

RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

MSF OCG Annual Progress Report – 2025



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INTRODUCTION

In 2025, humanitarian needs continued to rise amid multiple, converging crises, prompting MSF to further scale up its response to meet growing demands. In many of the contexts where MSF operates, climate shocks have a compounding effect on the most vulnerable populations, through more frequent and intense extreme weather events, an increased burden of climate-sensitive diseases such as malaria and dengue, and worsening food insecurity.

At the organisational level, 2025 was also a year of consolidation and transition. MSF-OCG's MEDOPS (medico-operational) Strategic Ambitions 2026–2031 were finalised, providing a clearer and more actionable framework to guide medical, operational, and organisational priorities. Within this new strategic cycle, MSF-OCG reaffirms its commitment to adapting its MEDOPS response to the consequences of climate change and environmental degradation, while reducing the environmental impacts of its own activities. As part of this process, the OCG Climate and Environmental Roadmap launched in 2022 will be updated in 2026, alongside an adapted monitoring framework to strengthen accountability against the objectives set.

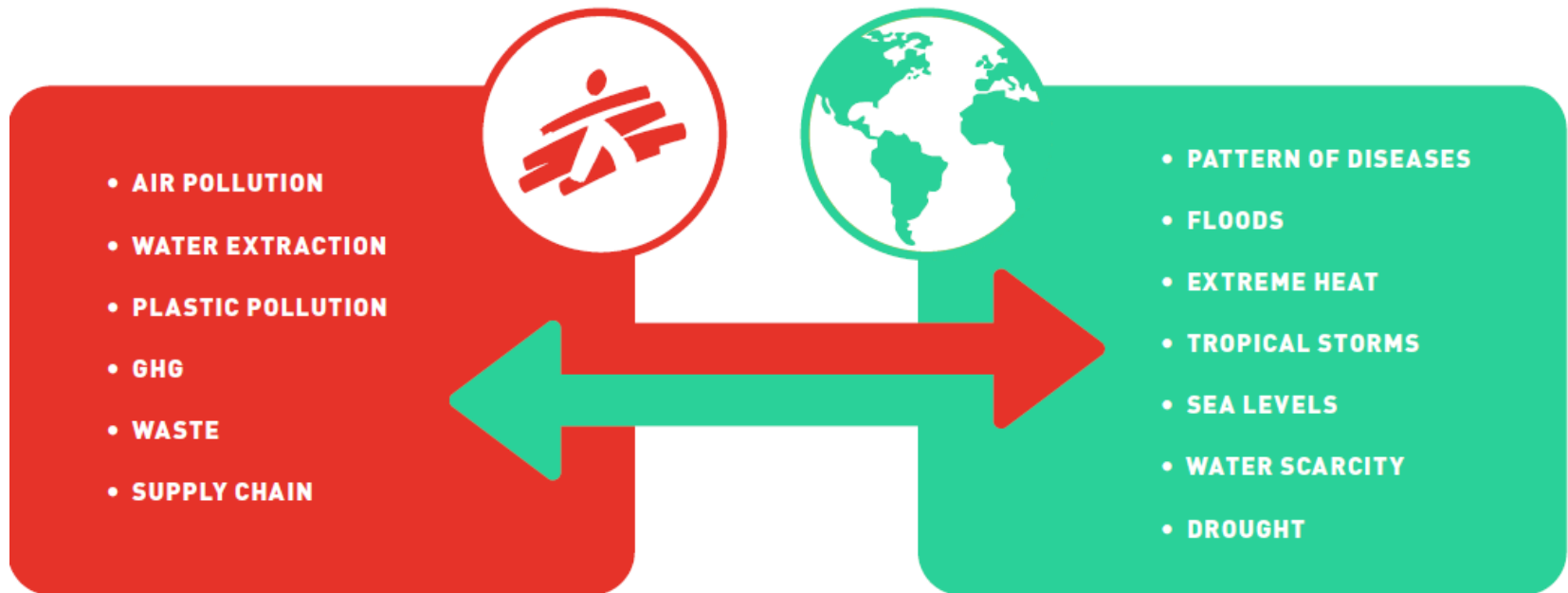
This report presents an overview of the organisation's progress in implementing its climate and environmental ambitions and responding to the impacts of the climate crisis. It provides a transparent account of achievements to date, as well as the challenges encountered in meeting these objectives



A flooded entrance to the MSF hospital in South Sudan

IMPACT AND RISK ANALYSIS

MSF teams both witness and respond to the humanitarian and health impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, while MSF's own activities also have environmental impacts. To address this paradox and uphold a “do no harm” approach, it is essential to identify the key climate and environmental risks in MSF contexts, as well as the main environmental impacts generated by MSF activities. The following materiality assessment provides this overview:



• ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ITS ACTIVITIES

In 2025, MSF activities contributed to the following environmental impacts:

AIR POLLUTION

More than 3.5 million litres of fuel are burned each year to operate MSF's vehicles and generators, contributing to air pollution and increased risks of respiratory, cardiovascular, reproductive, and neurological conditions, as well as cancer



WATER EXTRACTION

MSF operates in increasingly water-scarce contexts, where responding to humanitarian needs can also contribute to additional pressure on already limited water resources



SUPPLY

MSF purchases large quantities of goods to carry out its medical activities worldwide. The production of these goods requires raw material extraction, processing, and transportation, activities undertaken by suppliers that can have a range of negative environmental and social impacts



CO₂ EMISSIONS

The organization's heavy reliance on fossil fuels to operate its activities contributes to climate change. In 2025, MSF-OCG was estimated to have generated 80'725 tCO₂eq directly and indirectly, representing a 10% increase compared to 2019



PLASTIC POLLUTION

We use a wide range of equipment to carry out our medical activities worldwide, which generates waste. A large proportion of this waste contains or is made of plastic. In 2025, MSF used more than 1,500 m³ of medical single-use items.



WASTE

MSF's medical activities generate various waste streams, including hazardous medical and electronic waste. If improperly managed, this waste can contaminate soil and water, emit harmful pollutants, and harm human health and the environment.



• HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

In 2025, MSF-OCG teams observed the following humanitarian consequences related to climate change :

FLOODS

OCG provided emergency responses to severe flooding in several countries. These events amplify health needs by disrupting livelihoods, damaging infrastructure, and increasing epidemic risks.



EXTREME HEAT

Periods of extreme heat are becoming more frequent and increasingly affect vulnerable populations, requiring MSF to adapt its operations. For example, in Chad, the construction of emergency facilities needs to be adjusted to withstand extreme climatic conditions



RISING SEA LEVELS

Drought, saltwater intrusion, and sea-level rise have reduced the availability of fresh water and nutritious food in Kiribati, a remote island nation in the central Pacific. These impacts have contributed to a range of health issues, including undernutrition among women and children, obesity, and non-communicable diseases such as gestational diabetes and pregnancy-related hypertension, placing additional pressure on an already overstretched public health system



TROPICAL STORMS

Cyclones have severe humanitarian impacts in vulnerable countries, causing widespread damage to homes and infrastructure, increasing the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, and undermining food security through crop destruction. In 2025, MSF responded to cyclones in the Philippines and Madagascar



DROUGHT AND MALNUTRITION

remains a major challenge in many of the countries where MSF operates, with admissions increasing significantly in 2025. Climate shocks are playing a compounding role in many of these contexts.

