ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT TOOLKIT REPORT

2019

LET'S MEASURE IT SO WE CAN REDUCE IT

Internal

A Joint Incubator of Operational Centre Geneva and MSF Canada

NATURAL CAPITAL ADVISORS LLC

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES

TRANSFORMATIONAL INVESTMENT CAPACITY

TOP 10 MITIGATION LIST*

INSTITUTIONAL

1. Get serious: MSF institutional commitment with sufficient capital investment [measurement, disclosure and monitoring of footprint]
2. Enact a freight & flight policy [invest in alternatives]
3. Develop sustainable procurement [Develop policies and chart course to transition to majority clean energy by 2022]

OPERATIONAL

4. Energy conservation: e.g. climatization and insulation
5. Energy production: e.g. solar panels
6. Fuel conservation: e.g. vehicle choices, driver training & vehicle maintenance

INDIVIDUALS/ENTITY

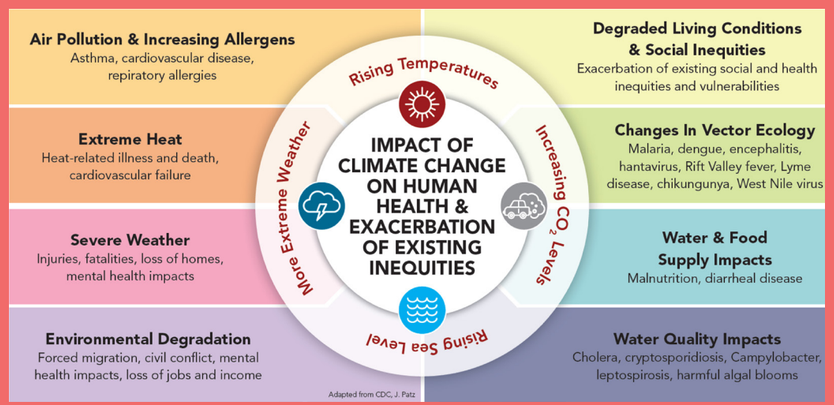
7. Motivation: start a Transition Team to champion change
8. Scale impact: Enable idea sharing and foster innovation supported with investment capital
9. Demand ambitious change: e.g. chart a course to carbon neutral by 2025 [combine the conservation/efficiency measures]

YOUR INPUT

10. Share your ideas for achieving this ambitious change!

*do in parallel not sequential

TABLE OF CONTENTS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Transformational Investment Capacity (TIC) spurs and supports MSF to find new solutions to transform how we address medical needs of vulnerable populations around the world.

This Environmental Impact Toolkit is a joint project of Operational Centre Geneva (OCG) and MSF Canada to tackle the issue that MSF doesn't yet have a thorough understanding of our negative environmental impact. The TIC started on the heels of the 2017 International General Assembly Motion to "debate and promote actions to develop concrete capacities and expertise around…MSF's impact on the environment."

This incubator aims to be a simple first tool and guidance framework for measuring MSF's major environmental impacts so that the organization can take significant steps to avoid and reduce environmental and social impacts, and gain efficiencies. This adaptable and flexible tool Version 1.0 (see page 36 "How to Use Tool") can be used by can be used by all MSF projects, sections, leaders and climate champions to measure impacts and mitigate the big impacts. Institutional commitment, and local context matters. The tool can be a pragmatic element for scaling mitigation desired by many across MSF.

Tools, reframing and adapting in a warming world

The crisis of human-induced climate change is well known and acute. A warming world and degraded environment leads to significant health impacts and exacerbates humanitarian needs.

MSF has invested in addressing the organization's environmental footprint action in the past and is doing so at an increasing rate today, but still in ad hoc ways. OCG underwent a similar exercise over a decade ago pushing a motion in 2007 and following it with a footprint tool in 2009. Unfortunately, it did not gain traction and fell out of attention. This current TIC project therefore asked how and why did that happen, how to avoid that and what's different today?

"Should we reframe the narrative?"

"How do we create a forward-looking organization?"

"There is strong buy-in today; common message."

"The environment was not considered a priority before. We need to invest resources, time, money and staff to address it, it's more than a one-year problem.""

"It was framed as a logistic problem before – now it is an issue for everyone."

—Quotes from the discussion at Geneva workshop on the TIC first results, March 2019.

Judging from the multiple environmental motions passed as this report is written, the inclusion of environmental footprint action in operational strategic planning, the fast growing MSF Climate and Health Working Group and "Green" Groups, the many discussions and ad hoc actions on Environmental Health, procurement, supply chain, and renewable energy initiatives, a commitment to People, People, People and a Call to Change, MSF seemingly has reached a tipping point to institutionally reframe and adapt how it works. MSF's mandate is unchanged, but the world is changing and so too is the organization. How then to provide relevant care today, how to better treat each other, our patients, and the planet; all are interconnected.

— Carol, Maria, François, Art and Tyler

OVERVIEW

This toolkit can help MSF mitigate its larger negative footprint impacts. It fits with the combined desire and needs for MSF's transformation which includes leadership and tools to help the champions to ensure decisions can be faster and bolder, and funding is with a view for longer-term gains, such as solar scaling investment.

For this project, we engaged experts, Dr Art Blundell and Tyler Christie of Natural Capital Advisors (NCA) as expert project advisors to create a toolkit. They bring a wealth of international experience in environmental sustainability and organizational change. Over the last months they have constantly reminded us:

- "Times are changing, efficiency is no longer a dirty word.";
- "What you measure, you manage.";
- "Be more, deliver more with less allows MSF to look at alternatives.";
- "People want changes fast, get the basics right. Tie your shoes to run the race. Be mindful, data helps."

> "Public carbon footprint reporting is worthy to get there in multi-year process. For now, prioritize immediate impact, engage people in the organization and identify opportunities for affecting change."
>
> Natural Capital Advisors

Look and see, measure to manage: Pilots and 'flights, flights, flights'

We looked to adapt existing tools and methodologies for measuring and mitigating organizational footprints in the humanitarian and global health sectors vs creating from scratch. We spoke to experts and practitioners such as ICRC's sustainable development advisor, Healthcare Without Harm Europe, Global Green and Healthy Hospitals, LEAP, UNDP's informal interagency Task Team on Sustainable Procurement in the Health Sector (iIATT-SPHS) and others.

We spoke to many people across MSF in leadership, in projects, partner sections and assoications. We also had the fortune to engage environmental sustainability experts to do five pilot 'audits' of MSF's bigger energy use and impacts in Geneva, Canada, Kenya, Mexico and Honduras: the Geneva-based company MANECO specializing in environment and sustainable development research and management; Nick Annejohn, an ecosystems engineer and former MSF logistician; Sebastien Soulier of Interacta, hydrologist and WASH expert, former MSF WASH Coordinator; and environmental sustainability experts María Sol Aliano and Veronica Odriozola with prior experience leading HealthCare Without Harm Latin America.

The teams conducted pilot 'audits' of MSF's energy use in these five countries. While these locations are only a small representation of MSF, considering its presence in over 70 countries and despite the collected data being incomplete, we noted MSF's biggest carbon usage, as well as took a first shallow look at waste, especially medical waste, in Kenya and Mexico and Honduras.

Early findings presented at the March 2019 workshops in Toronto and Geneva reeaffirmed the relevance of the pilots. We had expected that staff flights and diesel would be the biggest source of MSF's carbon footprint but learned that in fact air freight dominated in these snapshot "audits".

Fast change, longer-term decisions, and learning from others

The pilot in Canada for example revealed that MSF Canada personnel flew 400 return flights on the Toronto-Montreal route last year. Knowing this allows us to understand upon which baseline we needed to improve and still be able to carry out our work. In Geneva, on the other hand, flights attributed to air freight was the main reason for the frequent transfers. We know from various isolated initiatives, such as centralized ordering, better forecasting, etc., this environmental impact can be further reduced. In Kenya, the audit spurred immediate action with the field team booking one-way flights, instead of return flights, to Mombasa and traveling by train for the return. In, Mexico flights were the biggest CO_2 emission source detected. All efforts to reduce plane travel, physical meetings, shipments from long distances and transitioning to renewable energy will have a positive impact.

With the guidance of the NCA consultants, Art and Tyler, aspects of existing tools were adapted for the initial "toolkit". During this exercise, we discovered that our methodology was similar to what ICRC had applied during the last 10 years of their sustainability project, i.e. to look first at a few countries as pilots/proof of concept and obtain early on institutional commitment which they considered essential to their scaling of the project today in their global operations. Using this method, ICRC set specific priorities and indicators as well as, eventually, mandatory measuring and reporting of energy use in all ICRC project countries.

Going forward: establish baseline, set targets

Our goal is to share the wisdom gleaned from the pilots and highlight the different possible routes of action that MSF can take including immediate mitigation tips and ideas for a more in-depth follow up TIC project or initiative(s). We recognize that parallel and complementary actions are already ongoing and note there will be others we haven't discovered that are part of the solution. Logistics and WASH teams are particularly important on the frontline of MSF's sustainability work in as muchas the leaders of the organization today. The point is that anyone and everyone can contribute and lead action.

MSF can and should make a commitment to reduce its footprint and thus its negative impact on local populations and the environment. As Tyler says, even if the current data can be further improved

upon and automated, the movement must take larger committed steps on the road and not necessarily the road to perfection. New or updated policies are necessary but should not be used as an excuse for inaction, says Art. Travelling at different speeds in MSF will be normal given the diverse project and country contexts, but the movement seems ready for accelerated action to reduce environmental impact while still doing effective work.

We can codify algorithms for making decisions in a mitigation hierarchy. MSF can avoid, minimize and then accept what's left, even eventually to potentially offset — this is bigger discussion to have. This is also an exercise in risk management. What are the harms to health of MSF's footprint? What is the ethical, financial and reputational cost of the status quo? MSF can acknowledge it has a footprint but must also decide when it will or will not take specific mitigation steps. Such choices should be based on clear rationale to justify such decisions.

MSF does contribute to negative impacts, even if it may not be a big contributor to global and local climate change per se. We, as the institution and as

"The health impacts of climate change demand an urgent response. Unmitigated warming undermines health systems and global health objectives."

Dr Maria Guevara. OCG Senior Operational Positioning and Advocacy Advisor MSF

Mozambique, Remote distribution of non-food items April 2019, Giuseppe La Rosa/MSF

a global citizen, should and want to be responsible and accountable to patients and our global workforce. It is a matter of time that carbon reporting or taxing will be the law, not only on a voluntary basis, which makes taking the decision to seek alternative energies and avoid and reduce pollution now is imperative. We are already living in an increasingly resource-restricted world and the grave predictions urge us to prepare and adapt starting today.

It's a matter of time that carbon reporting and likey taxing will be the law also for NGOs vs voluntary, so making decisions about alternative energies and pollution avoidance and reduction now is imperative. We are already be living in an increasingly resource-restricted world with predictions this will become more grave, so we must prepare and adapt.

WHY: DO NO HARM TO PATIENTS OR THE PLANET

"It's very important to identify actions that are feasible, relevant and interconnected with other MSF priorities. The objective is not to tackle separate mitigation measures but to push for transversal changes, a multidisciplinary approach to registering and reducing energy use. Through solutions and leadership, let's shift the nature of our energy use in MSF. This also has underlying added cost and efficiency gains and cost savings." — François Delfosse

The toolkit proposes the "guidance" of choosing best practical environmental options and urges declarative statement and commitment from MSF for environmentally and socially responsible procurement and supply. It also notes potential for alternative financing, such as Social Impact Bonds that could help finance MSF's renewable energy transition.

