footprint**

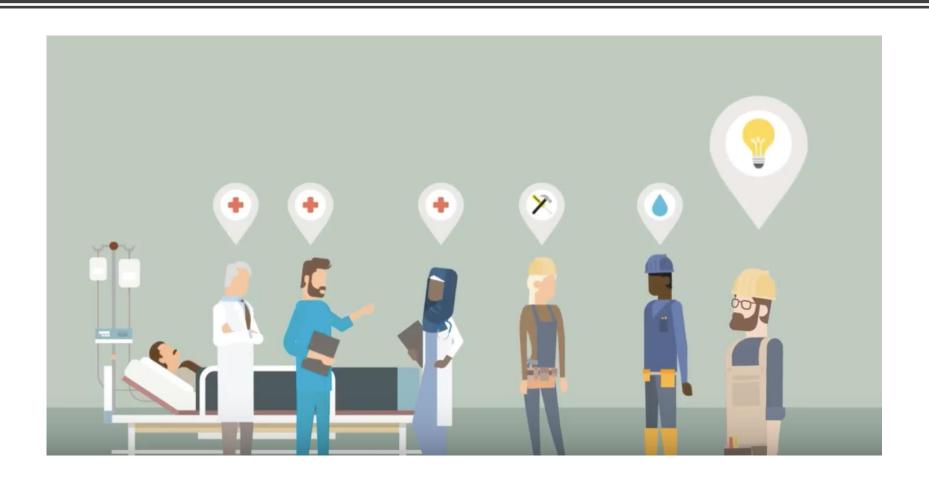
 'Footprint Audit' for insight into opportunities for MSF to mitigate its environmental footprint – understand what's been done to date, pilot a methodology, use data and analytics to aid MSF decision making and strategic planning and scale



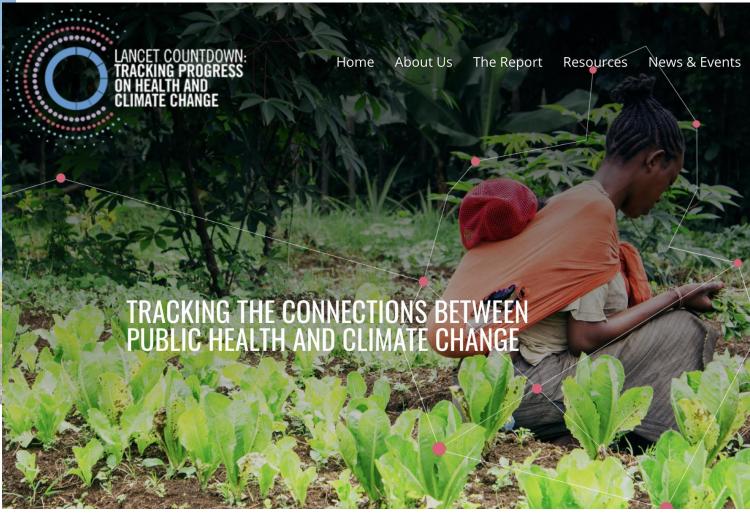


- •consider potential of all energy alternatives (generators, photovoltaic solar panels, solar thermal panels, etc.)
- •challenge traditional logics of energy planning and explore new approaches to satisfy MSF operational needs and to increase the positive impact on our beneficiaries.