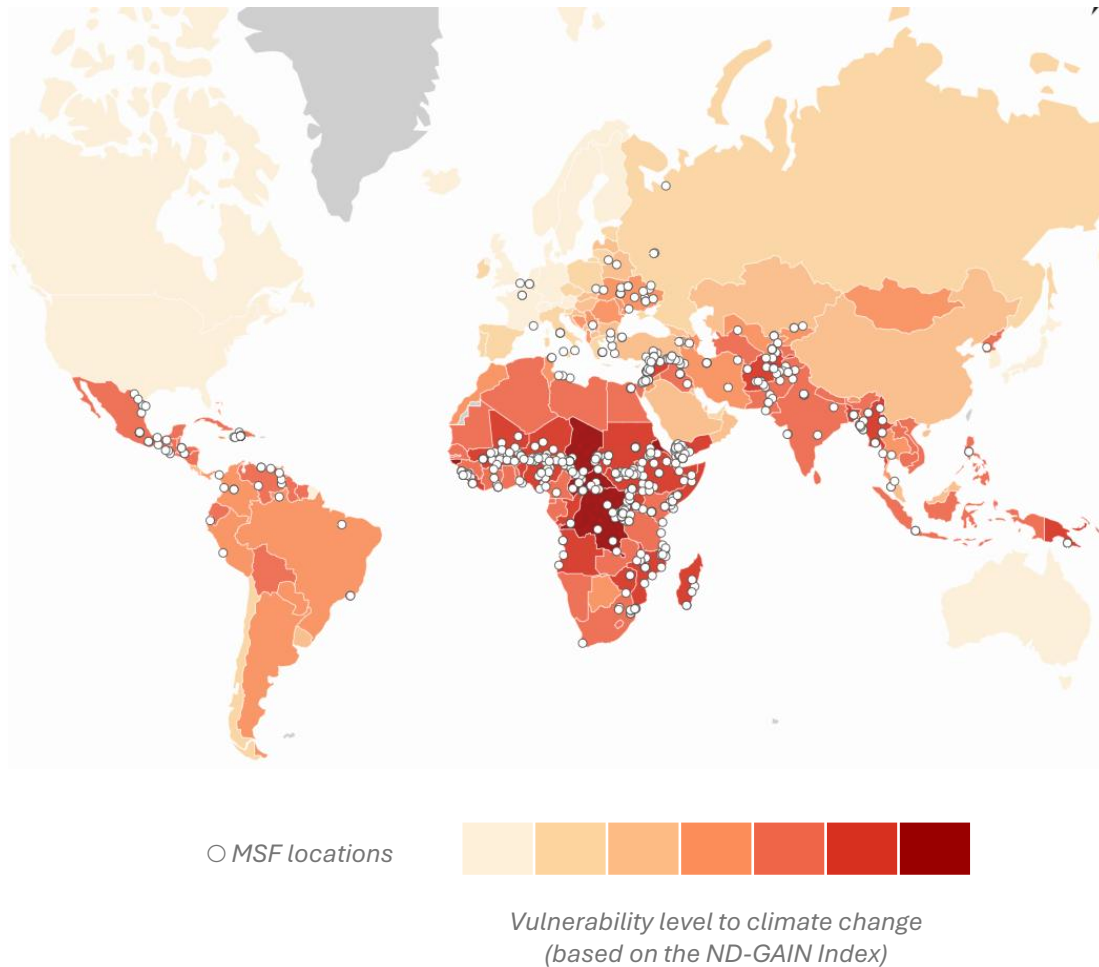


CHANGES IN DISEASE PATTERNS

Changes in temperature and rainfall can reduce water quality and availability, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid fever. These environmental changes can also affect where disease-carrying insects, such as mosquitoes, are found and how they behave, leading to higher transmission of malaria and arboviral diseases like dengue fever



RESPONDING TO THE CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE



MSF operates in countries that are among the most exposed to the impacts of climate change. Climate-related health conditions already affect the majority of our project locations, and these challenges are expected to intensify as climate and environmental crises deepen. In response, MSF is reviewing and adapting how medical and humanitarian activities are designed and delivered, with the aim of better addressing evolving community health needs.

In light of the increasing frequency and severity of climate-related shocks, OCG has strengthened its focus on emergency preparedness. In 2025, a dedicated climate-risk workshop was organized for the five Sahelian OCG missions (Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and Chad) to support context-specific preparedness and response planning. In parallel, including in contexts such as Kiribati, Madagascar, and Honduras, OCG continues to invest in partnerships and innovative approaches to address the growing burden of climate-sensitive diseases.

• HONDURAS

FIGHTING DENGUE WITH MOSQUITOES

After releasing mosquitoes carrying *Wolbachia* – an arbovirus prevention strategy implemented in collaboration with the World Mosquito Program, the Ministry of Health and the National Autonomous University of Honduras – in 2024, we completed a study on the results. The study suggests that *Wolbachia* contributed to a significant reduction in dengue incidence during 2024, specifically in the area where the mosquitoes were released. As a result of these findings, we set up community groups against dengue and a community-based epidemiological surveillance system. We also completed two chemoprevention activities for arboviruses – residual wall spraying and the installation of larvicide traps – in collaboration with the Honduran authorities and the community.





● KIRIBATI

HEALTH IMPACTS OF SEA-LEVEL RISE

Drought, saltwater intrusion and sea level rise have reduced the availability of fresh water and nutritious foods in Kiribati, a remote island nation in the central Pacific Ocean. This has contributed to a range of health issues, including undernutrition among women and children, obesity and non-communicable diseases, such as gestational diabetes and pregnancy-related hypertension, placing more pressure on an overstretched public health system.