Low Hanging Fruit

The tool helps answer the question, where does MSF want to be in five years? We can lay out a bigger vision and understand better the relative impact of flights and energy production, commit to training and digitalization, create focal points and seek alternate investment for transitioning such as Social Impact Bonds that can help finance MSF's renewable energy and other sustainability transitions.

The reality is a lot of good is already happening yet a lot more remains to be done within MSF. The tool is meant to be used, shared, replicated and scaled up. We hope this toolkit contributes to movement-wide action and can harness or leverage existing initiatives.

Let's do this together!

A lot of good is happening and desired in MSF. Please use the toolkit, share, replicate and scale good ideas and let's work together to seriously migitate MSF's footprint. We hope this toolkit contributes to movement-wide action and leverages existing and yet-to-come initiatives.

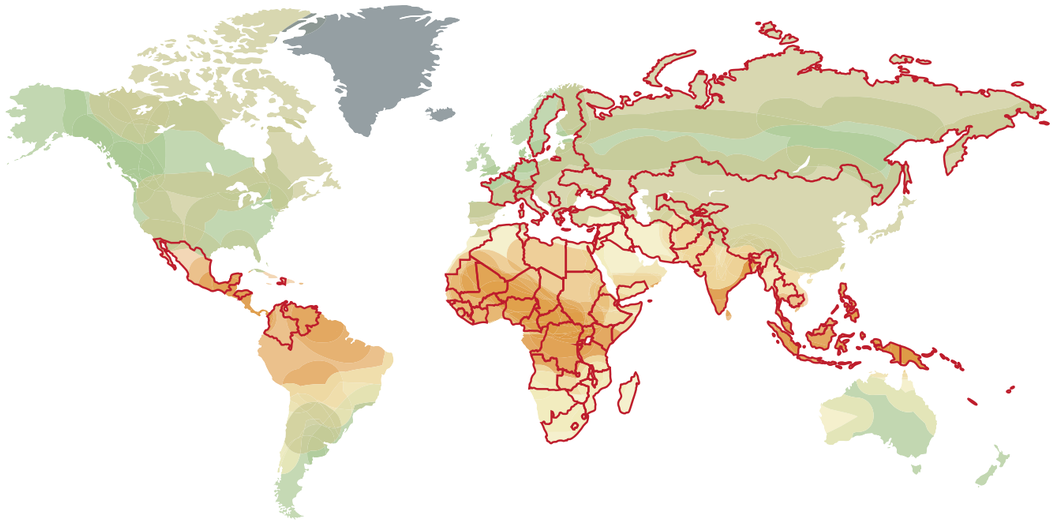
"I don't oppose all flying. Some is essential. I would include nurses' and surgeons' travel to war-torn countries for relief organizations, such as Doctors Without Borders…The science says we have to reduce emissions dramatically. If we want to preserve air travel for relief purposes, we need to cut it elsewhere.
— GIDEON FORMAN, CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY ANALYST, DAVID SUZUKI FOUNDATION

"We carry out our work with respect for the rules of medical ethics, in particular the duty to provide care without causing harm to individuals or groups."

MSF Charter

CLIMATE CHANGE IS A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

MSF SCIDAYS SOUTH EAST ASIA, 2017



MSF works in many "hotspots" where climate change exacerbates existing health and humanitarian crises.

Humans are profoundly altering ecosystems which in turn negatively impacts human health. Consequences include changes in exposure to heat stress, air pollution, infectious disease, extreme weather and natural hazards, as well as increased water scarcity, food insecurity, and population displacement.

The health co-benefits, the positive effects on human health, of action to reduce climate-altering pollutants are well documented. And, the psychosocial benefits of taking action in response to the risks of climate change are also increasingly promoted.

MSF has a social, ethical and moral responsibility to its patients, staff, and as a global citizen to understand, assess and minimize its environmental impacts. Despite numerous ad hoc initiatives by MSF offices and projects to reduce our environmental footprint and improve efficiency and sustainability, there has been no organization-wide mitigation action.

A LESSON FROM IRAQ

Humanitarian and sustainable humanitarian action is not mutually exclusive, but rather mutually inclusive

MSF's mission is to assist patients in need. MSF logistician and innovator Roger Morton's work embodies the idea that "the environment is also important when saving lives." Our TIC "demo" was next to his at MSF SciDays in May 2019. Roger was showing his 2.0 version of a his "PeACE Kit" (Protection Against Chemical Exposure) vest which he created after working in Iraq.

"When you talk about life cycle of a product it's important to think about the environment impact of that as well. In conflict zones the environment really suffers so thinking about sourcing and ethics of materials helps to negate impacts out there where we work. While the vest's main purpose is for the decontamination of responders during a chemical weapons attack, he told suppliers ethical procurement of materials mattered as he didn't want to leave behind harmful garbage after the vest is used, "showing how important to think of enviroment from start to finish of any innovation." The vest is designed to be easily bundled up into its own bag for quick and safe disposal after use. Roger's invention reflects the challenges and the action based on principles of doing humanitarian work in the field today. It is about the duty of care and duty to care highlighting as well the "Do No Harm" principles and medical ethical practice." **— CAROL DEVINE**

Candida Lobes/MSF Hawija Primary Healthcare Centre

HOW: TRANSFORMATIONAL INVESTMENT

MSF doesn't have a thorough understanding of our movement's energy, CO_2 emissions and other major environmental impacts such as waste. Momentum within and across MSF is growing to address our lag on this issue. We can harness it, learn from our past and current activities and organizations such who've worked on such activities to rapidly incubate a methodology for scaling that is transformational. Now is the time.

Task: Rapidly adapt an accessible and scalable tool to measure and mitigate MSF's environmental footprint, including a guidance framework and feasibility assessment to measure carbon emissions, other greenhouse gases and potentially other elements that contribute to environmental degradation.

- Identify MSF's large impacts to identify priority actions
- Build on existing learning and tools within MSF and other organizations

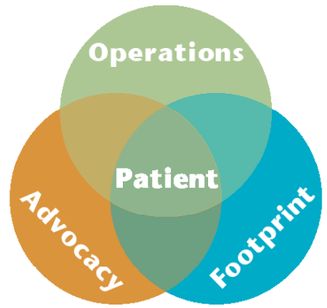
Project Objective: adapt existing reporting systems into a tool that allows MSF to determine its major environmental impacts (i.e., its footprint) so that MSF can then use this knowledge to drive behaviour-change.

Project Premise: Decision-making requires good information. To design an optimal mitigation strategy, MSF must first understand the impacts it has, both in the field and generated by its operational headquarters. Once a baseline is established and suitable mitigation targets determined, regular monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will help hold the organization accountable to progressive improvement in addressing these impacts. To that end, MSF's TIC contracted Natural Capital Advisors, LLC [NCA], to produce an Environmental Impact Toolkit.

"By acting responsibly, MSF will increase the efficacy in meeting its mission: providing quality humanitarian assistance."

Art Blundell and Tyler Christie, expert advisors

CALL FOR ACTION TIMELINE



2000–2016: Foundational

Discussions, papers, Green Groups, motions on reducing MSF's environmental footprint, ongoing ad hoc actions e.g. first audit tool, solar and waste projects.

2017: Motivation & Consolidation

International General Assembly approves motion to "debate and promote actions to develop concrete capacities and expertise around the medical and humanitarian consequences of environmental degradation on health and of MSF's impact on the environment."

Climate & Health Working Group forms, OCB Energy Vision with Swedish Innovation Unit 2017, AG discussions, increase in MSF green groups

2018: Pivotal

Fast growing Climate & Health Working Group, discussion papers, case studies, Environmental Impact Toolkit and Solar Air Conditioning TICs, Climatem Environment and Health Workshops, internal and external reports, AG, FAD discussions, issue framing

2019+: Transformational potential

Notable increase in discussions, calls to action at FADS, AGs, SciDays, new motions on concrete institutional environmental impact action, operational strategic planning, climate emergency and environmental action motions. What's next?

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT TOOLKIT

The tool aims to be:

• **Progressive:** not reinvent the wheel—so wherever possible, adapt existing tools used by MSF; integrate M&E into existing MSF reporting systems

• **Attributable:** The tool should be able to link causes to effects

• **Flexible:** For now, MSF does not need a uniform system

"Communities in climate-affected East Africa where I recently worked were mobilized on environmental issues. For me, MSF's purpose is unchanged and evermore relevant. Yet it's irrefutable that we have a responsibility through our presence to do no harm. Around the world we can also share the vulnerabilities we are seeing."

Liesbeth Albrecht, General Director, OCG

"In the past year, I've seen MSF take a huge leap forward in recognizing that we, as a humanitarian medical organization, can no longer ignore climate change and environmental degradation as important drivers of human suffering. A natural outcome of this recognition is that we must now take action to reduce our own environmental footprint."

Joe Belliveau, Executive Director, MSF Canada

WHAT: SCOPES

The TIC wants to address the most important environmental impacts attributable to MSF, whether direct or indirect. As part of the NCA survey of MSF leadership, we asked what should be the scope of the baseline assessment. There was strong demand for a focus on carbon emissions (78% of respondents), but the remaining one-fifth wanted a focus on 'waste'; no-one chose land- nor water-use. Thus, we included carbon emissions, representing MSF's contribution to global climate change, and waste, perhaps another large impact of MSF on local communities but more complicated to measure though this TIC took a first look.

For carbon emissions, sources are generally separated into three categories, or 'scopes,' depending on the origin of emissions.

For this project, we included Scope 1 & 2, (Direct Emissions from sources owned or controlled by MSF, such as generators or vehicles; and, Indirect Emissions from Electricity purchased by MSF from local utility companies), as as major scope 3 Indirect Emissions. (From Greenhouse Gas Protocol)

Traditionally, scope 3 is the most difficult to evaluate because of complications in mapping emissions from the entire life-cycle of supply chains. This is true for many of the products that MSF purchases and uses (which we reocmmend exploring deeply in a next phase). However, in many large international organisations such as MSF, the bulk of scope 3 emissions is usually generated through business travel and movement of freight. These two sources are somewhat more straightforward to quantify as MSF already has systems that track these activities, such as travel agencies who book flights and logistics centres responsible for freight. Complexity and data gaps remain that limit the ease of collecting and calculating data for MSF. **— ART AND TYLER**

Dagah, Bamiyan Province, Afghanistan - 2003 rooftop solar panel. Jean-Marc Giboux

WHAT

Methods

Knowledge and practices - Engage experts NCA - Survey MSF Leadership - Study MSF and external tools & initiatives - Interview MSF and external experts	Customize tool to test - Select scopes -Select pilot locations and expert consultants	Pilots in 5 countries - Betatest tool for date collection - Consult with office and field teams - Identify large impacts, challenges, gaps and opportunities	Mitigation ideas, next steps

NOTE ON MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGY

INCUBATOR AND TOOLKIT LIMITATIONS

- The pilots did not aim to develop a standards-based certification system that would allow MSF to report in a carbon-reporting system to benchmark against peers. Rather, the pilots informed the production of a diagnostic tool, getting a baseline that allows MSF to take action today
- The data was incomplete (see Annex II. OCB Energy Vision) but we feel gives a true sense of main MSF footprint impacts measured in the pilots - enough to take initial steps on reducing bigger impacts
- Pilot locations are not representative of all MSF operations but give an initial picture of top impacts across the movement
- The pilot results are for individual offices or projects to take stock of what they can do to reduce their impacts and set goals for improvement, not for comparative purposes as projects will be context-specific. We urge wide use of the tool (page 36) questions and welcome your feedback and to hear results.
- Scopes – the tool focus on carbon emissions first, it touches on waste and medical waste. Waste is identified for a next stage deeper dive as is supply chain and procurement.