### The Good News?

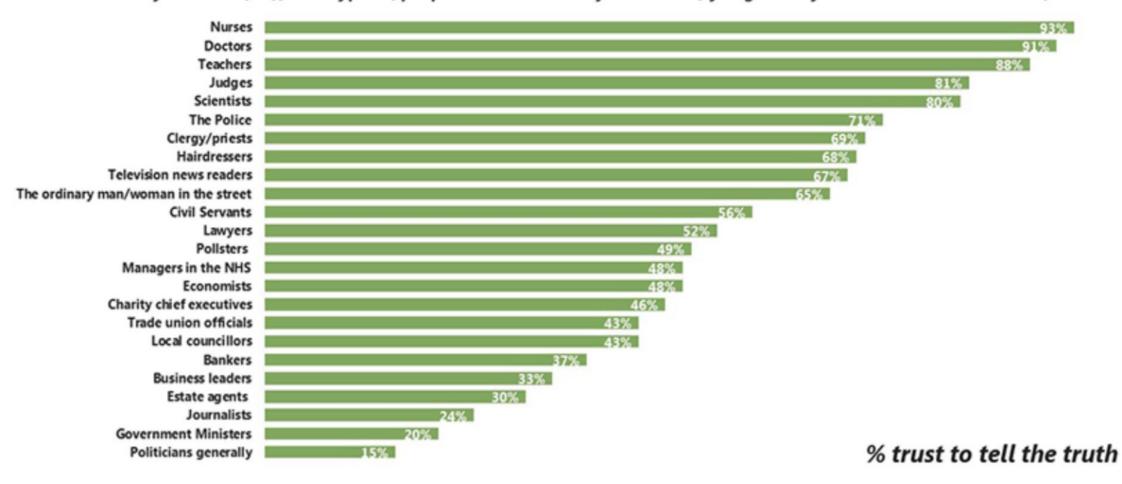




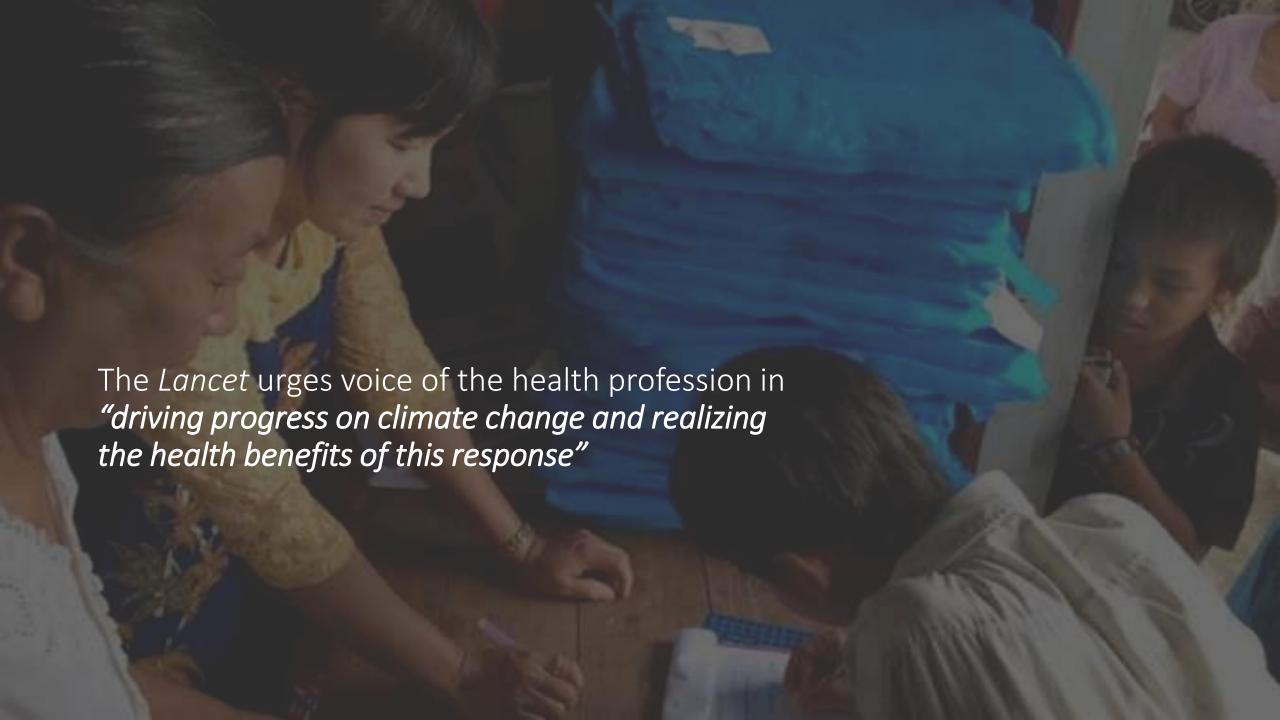


### **Veracity Index 2016 – all professions overview**

"Now I will read you a list of different types of people. For each would you tell me if you generally trust them to tell the truth, or not?"







2017 MSF Scientific Days