In 2025, MSF continued to work closely with the Ministry of Health and Medical Services to strengthen care for pregnant women and people living with chronic conditions. During the year, MSF conducted health screenings across villages on Abaiang island and Eita, South Tarawa. Our teams screened a total of 616 women of childbearing age for high blood pressure and diabetes. We also trained community volunteers to identify early signs of malnutrition and monitor children aged six to 59 months for undernutrition and diarrhoeal diseases. We referred those found at risk

to health centres. In addition, we trained community volunteers to use tools, such as the CRADLE Vital Signs Alert system, to detect early signs of hypertension, and carry out blood sugar tests for diabetes. In clinics, we worked to improve early detection of gestational diabetes by offering oral glucose tolerance tests, thereby ensuring safer pregnancies. Together with clinic nurses and community volunteers, we built stronger local capacity to identify at-risk women, reducing costly emergency referrals to the capital. Our water and sanitation team tested wells in Abaiang for salinity and coliform bacteria. The results showed that nearly all were contaminated with coliforms and 19% were over safe salinity threshold levels for people with hypertension. We fed these findings, along with GPS data, into a multilayered interactive geographic information system map that we developed with the Ministry of Health and Medical Services. Our team is using this tool to guide well rehabilitation and improve rainwater harvesting methods.

• Madagascar

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

Madagascar faces frequent extreme weather events that disproportionately affect its most vulnerable communities. From increasingly intense cyclones to prolonged droughts, erratic seasonal patterns disrupt lives, deepen food insecurity, and fuel the spread of diseases such as malaria. Most critically, they severely undermine access to healthcare, leaving populations that are already at risk even more exposed.

In response to these emergencies, MSF teams provide medical care, nutritional support, and essential relief items where needs are most acute. Our teams also support the rehabilitation of health facilities to strengthen communities' access to healthcare.

In the district of Ikongo in the southeast, MSF is working in partnership with local organizations and communities to provide sustainable healthcare adapted to changing climatic conditions and local needs. This innovative initiative bridges healthcare access, livelihoods, and environmental protection to build resilience among communities facing climate-related challenges. MSF has worked with communities to improve access to healthcare by rehabilitating 15 community health posts in remote areas. This has brought care closer to communities and reduced the number of consultations at MSF-supported

primary healthcare centres. Between April and December 2025, 6,504 consultations were carried out at community health posts, while 16,552 consultations took place at primary healthcare centres. A community-based surveillance system was also established to monitor unusual events, including increases in cases of fever or diarrhoea, deaths, and extreme weather events.

Activities carried out by partner organizations included the recruitment and training of 36 forest rangers, contributions to reforestation through tree planting and other forest protection activities, as well as the development of sustainable livelihood initiatives and improved access to education for children.



• MOZAMBIQUE

In June, MSF concluded its long-term project focused on tackling the high burden of climate-sensitive diseases in Mozambique, which has been exacerbated by the effects of climate change, such as severe cyclones, floods and droughts.

In Nampula province, we worked to improve care for malaria and neglected tropical diseases, including surgery for hydrocele, a complication of a tropical parasitic disease called filariasis, which causes an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the testicles. MSF remains ready to provide support should any emergencies occur in the country in the future

Muririmue health center in Mogovolas, which benefited from a roof reinforcement to withstand the strong storms that have constantly battered that district.

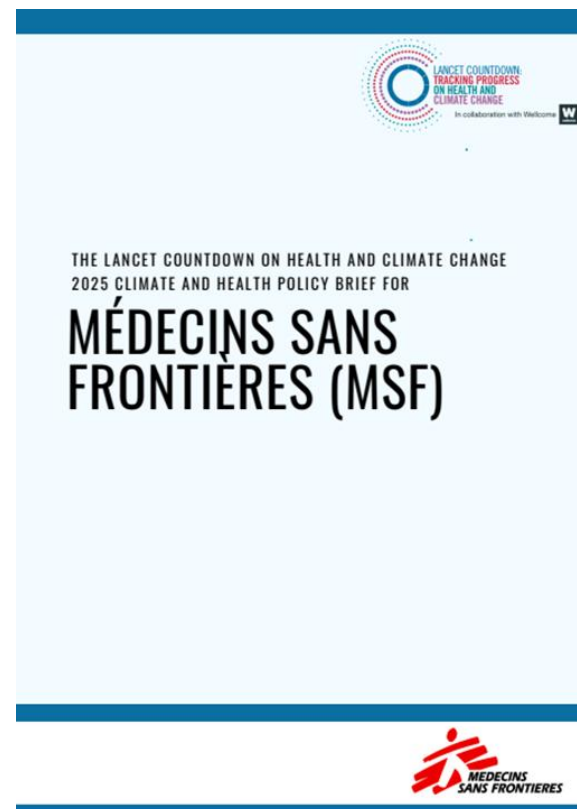


ALERTING ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

The consequences of climate change are increasingly felt across the globe, disproportionately affecting the world's most vulnerable people. Yet, their needs are not reflected in global policies and decision-making. This is why MSF has been alerting on the health and humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis and has been advocating for increased action to protect people and health, through publications, media reports, in international climate and health fora.