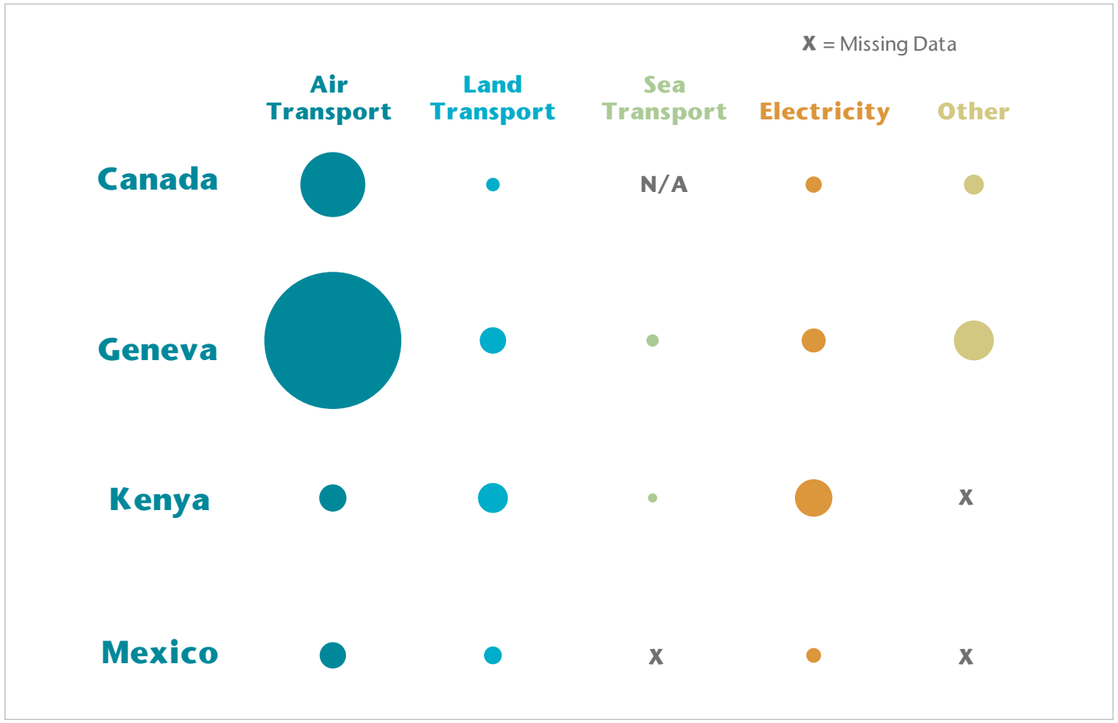
"The initial tool shows a mirror of what is MSF's office or project consumption and that is a huge value to where impacts are at and provide an opportunity to drive change."
—Tyler Christie

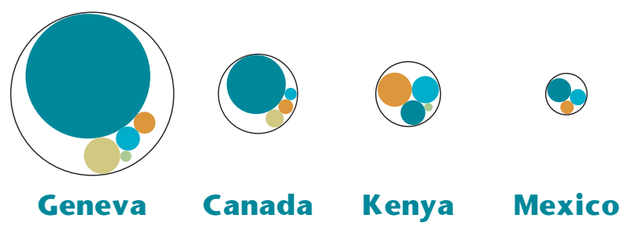
PILOT TOOL

Locations

Criteria for selecting pilot locations included willingness and interest of offices/projects, different geographic and government regulatory and legislative contexts for comparative purposes and to see distinctions and challenges in tool use in multiple settings. Include two clinics for an initial look at medical waste. The five audits were conduced in 2019 late March and early April simultaneously.

PILOT RESULTS





NB: Data is incomplete to date and of Geneva (OCG)'s air transport, an estimated 69% was air freight and 31% was personnel travel.

ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT:
PILOT CARBON EMISSION RESULTS*

Geneva:	53	$KtCO_2e$ (Geneva office + all projects carbon and flights)
Canada:	1.4	(Toronto, Montreal)
Kenya:	0.7	(Nairobi, Likoni only)
Mexico/Honduras:	0.2	(Mexico City and Tegucigalpa Offices, Nueva Capital)

*estimates

Emissions

Despite data gaps across all the pilots, it was possible to estimate the sources that likely generate the largest emissions. We are careful that we do not give an impression of false precision. The results should be taken as indicative, rather than highly accurate. But overall, the pilots were responsible for about **55 kt of CO2e emissions; this is the equivalent of driving a car more than 215 million km, or 5,500 times around the equator.** It would take almost 12 large wind turbines to avoid these emissions. we don't have a sense yet of how MSF compares to other similar organizations Geneva was responsible for almost all the emissions (>95%), and the major source was flights, whether for freight or passenger travel. Where operations are served by public utilities, emissions related to electricity-use was low (Scope 2). This was particularly the case in Canada where supply to the grid is largely from non-emitting, hydro-electric power. In Kenya, where it is necessary to supplement utilities (because of frequent black-outs and/or operations that lack public utilities), emissions from burning diesel to generate electricity made this Scope 1-source relatively more important than in the other pilots.

Consistency

Based on the pilots, NCA further refined the Footprint Toolkit. Unless there is a clear justification for using a locally appropriate conversion factor, MSF staff should be encouraged to use the 'standard' conversion factors. Otherwise, it will not be clear if changes in total emissions is a factor of real change or just a change in the conversion factor used—year-on-year M&E will be confounded.

Waste

Waste was more difficult to evaluate. MSF has no existing systems to monitor waste, except in a few cases to track hazardous waste or when certain categories of waste, like batteries, are repatriated.

In some cases, given the volumes of waste produced, waste may also be a large contributor of carbon emissions. For example, Dadaab camp in Kenya is estimated to produce 16 t of waste per month, if correct—and if each tonne of waste produces about 0.7-1.2 tCO2e—then this would increase the total emissions by about one-fifth.

In a next phase we wish to look closer at waste.

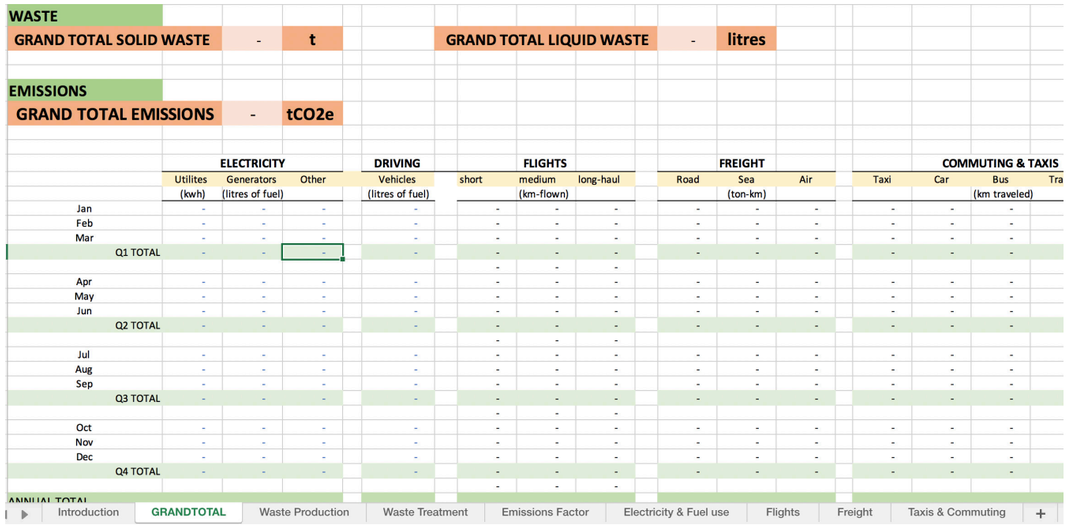
THE TOOL: MEASURING INSTITUTIONS FOOTPRINT

We were unable to create a toolkit by simply adapting existing tools due to the lack of prior practice in the area of environmental footprinting, which resulted in no suitable tools that are 'fit for purpose.' Therefore, NCA created a Microsoft Excel Workbook (see page 36 for link details) that collates necessary data and converts to emissions, based on reference conversion-factors. We view this as an initial toolkit that has the benefit of being easy to use and modify/adapt for the next phase of MSF's work.

The toolkit includes an 'introduction page' that explains how the tool works and describes the data necessary. It then provides a workbook for each Project/Office with spreadsheets to input data. Based on this input, the workbook automatically calculates emissions across the range of scoped activities based on either standard reference or Project or Office-specific conversion-factors. A summary spreadsheet collates emissions from the various sources, providing an estimate of total emissions at the Mission level. The output of each of these workbooks can be collated and plugged into a dashboard to provide M&E for MSF across multiple Missions.

MSF can use the toolkit to identify the key emissions sources that should be the focus of mitigation.

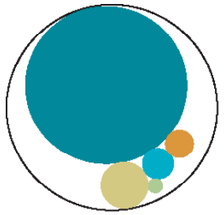
We suggest a similar tool that could be developed for estimating emissions from air travel in particular, using a new travel-request interface. This flight-tool could be used by Missions to help programme travel in a manner that minimizes the impact of their travel on climate change. **—ART & TYLER**



WASTE																			
GRAND TOTAL SOLID WASTE		-	t			GRAND TOTAL LIQUID WASTE		-	litres										
EMISSIONS																			
GRAND TOTAL EMISSIONS		-	tCO2e																
		ELECTRICITY			DRIVING	FLIGHTS			FREIGHT			COMMUTING & TAXIS			
		Utilites (kwh)	Generators (litres of fuel)	Other	Vehicles (litres of fuel)	short	medium (km-flown)	long-haul	Road	Sea (ton-km)	Air	Taxi	Car	Bus (km traveled)	Tra
	Jan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Feb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Q1 TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
						-	-	-							
	Apr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Q2 TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
						-	-	-							
	Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Q3 TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
						-	-	-							
	Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Nov	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Q4 TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
						-	-	-							
ANNUAL TOTAL															

Introduction | GRANDTOTAL | Waste Production | Waste Treatment | Emissions Factor | Electricity & Fuel use | Flights | Freight | Taxis & Commuting

GENEVA



- **Number of Staff in Geneva: 297 FTE, 57 in International Office**
- **Number of OCG Staff internationally: 579 in 73 projects in 23 countries**

Key Observations

We have been meeting with many people in MSF over last days in Geneva, learning how MSF operates. There's been lots of projects on energy by smaller groups in MSF but not yet by 'lead management'. Management is aware of environmental impacts, climate change and health and it's taken into account at a strategic level now in 2020-2023 plans, but we really need energy and actions to be an impulse of top management. **— CÉLINE CASTIGLIONE, MANECO**

"If MSF doesn't take measures to reduce it's environmental impact, its basic principle of "do no harm" is not respected."**—OCG PILOT INTERVIEWEE, MANECO**

MANECO: This assessment provided an opportunity to analyze OCG's environmental practices

Strengths

1. Strong demand / expectation from employees for more sustainable practices, for the integration of the notion of sustainability into MSF's strategy.
2. Collective energy, initiative, sensitivity of employees who self-develop good practices.
3. Postgraduate environmental and/or sustainability skills available internally.
4. New eco-efficient building under construction.
5. Significant potential for financial savings following the implementation of environmental actions (less energy, less or better purchasing [sobriety], less waste, less risk)

Weaknesses

1. Vision, overall strategy and planning elements have been lacking until recently, and are only now being developped.
2. 'Consensus in management not yet obtained around a structured enviromental policy being a priority.
3. Reluctance of some mission leaders to implement good environmental practices
4. Undefined Corporate Social Responsibility HR responsibilities, absence of a dedicated budget
5. Little (or easily available) data to calculate OCG's environmental footprint.

"The most economical and ecological item is one we don't use. To manage energy we deeply need to change our behaviour and by changing our behaviour we change the way we use energy. For the better."

Daniel Mangel, OCG

Mitigation Tips MANECO: a snapshot

Carry out carbon / environmental accounting

-Communicate on environmental strategy and results. The internal and external communication strategy must allow information to be shared between stakeholders.

- Define environmental responsibilities and an environmental manager

-Train/sensitize department heads on the environmental issues

identify the environmental aspects of their services/ units and to develop guidelines that stimulate good practices (Green IT, sustainable purchasing, mobility plan etc.)

Example of travel criteria:

-Can travel be avoided? (teleconference, skype...), can the journey be made by train rather than by air? (ban on air travel for journeys of less than 1,000 km for example)

-Develop carbon accounting per unit/service with realistic reduction targets and incentives

-Negotiate train ticket prices with SNCF

-Integrate practical (waste, etc.) and technical (lighting, parking, etc.) aspects in the "Welcome Pack" to raise awareness of environmental issues as soon as they arrive in the organisation.

Commuting

-Take advantage of the move to the new building to set up a mobility plan) development of a site/ application for carpooling, TP subscription refund, parking space taxes, etc.

-Implement travel criteria in terms of human resources and travel policy and possibly in the new internal regulations. Train department heads and the travel unit to ensure compliance.

Waste

-Study the handling of reusable boxes consigned by take-away vendors nearby in order to reduce the number of packages

-Elimination of Nespresso coffee machines and replacement by coffee makers with ground coffee

-Reinforce controls over the cleaning company's practices

-Optimize document printing to reduce the number of documents printed overstock

Information technology

-Develop a Green IT policy for a responsible digital

-Favour eco-labels for all equipment

-Aim for energy efficiency in the data center and extend the life of equipment

-Integrate sustainable development criteria into IT project management and tendering

-Anticipate "de-supply" or recycling budgets for computer equipment sent to the field.

Supply

"Already OCG is doing a study with a PHD student on forecasting and demand to improve way we place orders with supply centres, reduce stock-outs, strengthen links to missions and supply, and improve supply network and selection of suppliers."
—CORENTINE BERTHET

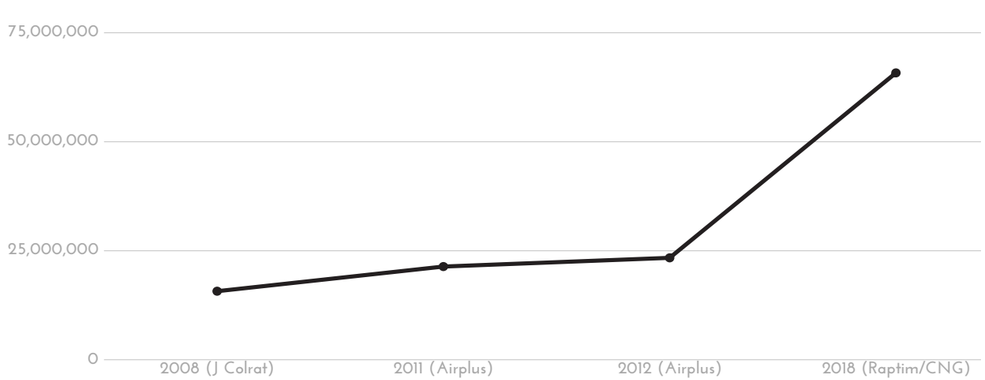
SNAPSHOT OF MSF SWITZERLAND/OCG HQ-FIELD FLIGHTS 2008-2018

Comparison HQ & Field Travel MSF Switzerland/Operational Centre Genève from 2008 and 2018.*

While the 2008 analysis of OCG's overall footprint was discontinuous and ultimately stopped end of 2012, it provides a very interesting and useful picture to compare the HQ growth after a decade, specifically the total increasing number of kilometers flown by HQ staff. These figures are purely quantitative, not qualitative but it would be useful to further analyze the data eg port of departure and destination, purpose of trip and number and type of OCG projects at the time in 2008 vs 2018.

From 2008 to 2018, the overall numbers of kilometers (field plus HQ) have been multiplied by 4.2 (15,720,000 to 65,800,000 Kms flown per year), which seems consistent with the overall growth. However, in the mean-time, while the main bulk of travel, field staff, has been multiplied by 3.8, the Kms traveled by HQ staff, has been multiplied by 11.8. It's also notable that the exponential number of kilometers flown in 2018 vs 2008 occurred despite the technological advances in VC, skype etc and policies on briefings/debriefing that happened over the decade.

MSFCH/OCG FLIGHTS HQ & FIELD IN KMS 2008-2018



Sources: "Etat des lieux de l'impact environnemental de MSF-CH", 2008 data, Jean Colrat April 2009 and "Analyse environnementale du Centre Opérationnel Genève » by Maneco, April 2019.

"Seek feedback from and our staff globally and the field – they know what's possible to reduce our environmental impact."

-from OCG Environmental Footprint TIC Workshop in Geneva, April 2019

Helen, MSF health promoter, meets the communities in Masingira neighborhood., Building trust with the communities in an Ebola affected region 28 May, 2019 Democratic Republic of Congo photo: Caroline Frechard

CANADA

Number of staff in Toronto and Montreal: 90

Key observations: "Flights, flights, flights." The information collected so far suggests that the emissions from transportation will be an order of magnitude greater than the other categories, not least because MSF C employees have made significant efforts to reduce their emissions already. Both offices used their recent moves as an occasion to install efficient lighting and showers for bike commuters. Toronto even went a couple steps further, first by specifying a highly insulated construction, and then by installing heat recovery systems which recycle "waste" energy to heat the office. We also noted numerous initiatives to reduce material consumption and waste by making re-usable supplies available, catering policies, etc.

Summary snapshot

Key CO_2 footprint:

Flights 89%: 62% sending to field 38% MSFC Offices (largest share Canada to Europe flights)

Paper 6% Buildings 3% Commuting 2%

"We also noted numerous initiatives to reduce material consumption and waste by making re-usable supplies available, catering policies, etc. I saw that there's clearly an appetite to go further in reducing CO_2 footprint, so hopefully we provide some hard numbers and recommendations to guide your next actions." Nick Annjohen

"Change management needs these things: Vision, Visibility, Impact," - Kathy Kalafatides TIC

"Try to get people thinking individually and departmentally each year get better e.g. reduce 5% of all short and long haul flights and see the likely small pain and even more so the gain. or staff Commuting – let's fight for last 20% to improve it" Art Bllundell

"We now know where the "quick hits" are. Don't spend time too much time on coffee cups. Value is in reducing flights and diesel." - Hassan Valji, MSF Association member

"While there are going to be challenges in building the full picture of emissions from MSF operations, I don't believe that cost-effective mitigation actions need to wait...Don't do make things that make you less productive: don't take the bus to Winnipeg, for example."

Nick Annejohn

Recommendations - a snapshot

Air Travel: Share guidance for flying less – create consideration points for offices/field start by articulating what the decision-making framework could be. Use reporting to hold people accountable, to encourage new changes to continue.

Invest in tech for better virtual meetings – Beam etc, we can do shortlist of what's out there. Keep in mind low bandwidth in many countries. Value face-to-face, but make choices.

We can get down the flights too from Canada to Western Europe. We need to shift how we make flight decisions: be strategic, think of technical alternatives, carpool. Consider alternate locations of meetings, the financial situation and savings too.

"Make reducing air travel an all-office endeavor e.g. not only management flies less. Give budgets per department relative to what they flew in the past and make guidance, digital travel forms with criteria helping with decision-making for reducing and choosing when face-to-face is crucial." - Sarah Lamb

"Aeroplan airmiles program offets its donated Air Canada miles to MSFC. But the pilot revealed is actually serves as perverse incentive if use isn't carefully thought through. For example, people think 'it's free and offset', I'll fly vs thinking 'do I need to be there in person, should I take the train.'" Art

Data

What is "good enough" data to drive behavior change?

"Already that information you share, though is ballpark still, it tells me all ready there's lots to do without getting into the nitty gritty. I fear requiring so much precision could stall us." – Wendy Lai

Data for Solar scaling

"I suggest we don't need perfect data for big decisions e.g. reduce flights however can, install LED etc, but do need site specific if making decisions on installing solar array etc. You need more granularity for bigger decisions e.g. putting in a 1 megavolt pc in Sierra Leone paediatric hospital for example, need to understand needs to make a warranted financial investment. But to make a decision to investigate solar – the pilot level of data should be good enough data. "-Art Blundell

"Positive reinforcement. Capitalize on what we are good at, what next steps using good choices to move to the next bigger step." - Sarah Lamb

Ideas for future emissions tracking

"A couple people suggested that there would be an opportunity to save time and paper by converting MSF-Canada's travel approval procedures to a fully digital workflow. Such an initiative would be straightforward to automatically compile emissions data at the same time. From my brief discussion with MSF-C I.T., it sounds like you have the technical capacity to implement this internally." Nick

KENYA

Total number of Kenya FTE staff: 462.8. Nairobi coordination: 36.8, Likoni 7.9 Dagahaley refugee camp (Dadaab) 249.3

Key Observations

Kenya's context is particular because the government has many environmental measures. The MSF Kenya team is very interested in this project, we had lots of discussion with the team, already they want to mitigate. - Sebastien Soulier

Summary

The team is already putting some mitigation ideas into action e.g. water trucking reduction for the hospital and staff travel switching to one way flight/ train from Nairobi to Mombasa [for Likoni clinic]. What will be important is follow through, this is not only a technical exercise. On waste, it is basically working. Frankly it is impressive, people are sorting their waste, recycling is done mainly through reuse which is very efficient (in Guest house and office only). There's nearly no plastic production (use lunch boxes, drink in glasses.)

The improvement point should be on toxic waste, especially engine oil that is given to "a guy" for paint. The procedure of collection to Nairobi exists but not applied because Nairobi uses the same "a guy" to dispose it. I advised in my recommendation to find "a solution" knowing that ministry of environment will not like it if "a guy" has no official permit to recycle this type of waste.