In 2025, MSF participated in COP30. Ahead of the conference, MSF worked with West African dancers and musicians on the release of the song “Oya” to alert on the health impacts of the climate crisis. The global campaign generated nearly 10 million views across digital platforms and channels.

In addition, MSF called for the phase-out of harmful plastics in healthcare during the Global Plastics Treaty negotiations.



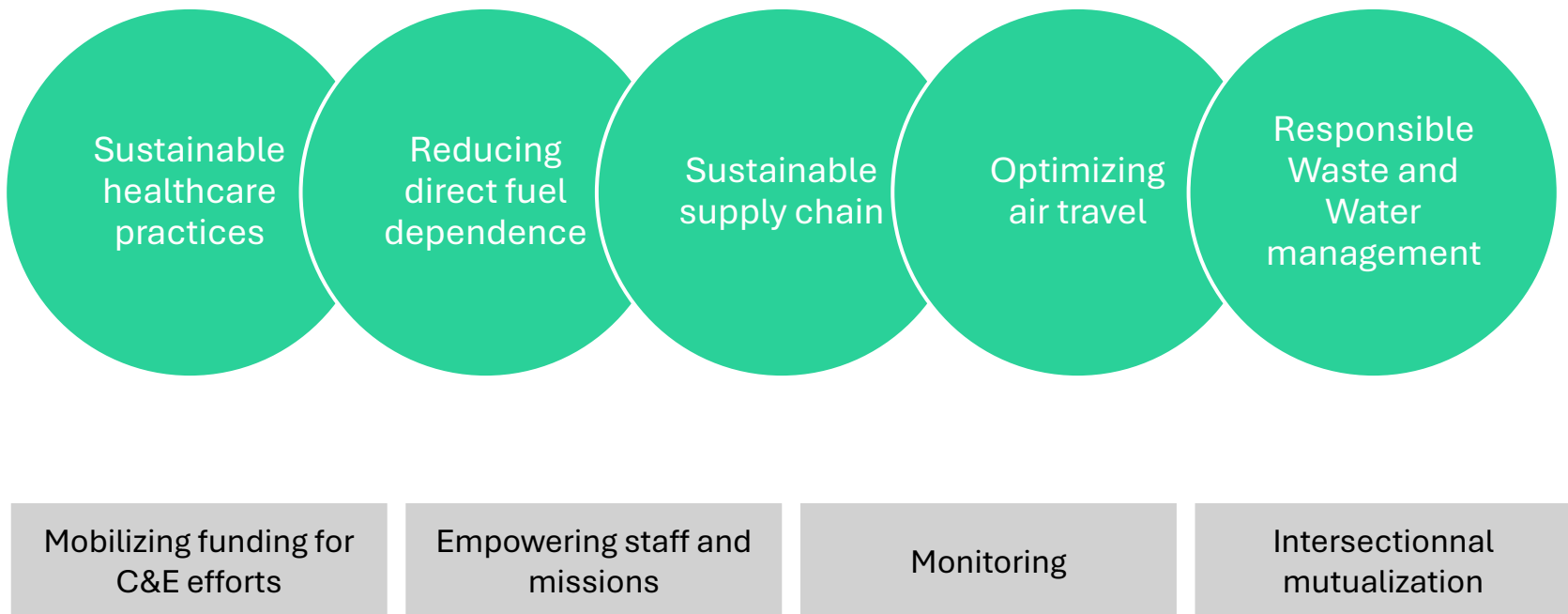
Joint Lancet Countdown-MSF Policy Brief



Video: OYA – MOVE ON CLIMATE

REDUCING OUR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

To address the environmental impacts generated by its activities, MSF-OCG has decided to focus on five key objectives and four enablers:



• SUSTAINABLE HEALTHCARE PRACTICES

We aim to strengthen quality of care by embedding sustainable healthcare practices across MSF medical activities

ACHIEVEMENTS

RETHINKING SINGLE USE PROJECT

In 2023, the Rethinking Single Use project was launched to reduce the environmental impacts of medical single-use items. After establishing a framework to identify the 20 most impactful items, the project team has been working in 2025 to develop guidance and tools to support MSF procurement teams in integrating sustainability criteria into the selection of single-use items. This work also includes the development of a handbook and training packages on sustainable practices for medical staff, as well as engagement in external collaborations to improve products and packaging. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 2026