> "We have to understand and accept that that some projects, depending on location – if remote, if has security issues, if is an emergency or surgical mission for example, will have a form of footprint, but can mitigate as much as possible."
>
> Sebastien Soulier

Recommendations - a snapshot

Flights

We reinforce the recommendation that RAPTM [travel booking company] should pay to receive the Airplus report on carbon the footprint. We would need this report to be able to analyse cycles and frequency of HQ visits, Expat turn over…

It is difficult to advise on how to decrease international flight as it depends on expat availability (in this sense Kenya is lucky as most are on long term contracts) it depends also on visits (cell, tech, consultant) and coordination is already limiting visits by asking for clear terms of reference. From experience, we now that culturally, people need to be on the field to make recommendations. We advise to consider reinforcing distance support and combined visit using vitrual meeting technology.

Commuting

31 Kenyan staff working in the Nairobi coordination office commute with matatus (minibus with 14 seats) or by car for 4 people. Average distance from office is 8,17km varying from 2 to 23km. Movements by car represent 78,82% of the total annual emissions for 19,77% of distances. The total emission is estimated to 13 TCO2e for 220 working days per year. These figures show the very high impact of the mode of transport on the footprint. We recommend to communicate on these numbers hopefully to push people using cars to switch to matatus but at least to avoid others switching from matatu to cars. On the other hand we don't know the drivers of these choices. Social status is one but other practical constrains such as distance, availability of common transport, car-sharing (bringing children to school)… can be other drivers. When communicating on this we have to bear in mind thatmost expats are coming with taxi or cars. We have not been able to locate all houses and when feasible people share at least partially the movements. Most expat houses are in the same zone around 2km away from the office. We recommend to organise a shuttle for commuting.

Quick fix and recommendations water heating system for hospital (including for washing machines) - stop water truck and use RO systems to supply hospital, and drinking water for other premises. Eventually propose donation to MoH for water selling.

Assess waste production - if waste from outside is detected, consider donating to MoH and cost recovery. Stop donation of engine oil, send back to NBO, find proper treatment system. Consider having a PVGenset Hybrid system for CMS. Consider backup system for hospital (battery connected on power grid, eventually add PV panels) Stop considering green waste as waste. Reuse it. Rehabilitate container village (isolation, with accurate modelling before moving in.)

MEXICO

21 FTE staff of Mexico and Honduras mission coordination

Key Observations

“The team was already thinking about how to decrease energy use in the Mexico City office. Transport is the biggest CO2 emission source detected. All efforts to reduce planes, physical meetings, shipments from long distances will have a positive impact. The teams can adopt an energy efficiency policy that includes and educational campaign about behavior and habits, preferring energy efficient appliances. The three sites also have spaces and solar conditions to assess the option of installing FV solar panels in the offices. We take this opportunity to thank all for their hospitality and collaboration with the audits.” **—VERONICA ODRIOZOLA AND MARÍA SOL ALIANO**

Snapshot Summary

From April 2nd to April 4th, Veronica visited the OCG office in Mexico City and met with relevant people to learn from the processes, practices, and data records. We took a look at the office operations, interviewed key staff, had access to available information on the records, took pictures and received files with the data needed to carry on the audit.

The first two floors of the building in Mexico City are used by OCG’s mission and the third is used by the Mexico branch office. Their activities were included in this preliminary assessment.

On April 5th, we visited the office in Tegucigalpa and one of MSF’s projects in Honduras: the Nueva Capital clinic. In both places we met with relevant staff and could do a walk through the sites to learn more about current practices and identify ways of reducing the environmental footprint.

In all three cases, we interviewed a number of people and others provided written information for the assessment. We talked to people in the areas of coordination, administration, logistics, IT and those in charge of cleaning the office.

Some activities run by the offices are executed by expats or staff dedicated to projects beyond the scope of this audit so in the case of flights and taxis, those used by people that were considered not directly related to the offices or to Nueva Capital operations were not included. Likewise, the energy consumption and other environmental impacts that the houses rented for the living of the expats working in the sites within this project may have were also excluded.

The information was registered using the checklists and tool mentioned above, personal notes, photos and in files and other written materials shared with us. None of the sites has environmental policy that provides a basis for decisions on procurement, waste management or energy consumption.

In general, this has been a first approach to assessing the environmental impact of the offices and the project visited.

MSF’s TIC comes when mainstream scientists every day are publishing reports on the impacts of climate change and support the urgency for actions to mitigate and adapt to its consequences to prevent a global humanitarian disaster.

The planet faces a crucial moment where governments are at risk of not acting fast enough to prevent a new human catastrophe. We welcome MSF’s initiative to learn about their footprint and intention to understand their potential contribution to the solutions. We hope this process is part of the first steps in a longer path where environmental concerns are integrated into MSF vision and operations. **—VERONICA & MARIA SOL**

Mitigation tips

LED Although the people interviewed mentioned there was no written policy on energy efficiency, all the lighting appliances are LED. It was reported that a restriction in the power capacity of the building lead to decisions that have a positive impact on the energy consumption overall.

Waste As per the electric and electronic waste, we were informed that there is no written policy or purchasing criteria to reduce toxic content of computers or to commit suppliers with a take-back scheme.

Procurement In this site, as in Mexico City, no specific environmental criterion is applied to procurement. According to the people interviewed, decisions are made based on price given a minimum quality standard is met. In the case of medicines there are clear standards that are outlined at the big procurement center at Bordeaux, France. Most medical supplies come directly from France or are purchased following instructions from that centralized department.

As an example, medical instruments such as sphygmomanometers and thermometers are mercury free, which reduces the environmental impact of production and final disposal as well as workers exposure to mercury in the event of a spill. This is a positive decision and goes in advance of the Minamata Convention deadline of 2020 for phasing out medical equipment containing mercury.

Ruth, a mother of four left Honduras to Mexico to escape a life of daily violence, 2018. Arlette Blanco/MSF

HONDURAS

Key Observations

MSF office in Tegucigalpa is a two floors house built on a bigger open space and it hosts a pharmacy where medicines and medical supplies needed for all operations in Honduras are stored and kept at the needed temperature.

The Nueva Capital clinic in Tegucigalpa provides primary health care and has been operating since June 2018. It receives between 1000 and 1200 patients a month. In general, this has been a first approach to assessing the environmental impact of the offices and the project visited. A lack of data or some inaccuracy of the data by the time of elaboration of this report was noted but we believe the process will give MSF the opportunity to identify information gaps and the processes that would allow for better recording of data in a way that also serves to monitor environmental performance through time. **— VERONICA AND MARIA SOL**

Lessons and tips for Mexico/Honduras

Some are simple, some would require long term commitment.*

- Having better records on energy consumption and on waste generation would allow for identifying improvements and measuring success of decisions. There are processes that could be adopted without creating a heavy burden on staff. For example, taxi companies should be made report the distance they are charging for each time. Fuel used in generators should be tracked on written forms.

- The adoption of a general organizational Environmental Mission Statement or environmental policy to be used to help establish goals for critical issues including carbon emissions, waste management, toxics used, etc. that could help continuous improvement of environmental performance. The policy would provide a framework with guidelines per issue

- The electricity meter (for Mexico office) and the access to the information (for Nueva Capital) would help monitor electricity use through time and identify opportunities for reduction or for efficiency measures.

- Establish Green Team or “environmental committee” to design, implement and manage environmental sustainability initiatives.

- Educate staff and management on organization’s sustainability initiatives, their connection to human health, and their role in achieving sustainability goals as a component of new hire and annual training programs.

- Formally integrate and utilize environmental criteria in organization’s internal value analysis or product selection process.

- Develop a formal organizational policy to guide the selection and purchase of environmentally preferable products and services, including a preference for those that meet certain environmental criteria.

- Establish a Green Team or “environmental committee” to design, implement and manage environmental sustainability initiatives.

- Educate staff and management on the organization’s sustainability initiatives, their connection to human health, and their role in achieving sustainability goals as a component of new hire and annual training programs.

- Formally integrate and utilize environmental criteria in organization’s internal value analysis or product selection process.

- Develop a formal organizational policy to guide the selection and purchase of environmentally preferable products and services, including a preference for those that meet certain environmental criteria.

Solar

- Generate renewable energy on-site.

- Explore the possibility of using solar energy for electricity generation. All three buildings in Mexico/Honduras have enough space to be used to install solar panels.

For the analysis of the possible use of renewable energies in the pilot offices, solar technologies were considered as they are the most common in urban areas. One option would be the use of solar thermal system. However, it was finally not analyzed as from the audit we understood that there is not usage of hot water.

The other option is the solar photovoltaic panels to generate electricity. In order to analyze this possibility, a modelling of a potential PV system for each office was carried out using an online tool called Polysun.

For doing it, common used parameters for this type of installations were considered (polycrystalline modules of 200 W each, on-grid, etc.). The aim of this analysis is not to conclude what system each office could install, but to have a first idea of the size of systems needed according to the electricity consumption.

In addition to this technical analysis it is necessary to know if this kind of installation is allowed in Honduras. We did a preliminary research, but it was not enough to get a conclusion given the lack of information online. In the opposite, through our research we are able to conclude that these projects are allowed in Mexico.

*Some recommendations are adapted from the “Practice Greenhealth Eco Checklist for Operations” document

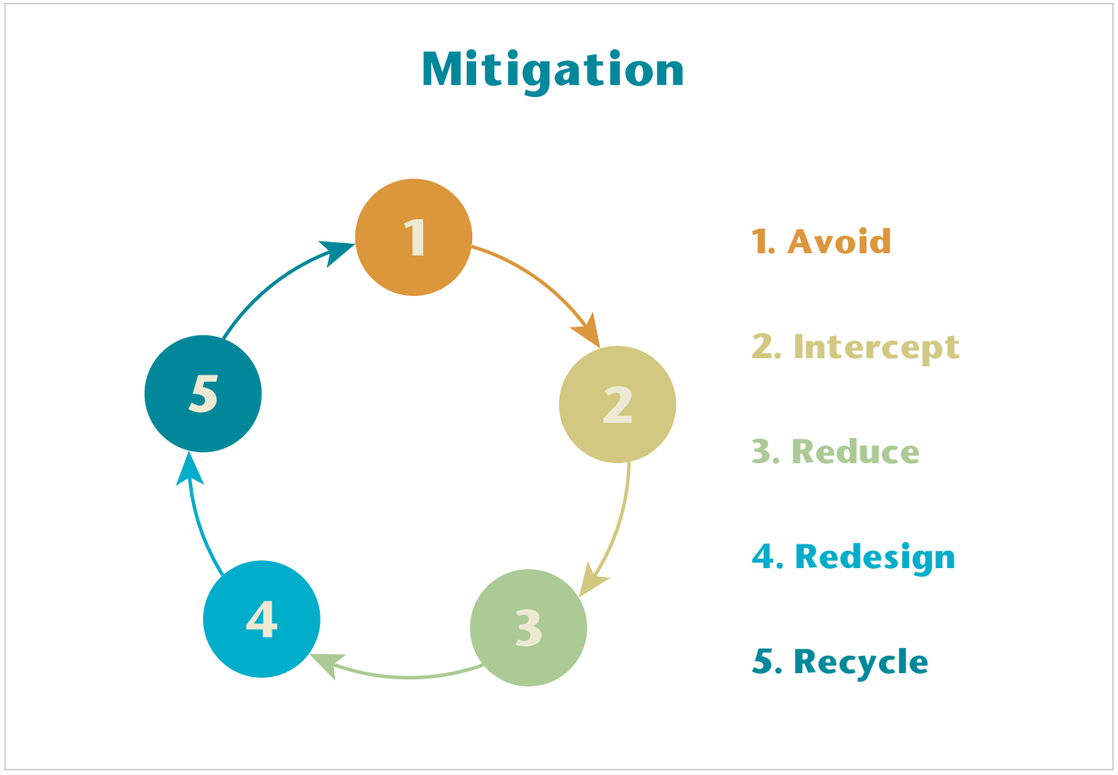
“A step before reporting is monitoring data. The pilots ‘take a picture’ of what’s going on – data and impacts. We can identify challenges appealing for management to take on. For medical waste, the impact we’ll see is the tip of the iceberg. But we’ll see why it’s an opportunity in front of us to take on issues more radically.

Veronica Odriozola

MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MSF

The toolkit proposes the "guidance" of choosing **Best Practical Environmental Option*** (BPEO) for managing environmental waste and other environmental concerns. It also urges for a declarative statement and commitment from MSF for environmentally and socially responsible procurement and supply.

**The BPEO is a set of procedures adopted by Great Britain. According to the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, BPEO "emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. The BPEO procedure establishes for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment, as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as in the short term."*



SAMPLE ACTIONS TO MITIGATE IMPACTS

- Choose alternatives to flying people and freight (have virtual meetings, use other modes of transport and sea freight) when possible.
- Investigate and adopt existing solutions over diesel such as solar air conditioners and water heaters.
- Reverse logistics for waste and medical waste.
- Choose LED lights, adjust energy use, particularly lowering the AC.
- Adopt ecodriving such as adjusting ways of driving (stop idling) and driving routes to be more efficient.
- Set targets to adapt and reduce carbon emissions and medical waste.
- Plan to mitigate need for emergency freight and medical waste/expired drugs.
- Partner with ethical organizations/groups recycling technical materials, waste.

HOW TO USE THE TOOL

Thanks for your interest in this toolkit.

We aim for this tool to be used across the movement. The more sections, offices, projects that use it, the more we will we will begin to truly understand the biggest contributors to MSF's environmental footprint impacts and where we can take action to reduce them. More comprehensive data on the environmental impacts of both carbon emissions and other environmental harms, such as medical waste, is needed and then can be monitored and tracked for the effectiveness of measures put in place for reducing negative impacts and in cost savings.s

The toolkit is meant to be easily employed by projects and sections themselves and at minimal cost. Nevertheless, we remain ready to answer any questions you may have. We are eager to hear your results and outcomes, your experience of the process and the mitigation steps you decide on. Your feedback is critical for future iterations and versions of this toolkit.

The tool for auditing your office/section/is on the TIC Toolkit website

www.msfenvironmentaltoolkit.org
pw: toolkit2019

Version 1.0 is a multiple page excel spreadsheet for calculating energy use, travel and waste. It has instructions on use within. This is an evolving tool, with additional categories and typology items in the making.

Practical steps to consider:

•As much as possible, collect data on energy and for example diesel use and travel prior to the audit. A sample list of data to collect is on the website. This can help save time for when you do the formal 'audit'.

•If you use an outside expert or auditor an even if they use their own methodology or measuring tool, please ask them to also use this toolkit and emissions calculations so we have standardized data across MSF.

•It takes an average of two days to a week, depending on the project's size, to use the tool and do an "audit".

The dashboard for seeing your results and improvements over time is in prototype stage and when complete will also be on the website.

Please do use the tool - as we've seen already in our pilots, "if you measure it, you manage it" , ask us any questions and provide feedback to help us understand MSF's larger negative footprint impact, steps to reduce it and to refine it for version 2.0.

Go for it!

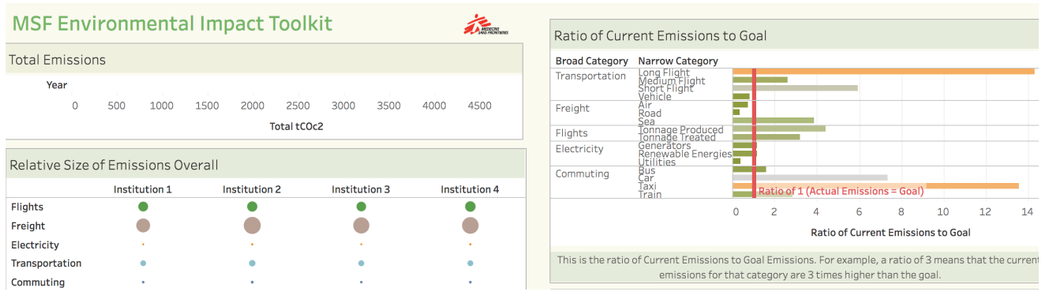
DASHBOARD PROTOTYPE

The prototype dashboard for this toolkit lists the types of harmful impacts and hazardous and non-hazardous waste that MSF can encounter and the best practices for managing them. This TIC project includes a prototype dashboard that we will seek feedback on, finalize and share. It also includes what will hopefully soon be new or adapted policies to track and monitor mitigation efforts that can help significantly avert and reduce MSF's footprint

A dashboard that can illustrate progress on mitigating major impacts, 'low hanging fruit', will be essential to show the benefit and to work on behaviour. A tracker doesn't have to be complex." **—STEPHEN CORNISH,** TIC Selection Committee, Executive Director David Suzuki Foundation, former Executive Director, MSF Canada

"Dashboards tell you speed in a car, it provides feedback on the speed you are going. We need more feedback on what things are, let's populate dashboard with data from pilots so people can respond to it." **—TYLER CHRISTIE**

"Carbon emissions should be analysed with regard to activity. It's been difficult during this audit to understand when emergency mission started, what was the activity, to get general figures on existing project's activities such as type of medical service, volume of activity, number of staff, size of facilities… We recommend to build a standard activity dashboard that can compare emissions and other environmental figures. On top of being useful for operational management and communication, it will help for global interpretation of environmental footprint. Furthermore, it will help to correlate changes in carbon emission with changes in activities as well as understanding emission patterns (daily, monthly, annual…)" **—SEBASTIEN SOULIER**



NEXT STEPS

Not exhaustive - we will provide a comprehensive proposal following the launch of Phase I and relating it to initiatives underway and recommended “to do”

- Deeper dives: **air freight, sustainable procurement, waste and medical waste** management
- Improving data collection, **automating data**
- **Clean energy scaling**, solar mapping, LED ‘Light up MSF’ project
- **Toolkit support** and M&E of uptake
- **Collaboration** with internal and external experts
- **Training**
- **Exploring Carbon budget C-budget** and benchmarking ideas: e.g. carbon per beneficiary
- **Explore alternative finance mechanisms**, Social Impact Bond SIB and offsetting
- **1 year and 5 year roadmap**

ANNEXES

From around the movement

NEWSFLASH: COMBINED MSF IGA MOTION 2019

A matter of urgency: MSF role, responsibility and capacity regarding the climate, environment and their health consequences

Motion Text excerpt: Recognizing that there is a climate emergency, and as part of our social mission and responsibility, MSF should commit to ...

-an environmental policy and resources to reduce and mitigate our own footprint,

-associated public positioning and advocacy strategy that aims to mitigate negative impact on the environment and the health of populations at risk.

East Africa Association Climate Change Recommendation 2019

We ask for individual and organizational behavioral change within MSF that bring about change in our approaches and engage with expertise to deal with:

Improved Safe disposal but to expectation of waste.

Develop tools and advocacy guidelines.

Improved Water purification, bio friendly green energy.

Reduce paper printing and other practices that increase environmental degradation.

Improve purchasing practices, stock management to reduce wastage.

Introduce lesser flying policies.

Use greener energy and technology.

To do this we ask MSF to make resources available and acquire expertise to drive this mandate

“It appears that within our own projects, our waste management is far from being the best in class. In some places MSF is spreading dangerous waste (sewage water, specific drugs, batteries, etc.) in the nearby environment, hence threatening the health of our neighbours! Options exist but are limited and sometimes obviously costly, and so far the political will of making our waste management ‘good enough’ a prerequisite within our projects is not made explicit...before thinking about ‘stopping’ climate change, our first priority should be to live by our claim ‘do no harm’.
—ALEXANDRE CHAUDONNERET, OCP

“We want to focus on the areas where we have the biggest impact such as air freight as it produces almost 48 times more GHG than sea freight and the biggest risk for communities: waste management.”
—OCBA

“The region of West and Central Africa is threatened by various turmoil such as violent conflicts, demographic pressure and the consequences of climate change such as chronic food crises, mitigation crises, epidemic and emerging diseases.”

Dr. Chibuzo Okonta, MSF West and Central Africa Initiative (WaCA)

I. LESSONS ON DATA ON MSF'S ENERGY USE OCB ENERGY VISION

Excerpt From Natural Capital Advisor's Environmental Impact Toolkit TIC Report

OCB's Energy Vision (OCB-EV) project found it "challenging" to obtain and compile data on its energy use, in large part because there is no systematic reporting across OCB's 27 Missions and 114 projects. However, at least 22 Missions (81%) at least did report some information related to energy use. But M&E for Finance, Logistics, and Medical Departments were siloed, lacking complementarity. The three major reporting systems used by OCB demonstrate this lack of uniform reporting.

First, fewer than half (40%) of Missions used OCB's Logistic Reporting System (LRS). Second, almost all (95%) Finance Departments captured data relevant to energy use (e.g., utilities & other energy [Table 2] and fuel. Third, OCB-EV used data from its Buphagus system that—since 2002—records all assets shipped to the field.

Despite the difficulties, OCB-EV was able to make broad conclusions about energy use.

OCB-EV calculated that between June 2016 to May 2017, the energy used by OCB's headquarters, Missions, and projects were responsible for the equivalent of c.15.5 kt of CO2 emissions. This included c.2 kt of emissions from electricity purchased from local utilities, and c.13.5 kt from the c.€4.9 million spent on fuel, about 65% of which used by vehicles—enough to drive a Toyota Land Cruiser almost 650 times around the equator. The remainder of fuel use was for generators, of which 60-80% of the energy (and thus emissions) was used to provide "a suitable indoor climate" (i.e., air conditioning) and prevent airborne infections. The source of emissions differed substantially among the Missions.

Land Cruiser almost 650 times around the equator. The remainder of fuel use was for generators, of which 60-80% of the energy (and thus emissions) was used to provide "a suitable indoor climate" (i.e., air conditioning) and prevent airborne infections. The source of emissions differed substantially among the Missions.

Other major conclusions drawn from the OCB-EV report:

• Health facilities were not the major users of fuel for generators; more than half (55%) was used in staff accommodations and other non-clinic/non-hospital facilitates.

• Given its electricity and gas consumption, the Brussels headquarters itself was responsible for more than 10% of OCB's total emissions.

"Our estimations are that on average around 35% of fuel is used for generators (the other 65% for vehicles). Among this 35%, between 60-80% is for HVAC."

Maria Ten Palomares, Energy Team Leader

II. MSF SOLAR WATER HEATERS: REPLICATE AND SCALE

Using the sun to power air conditioning

Per-Erik Eriksson, Alfredo Gonzalez Paredes, Marpe Tanaka MSF Sweden Innovation Unit, MSF OCP, Merignac, France

A large consumer of fossil fuel within MSF field operations is air conditioning (AC). AC is medically essential for establishing controlled temperatures within pharmacies, operating theatres and laboratories. AC in offices and residences provide improved working and living conditions. Total fuel cost across MSF for AC is estimated at €3 million/year. In addition to the financial cost, AC also contributes to global warming via approximately 6000 tons of CO2 emissions, and to local pollution. This TIC funded project aimed to identify and test solar power solutions for cooling within MSF, with as little battery use as possible.