RESPONSIBLE GLOVE USE

As part of World Hand Hygiene Day (WHHD), an internal competition was launched to encourage healthcare facilities, departments, and teams to develop and implement innovative hand hygiene campaigns aligned with the theme “It might be gloves, it’s always hand hygiene.” The competition aimed to highlight the importance of proper hand hygiene, protect healthcare workers and patients, and promote environmental sustainability. A total of 22 projects across the MSF movement participated in the challenge



Non-sterile examination gloves are MSF's most-procured medical single-use item and have the highest transport weight and environmental impact

• ENERGY

We aim to progressively reduce our reliance on fossil fuels to power our facilities and projects

ACHIEVEMENTS

INVESTING IN SOLAR ENERGY

In 2025, an additional 31 solar systems were installed, bringing the total number installed since 2022 to 92. These additional installations have almost doubled the amount of energy generated, equivalent to 1,296 kWp produced per month, resulting in annual fuel savings of more than half a million litres and cost savings of over USD 800,000 per year

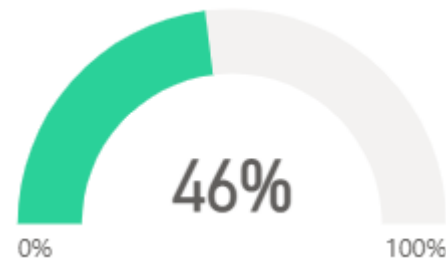
USING MORE ENERGY-EFFICIENT EQUIPMENT

OCG projects are increasingly adopting energy-efficient lighting and air-conditioning systems. In 2025, the share of projects with energy-efficient lighting rose from 60% to 81%, while those using energy-efficient air-conditioning increased from 43% to 46%

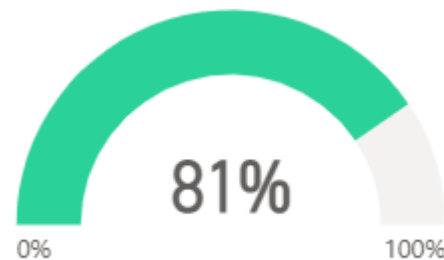
INSULATING MEDICAL WAREHOUSES

The number of insulated medical warehouses continues to increase. As of 2025, 35 warehouses have been insulated over the past ten years. These insulation improvements can reduce energy consumption by up to 70%

1.5 million kWh
of solar energy produced in 2025



of OCG projects using energy-efficient AC in 2025



of OCG projects using energy-efficient lighting in 2025

● FLEET

We aim to reduce vehicle fuel consumption through improved fleet efficiency and optimized use, composition, and maintenance practices

ACHIEVEMENTS

ECO-DRIVING

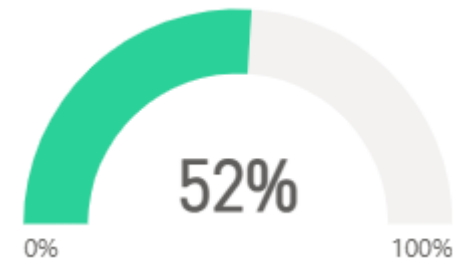
Eco-driving, a practice that reduces fuel consumption and emissions through smoother and more efficient driving, was promoted across multiple MSF locations.

FLEET MOVEMENT OPTIMISATION

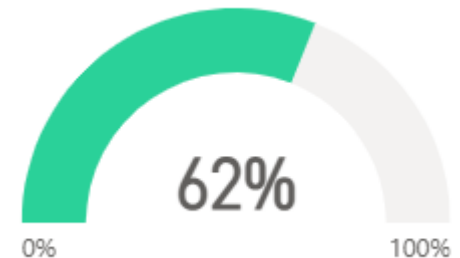
MSF projects are adopting measures to optimise fleet movements to reduce fuel consumption, including improved journey planning and the promotion of shared transport.

FLEET COMPOSITION

Over the past five years, there has been a significant shift in vehicle procurement. In 2019, 85% of fleet renewals involved replacing Land Cruisers with similar models. By 2024, this proportion had dropped dramatically to 33%, with 46% of renewals now consisting of smaller, more efficient city cars



of OCG projects provided eco-driving training to drivers in 2025



of OCG projects optimized their fleet movements in 2025

- **AIR TRAVEL**

By 2031, we aim to optimize the use of air travel in order to reduce related CO₂ emissions.

ACHIEVEMENTS

AIR TRAVEL ANALYSIS

While air travel emissions remain 9% lower than in 2019 due to practices adopted during the COVID-19 period, further reductions remain challenging as they directly affect the organisation's operating model. In 2025, an analysis of air travel data, combined with a staff survey on perceived challenges, was conducted to better understand air travel practices, trends, and opportunities for improvement. The findings are expected to inform more targeted objectives and measures to reduce air travel emissions.