Methods

• identified requirements, and use cases, for solar power cooling solutions through the expertise of the energy referents of all operational sections of MSF.

•collected data on cooling needs and energy consumption for conventional generator powered ACs from existing projects

• selected and benchmarked promising equipment by doing an international landscape market and research analysis

•field test of AC in MSF's Drouillard Hospital, Haiti

•Monitoring data collected continuously, focusing on the ability to keep temperatures constant over day/night, availability of solar power and consumption of energy for AC's as functions of ambient temperatures and building insulation levels

We piloted three technologies relating to specific use cases in the field. One AC unit was tested with solar photovoltaic (PV) direct power with generator power backup, providing 24 hour AC within an operating theatre (similar applicable use cases are intensive care units and other critical medical wards, pharmacies and laboratories). Two units were tested using only direct PV power, for use in daytime only within consultation rooms (similar applicable use cases are offices and medical wards with moderate night-time temperatures). Two units were tested using PV power supply with battery backup, for night-time use within residences. All units were installed in November 2018 and are running satisfactorily.

Conclusion

The hybrid AC systems tested – with PV power only as well as with generator backup – are suitable for field hospital conditions, both with respect to installation and economy (return on investment). Following the successful test results, they are already being implemented more widely within MSF and can be ordered from MSF Logistique. Next steps for the project involve supporting wider implementation as well as continuous monitoring, extended through the hot season during 2019, to provide data for an entire yearly cycle.

From SciDays London, May 2019

III. MSF INITIATIVES: A SNAPSHOT

MSF MYANMAR PLASTIC REDUCTION INITIATIVE 2019

"We kickstarted patients education promoting and integrating the recycling, reuse and reduction of plastic in our counselling sessions and activities. In the weeks to come, we will create an environmental committee composed of supervisors to streamline our project initiated on environmental soundness all throughout the project. Small step, no funding needed instead looking forward cost reduction when it comes to resources utilization in the project." - Raffy T Matutin, Yangon Project Coordinator, OCA Green Elephant Newsletter January 2019

BIOFUEL INNOVATION DRC 2018

MSFK UK's Sapling Nursery supported testing bio gas as alternate power source. "Electricity can help save lives, e.g. lights during a surgery." But many areas where MSF works don't have dependable electricity, and our teams rely on supplies of fuels such as diesel to power hospital generators. A team from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) plan to test the recycling of fecal matter into an energy source.

Using a combination of organic waste produced by patients and staff in the hospital, and dung from local cattle herds, they will run a feasibility study to determine whether this alternative fuel source can replace other, less sustainable options. If proved feasible, the team then plan to move onto design and testing, sharing what they learn.

AMMAN HOSPITAL CLEAN ENERGY EFFICIENCIES 2017

From "electricians to energy advisors": MSF electrician Bryan Garcia made efficiencies at a re-opened hospital in Jordan.-"The hospital had piercingly bright fluorescent lighting, and the air conditioning was taxed by intense sunlight coming through the windows. Monthly energy bills could run as high as US$65,000. Garcia's job was to implement previously proposed energy improvements without disrupting the hospital's operations.". Among other actions, he replaced fluroescent bulbs and recommend they install a solar PV array and sought funding for the project. Garcia did analysis that showed a decrease in energy consumption as the hospital expanded. (National Geographic)

IV. ICRC: SOLAR & RECYCLING INITIATIVES

BETTER FOR PATIENTS, PLANET AND BUDGET

ICRC piloted solar to reduce its reliance on diesel generators. Because black-outs are frequent, many delegations rely on generators to provide up to 1/3 of their energy, even where public utilities provide electricity. The delegation replaced generators with a 300 m2 of solar micro-grid and batteries that store 100 kWh of energy, capable of powering their logistics centre for two hours. They now relt on generators for less than ½% of their power.

ICRC piloted energy conservation measures. Replacing lighting with LEDs in Nairobi logistics centre saved some 55,000 kWh/yr, about $9,500/yr.

Upgrading computers every four years, instead of three, has saved 750 computers/yr, greatly reducing associated waste.

The ICRC delegation in Nairobi developed a new waste-management system focused on reducing and recycling waste. Previously, they spent $4,200/yr getting rid of non-hazardous waste. Now, recycling earns them $600/yr.

From ICRC's Massive Online Course "Sustainable Development in Humanitarian Action, 2019

V. TRAVEL MITIGATION TIP EXAMPLES FROM GREENPEACE

Environment and Humanitarian Action: Increasing Effectiveness, Sustainability and Accountability

(shared for MSF)

Contributing to climate change by choosing non-renewable sources of energy, by deforestation and by polluting the world through humanitarian actions is indirectly threatening human security. There's a strong link between climate change and the extreme weather events we are seeing nowadays, as with the destruction of livelihoods that provoke displacement of millions of people every year. Climate change is also a threat multiplier increasing the risk of violent conflicts…by not taking into account their environmental footprint in their missions, [humanitarian actors] are indirectly contributing to potential future humanitarian crisis. This is why GP believe greening humanitarian action should be in the agenda of all the actors working in this field.

Air travel policy

•Travel is booked only if unavoidable

• '8 hours rule' [drive or take train vs fly if within 8 hours]

•Public transport is always given precedence

Global meeting policy

When booking meetings and events, organisers will follow the points below:

• Do I really need an in-person meeting or can I do this in other ways to save carbon and cost?

• [Management] Approval - All Global meetings must be approved by the relevant [Management] . When seeking approval, the Head of the Unit organising the event must provide the CO2 calculations assessing the environmental impact of the meeting.

• Location - CO2 estimation tool

• Good access by public transport, within 2.5-hour travel distance of an international airport, with direct flights to and from the location for as many participants as possible.

• More often than not, the lowest carbon footprint results in most global meetings being held in Europe. We aim to increase diversity and representation in our meetings. Strengthening the participation and voices from colleagues outside of Europe and especially those in the global south and from our priority offices is important.

Green fleet

•Phase – out of diesel cars and light vans by 2020 + replacement by Electric Vehicles

•Phase – out of larger vehicles between 2020 – 2025 as alternatives become available

VI. DADAAB CASE STUDY:
REFUGEE CAMP KENYA REDUCING MSF'S FOOTPRINT

Operational context

We didn't visit the project during this pilot but we have visited it twice previously (for the opening and during 2011 droughts). Knowing the context we wanted to integrate this project as it is a good comparison with other projects in Kenya and elsewhere. As well, Dadaab is a humanitarian disaster for so many years, we think it's important to bring it in any discussion when feasible. MSF's Dadaab project is located is Dagahaley, one of the three refugee camp of Dadaab. Historically each of the 3 camps have been designed for 30,000 people and count today probably more than 150,000 each. Living conditions for over 20 years are harsh for refugees with frequent massive arrival of new people (each drought years that are more and more frequent) malnutrition, diarrhoea epidemics… OCG re-opened a MSF mission in the camp around 10 years ago providing primary health care, child and mother health and going to a more complete coverage with basic surgery and referral system. Security wise, the situation degraded along the time with a major incident in 2011 with abduction of two staff. Since then security processes have been reinforced with first stage car movement forbidden and replaced by helicopters and then a deep change in management having the Fieldco based in Nairobi and managing the mission remotely.

Today, Dagahaley has two international staff working from Nairobi, 252 National (including regional) staff and 465 incentive staff on the ground. Every few years, Kenyan Government speaks about closing the camp. Ten years ago the idea was to move people to another camp northward and mix with South Sudanese refugees. Indeed the water table will not be able to provide fresh water for so many people for very long. The security problems posed by this camp related to the armed group in Somalia as well as inhuman living conditions especially for people living at the edge of the camp seems to justify the project but the uncertainty remain on its feasibility and timeframe. This context is important to know because, as said above, the Dadaab mission represents a very large part of carbon emissions and mitigation measures should be implemented quickly but the investment on these measures depend on when the closure of the mission will happen. The perspective of a rather soon closure is usually cutting ambitions and project can vegetate for years before closure.

We recommend to avoid being too influenced by an unclear closure announcement by government and keep high ambitions for this project to addresses the deeps need of a neglected population.

Emissions

Dadaab seems to represent a huge part of the total [Kenya] footprint: 55% of total emissions meaning 73% of earmarked emissions excluding international flights, freight for which emission can't be split. In terms of medical activity, Dadaab is comparable with Likoni (monthly 500 deliveries, 1500 consultations) but with a larger scope addressing nutritional needs and general medicine. For building average consumption is 277MWh per year for Dadaab. It is only 67 for Likoni and 54 for Nairobi. It can be explained because Dagahaley compound hosts a large number of staff not able to go out (there is not much to do in the camp anyway) loving in small building which are difficult to cool and with air conditioning for each. The weather is much hotter than Nairobi justifying AC but not much hotter than Likoni where building are more « heat resistant » and where international staff tend to avoid AC in guest house for many and office for some.justifying AC but not much hotter than Likoni where building are more « heat resistant » and where international staff tend to avoid AC in guest house for many and office for some.

Looking at carbon emissions, the difference is even higher simply because electricity source for Dagahaley is pure fossil carbon (everything coming from generator). For other projects the connection to national grid which is mostly based on renewable energy production (80%ish) decreases emission figures. For fuel consumption aggregated figures show that Dadaab consumes three times more than Likoni. In depth analysis and comparison with activity will help to understand this figure. Once more this project is self-sufficient type meaning all needs from staff are counted in the project which is not the case for Nairobi or Likoni. By intuition we think of this project consuming a bit more anyway. On the other hand, the remote management system probably increases the consumption. The first usual interpretation of such increase is creation of organised « losses ». Looking at living conditions, the sum of general poor management (AC with open doors, back and forth car movement for « key staff »…) could also result in such higher consumption. Like for the Somaly project, the approach for mitigation should be careful as what could appear like criticism could ruin effort for sensitisation on behaviour change. We recommend to start with hypothesis that consumption can be decreased through better management and provide tools for that.

— SEBASTIEN SOULIER

Dagahaley refugee camp, Kenya 2013, Monica Rull/MSF

VII. A REFLECTION: ENVIRONMENTAL OFFSETTING

"Both carbon credits and carbon offsets represent the same amount – one tonne – of avoided carbon emissions and, in theory, can offer the same benefit in terms of global climate change. Carbon offset projects can also achieve more than just cutting greenhouse gas emissions."-Native Energy

Considering purchasing carbon offsets has ethical and financial dimensions and for MSF requires a political decision to make a technical decision re decarbonization. They should be considered after extensive efforts have been made to reduce overall emissions and the organization must investigate and consider why, when and how and with whom it wishes to offset, considering quality and reliability. Even then, seeking carbon credits and offsetting should only be done in concert with and at the end of the mitigation hierarchy, e.g. after all other mitigation efforts and should be linked to a carbon budget, successful mitigation targets, credible audit data and specific funding - it is not a remedy for unsuccessful mitigation.

Matthew Parent for MSF on Carbon Offsetting:

"In a world impacted by climate change, decisive action is required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). While reducing overall GHGs is essential, some reductions are unrealistic or impossible. When this is the case, carbon offsets make it possible to account for such emissions. However, their use raises ethical questions.