● SUPPLY

We aim to reduce the environmental impact of the supply chain by increasing the use of sustainable sourcing practices, and rationalizing ordering processes to lower freight emissions and minimize waste

ACHIEVEMENTS

SUPPLIER ASSESSMENT

MSF-OCG's main suppliers (with contracts exceeding CHF 100,000) contracted through headquarters are assessed against sustainability criteria. Currently, 15% of the financial volume spent at HQ is with suppliers that have been assessed under these criteria. This represents a decrease compared to the previous year, due to expired assessments that need to be renewed

GREEN SUPPLY ROADMAP

To reduce freight emissions and minimise waste, several comprehensive studies were conducted to identify the main sources of emissions and key levers for action. Based on these findings, a Green Supply Roadmap was initially planned for release in 2025; however, due to human resource gaps, its publication has been postponed to 2026.



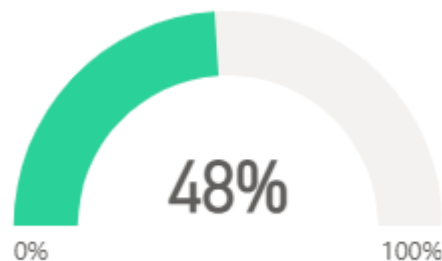
● WASTE MANAGEMENT

We aim to protect people health and the environment by ensuring that liquid and solid waste are disposed of responsibly across MSF activities

ACHIEVEMENTS

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Over the past few years, the OCG logistics technical team has worked to implement waste management plans in the field. These plans include assessments of the different types of waste generated and the solutions required to manage each waste stream. The number of projects with an implemented waste management plan increased by 27 percentage points in 2025, rising from 21% in 2024 to 48% in 2025.



of OCG projects have implemented a waste management plan in 2025



• ENABLERS

ENABLERS

Mobilising funding for climate and environmental efforts

Empowering staff and missions

Enhancing environmental Monitoring

Enhancing MSF intersectional mutualisation

ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2025, the first phase of a project exploring climate-related funding opportunities for MSF was completed. A second phase, aimed at enabling MSF to access new and complementary funding streams for climate mitigation and adaptation in support of its medical humanitarian mission, will be launched in 2026.

A training package designed to support staff in reducing the environmental impacts of MSF's activities was developed in 2025. Its rollout across MSF locations is scheduled for 2026.

A tool to improve the tracking of fuel consumption has been deployed across missions. It is expected to enhance the reliability of data used to monitor OCG's environmental impact.

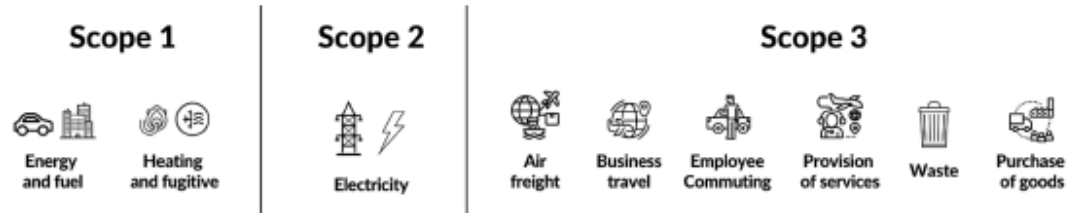
Climate ambitions were integrated into the MSF movement's shared objectives for 2026–2031, reflecting a collective effort to align movement-wide strategic priorities with resource planning.

CARBON FOOTPRINT 2025

This carbon footprint assessment was conducted in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, utilizing emission factors similar to those employed by the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator, which is increasingly adopted in the humanitarian sector. The data sources for carbon measurement are illustrated below.

OPERATIONAL SCOPE

MSF-OCG's carbon footprint can be broken down into the three scopes of emissions defined by the Green House Gas (GHG) protocol; the categories considered are summarized in the diagram below. Some categories of GHG protocols were excluded from the MSF-OCG carbon footprint calculation due to a lack of data (use & end-of-life of distributed products, HQ capital goods) or because they were considered to not be relevant (investments, downstream & upstream leased assets).