Simply put, carbon offsets are a way for an entity to pay for projects that result in a reduction in emissions equivalent to or greater than the amount of emissions the entity itself produced in a given time. Projects funded this way are meant to not have happened otherwise (additionality). Contrasted with legally required carbon offsets, voluntary carbon offsets are the result of the moral motivation of an entity to be responsibile for some or all of its emissions and in principle, become carbon neutral.

Purchased through brokers or online retailers, voluntary carbon offsets and their projects should: a) be certified using an international standard to ensure quality (examples: Gold Standard, CDM, VCS, Climate Action Reserve, etc.); b) use a certified greenhouse gas quantification method for the project; e) be additional to what would have happened had the offset not been purchased; d) be validated and verified by an independent third-party auditor; e) show a high likelihood that the projects expected to happen will actually happen; and f) be reported to a formal offset registry to ensure projects emission reductions aren't in more than one registry (i.e. emission reductions aren't 'double counted'). As voluntary carbon offset brokers and retailers aren't governed by anoverarching body, the purchaser is responsibile to ensure each of these components are included as part of the scheme.

"Operations have impact: what is unacceptable, minimize. What is acceptable and unavoidable, offset. Always start with avoidance. Don't let offsetting be an excuse for allowing impacts."

Art Blundell

Concerns: carbon offsets can be a valuable and effective tool for reducing GHGs after all mitigation efforts. Before use, consider:

• Permanence: Projects that support the sequestration of carbon should generally be avoided. Planting trees is a common sequestration project, however, these projects could catch fire or be logged once again (thereby releasing some or all of the carbon they captured).

• Transparency: To conduct an effective assessment, it is imperative the carbon offset vendor be transparent in all aspects of their methodology, as well as progress on project

• Additionality: has become a hotly contested component to the debate on the effectiveness of carbon offsets. Carbon offsets were originally developed in the early 1990s through the UN Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and grassroots 'Gold Standard' and were founded by the principles of 'sustainable development'. As such, carbon offsets tend to channel funds which support GHG reductions in the 'developing' world. The intent was to spur economic opportunities for the global poor and reduce the need for industrializing nations to pursue economic development through fossil fuel investment. Debate persists around whether these projects would happen by virtue of the need to support the poor, and not out of the need to reduce GHGs.

Ethical Considerations:

While some considerations are philosophical in nature they may help support organizations in determining whether carbon pricing is in line with their values.

• Motivation: For carbon offsets to be an effective use of financial resources, organizations must first ensure all possible GHG reduction avenues have been pursued prior to purchasing offsets. Some organizations may begin offsetting their emissions before taking action to reduce simple, more cost effective reductions. Such an approach defeats the goal of reducing overall emissions.

• Finances: For MSF it is important to consider whether the benefits of purchasing carbon offsets outweigh the utility of the funds used to support MSF 'beneficiaries'. On the one hand, some would argue that using funding from donors to purchase offsets diverts resources from direct action in the field and towards administration. On the other hand, others would note that MSF has a moral responsibility to ensure its operations do not contribute to climate change and thereby exacerbate some of the challenges the beneficaries it serves already experience (examples: water shortages and extreme weather events) as this would perpetuate the need for MSF interventions.

• Responsibilities, Regulations and Spurring Change: Government have yet to take decisive action and create a mandatory offset scheme. Organizations choosing to offset can send a positive signal to regulators that there is societal buy-in for more decisive action to reduce carbon emission. Without adequate communications from organizations that offset voluntarily, policy makers may also come to the that conclusion that additional regulation is unnecessary as the market is already responding on a voluntary basis.

• Hierarchy: Much debate exists around the morality of emitting and offsetting and whether it is equivalent to not emitting at all in the first place. Regardless of the morality, there is wide consensus that reducing GHGs as far as feasible is the first step before one considers to purchase offsets."

VIII. A NOTE ON SOCIAL IMPACT BONDS (SIBS)

Truly scaling up environmental impact mitigation efforts will require capital investment. This may take a variety of forms from solar panels to web-conference equipment. At the same time, MSF is constrained by fund-raising and project-based financing that operate on annual cycles. We recommend exploring the option to leverage capital markets to support sustainability initiatives.

One such solution is social impact bonds. SIBs, in short, create a bond that would promise investors a) a coupon with fixed rate of return, and b) a commitment by MSF to invest in and measure mitigation activities. However, the SIBs could be structured so that if the savings do not materialize, MSF wouldn't be required to pay the coupon, or even the underlying bond. Thus, SIBs allow for MSF to pursue a risk-free scaling up of its environmental mitigation programme. SIBs allow MSF to scale-up investments that, because of limited capital due to budget-cycles, would otherwise be impossible. And because the investments are cost-efficient (generating annual financial savings, in addition to environmental benefits), MSF will save money by scaling these investments.

Potential SIB Investment option

An example of investment suitable for an SIB is the solar micro-grid that will power MSF's new pediatrics hospital in Kenema, Sierra Leone.

MSF is building a €9.5 million, 10,300 m2 hospital that requires c.460 kW of power. A report by OCB-Energy Vision compared the costs of a conventional generator-only energy system to the solar option; the latter is projected to save €297,370 each year in fuel (about 320,000 L of diesel or c.860 t CO2e/year. At €10/t to offset, this is an additional savings of €8,600.)

Even if an installed solar system cost €1 million over the price of the conventional generator system, given the cost savings, the solar system would have a 5-year return on investment (ROI) of 49%, or annualized 8%. Over 20 years—the low-end of the expected life of the PV panels—ROI is more than 500%, or almost 10% annualized. Thus, a SIB to fund the Sierra Leone solar system could provide an 8% coupon and fully return the investment after only five years. After that, MSF would fully own the solar micro-grid and could retain all the €300,000 in anticipated annual savings.

Philanthropic investors—potentially a new class of donors for MSF—are typically interested in SIBs because of their focus on social and environmental benefits. Further, the investors are attracted to the cost-efficiency of the mitigations options that generally allow for the SIBs to produce a return on investment. However, the investors also aware of the risks involved and recognize—like any investment—they may not achieve the promised return. However, in comparison to simple donations, should SIB investors lose their money, the losses are fully deductible (in comparison, donations are often capped for tax-deductible purposes).

We recommend exploring ways to open such financing in order to leverage MSF's enormous emotional appeal - especially with millennials.

Key outputs for the Social Impact Bonds would include:

- Creation of a list of potential projects to mitigate impact;
- Spread risk of project failure (and loss of investment) across many projects;
- Analysis of financing requirements and mechanisms, including third-party to manage SIB fund governance;
- Exploration of potential funding sources and financing partners;
- Access to new donor categories;
- Build trust with these new donors;
- Development of prospectus for initially marketing SIB to partners; and
- Request for Information (RFI) and Request for Proposal (RFP) for partners to assist in preparing and managing SIB.

Alone, each of these focus areas would demonstrate a significant step forward for MSF. However, if taken together, the outcome will be great than the sum of these five parts. Each will leverage the others to create a robust programme. Further, we believe an initiative of this nature will match the trail blazing and unique culture of MSF to quickly establish itself as a leader and innovator in the area of environmental sustainability.

— TYLER CHRISTIE AND ART BLUNDELL FROM NATURAL CAPITAL ADVISORS TIC REPORT

IX: INITIATIVES, GROUPS, REPORTS TO NOTE

This short list is far from exhaustive and numerous initiatives to reduce MSF's footprint and prevent environmental degradation have been happening for years, but it gives an idea of current initiatives and groups within and outside MSF already contributing solutions.

As David Veldeman of MSF Sweden Innovation Unit) shared at Operations Day, MSF Canada AG, "choreograph connections and at least do not duplicate."

MSF Climate & Health Working Group, MSF Innovation Working Group

DirLog Environmental Impact Priorities 2019

OCG Temporary Travel Policy Update 2019

OCB Energy Vision Report 2018

MSF Sweden Innovation Unit, ICRC/MSF Energy Sensitisation Project, A Briefing for Partners

Supply Chain studies in OCG, OCG interim Travel Measures

TIC Solar AC Swedish Innovation Unit with OCP

Sapling Nursery MSF UK-grow your ideas

Climate and environmental motions 2019: OCG, OCB, MSF Canada, East African Association, OCP, OCA, MSF Greece, others

MSF Green Groups: OCG, Canada, MSF UK, OCA, OCB, OCP, OCBA, Myanmar, Norway, LATAM – others

MSF Efficiency Task Force, MSF Germany, Five OC DirOps proposal on Freight and Waste management-TBC

Environmental Health Approach of MSF, OCB

Challenging traditional energy settings in the humanitarian aid: experiences from Doctors Without Borders, European Journal Social Science Research

Brussels EcoCertification OCB

Moving Energy Initiative: Powering Ahead, Improving how we use and account for energy in humanitarian operations, an international consortium funded by UKAID, seeking to transform the way energy is treated in the humanitarian system

Global Green and Healthy Hospitals, Healthcare Without Harm, NHS UK, Kaiser Permanente Green

Practice Greenhealth Eco-Checklist for Operations

ICRC Green Response

Energy4Impact: Accelerating access to energy e.g. new tech, clean cookstoves

UNDP Saving Lives Sustainably

Stockholm County Council Phase-out list for chemicals hazardous to the environment and human Health 2012-2016

UNITAR: The Global Plan of Action for Sustainable Energy Solutions in Situations of Displacement (GPA)

EHA Connecting Environment & Humanitarian Action

Something do add? Tell us, we'll add it to our climate & environmental map.

TEAM, THANKS, CONTACT US

Environmental Impact TIC Team
Dr Maria Guevara, François Delfosse OCG, Carol Devine MSF Canada Project Lead and Expert Consultants: Dr Art Blundell, Tyler Christie, Natural Capital Advisors

Pilot Consultants
Sébastien Soulier, Interacta (Kenya), Céline Castiglione, Laurent Cornaglia, Valentino Stangherlin, Maneco (Geneva), Véronica Odriozola and Mária Sol Aliano (Mexico and Honduras), Nick Annejohn (Canada).

Many thanks
To our team, the TIC Secretariat, Liesbeth Aelbrecht, Joe Belliveau, Stephen Cornish, Emmanuel Guillard, Kathy Kalafatides, Carly Richards, Rekha Sadasivan, Kenneth Lavalle, Sarah Lamb, Hervé de Ribancourt, Corentine Berthet, Maria Ten Palomares, Wendy Lai, J.L Crosbie, Brendan Beatty, Hassan Valji, Brent Tegler, Veronica van Dam, OCG, MSF Canada, MSF Kenya, MSF Mexico, MSF Honduras teams, Anje Leetz and Ruth Stringer Health Care Without Harm, Nick Thorpe Global Green and Healthy Hospitals, Katrine Vad ICRC, Patrick Robitaille, Robin Vincent-Smith, Jonathan Jennings, Matthew Parent, Deirdre Armstrong, Joann Varickanickal, Nina Finley, Heather Krause Datassist, Isabel Foo, and the many others inside and outside of MSF along the way.

For More Information
For more information:
www.msfenvironmentaltoolkit.org
password: toolkit2019

msf-transformation.org

maria.guevara@geneva.msf.org
francois.delfosse@geneva.msf.org
carol.devine@toronto.msf.org