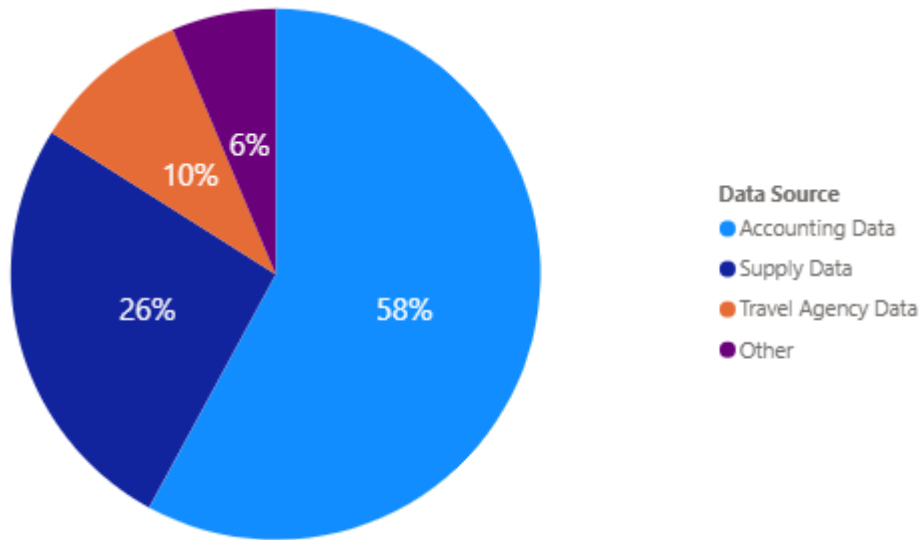
2025 KEY FIGURES

33 countries • **112** projects • **8315** Staff • CHF **373** million

ORGANIZATIONAL SCOPE

The carbon measurement is applied to all entities that are financially dependent on MSF-OCG. This includes the Geneva headquarters (excluding MSF International), the operational cells in Dakar and Amman, as well as all countries where OCG has carried out operations. The Austrian section, although institutionally attached to MSF-OCG, does not appear in the budgets and expenses of OCG, so this section is not included in our scope.

DATA SOURCE

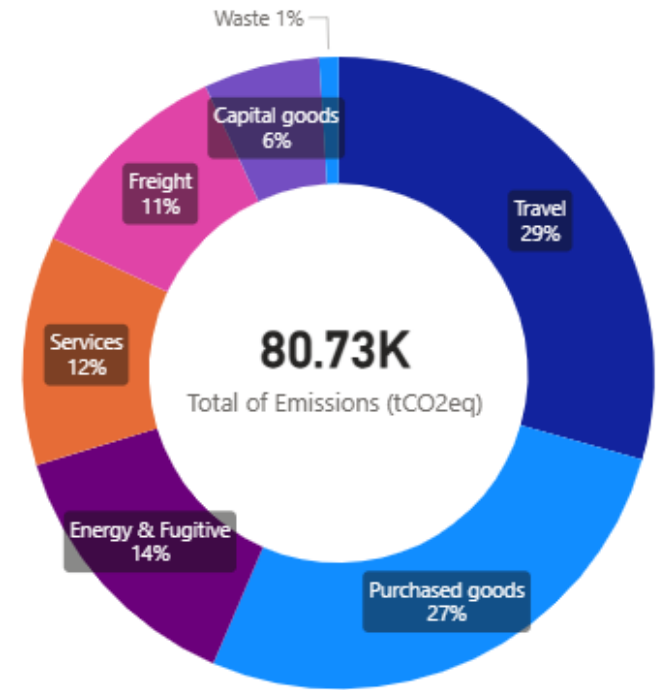


In this report, the collection of physical data – such as fuel consumption in litres and electricity usage in kWh – was significantly limited in both reliability and scale. Consequently, it was not feasible to use this data directly. As a workaround, various ratios were derived by combining available accounting data with external sources (e.g. energy prices). While these extrapolations provide a comprehensive overview, they inherently remain imprecise. Therefore, the uncertainty of the 2025 carbon footprint is estimated to be approximately 39%. We are currently developing tools to better measure fuel consumption and electricity usage, which we expect to have in use by the end of 2025.

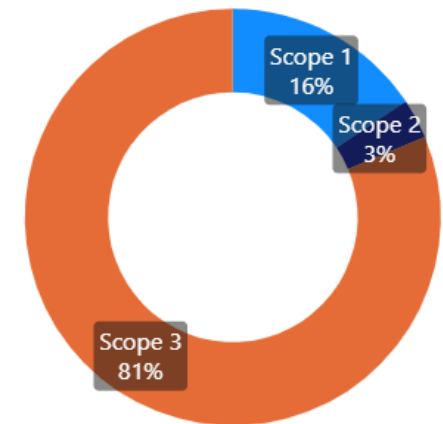
OVERVIEW

In 2025, it is estimated that MSF-OCG activities generated 80,725 tCO₂e. The main sources of emissions for MSF-OCG are as follows:

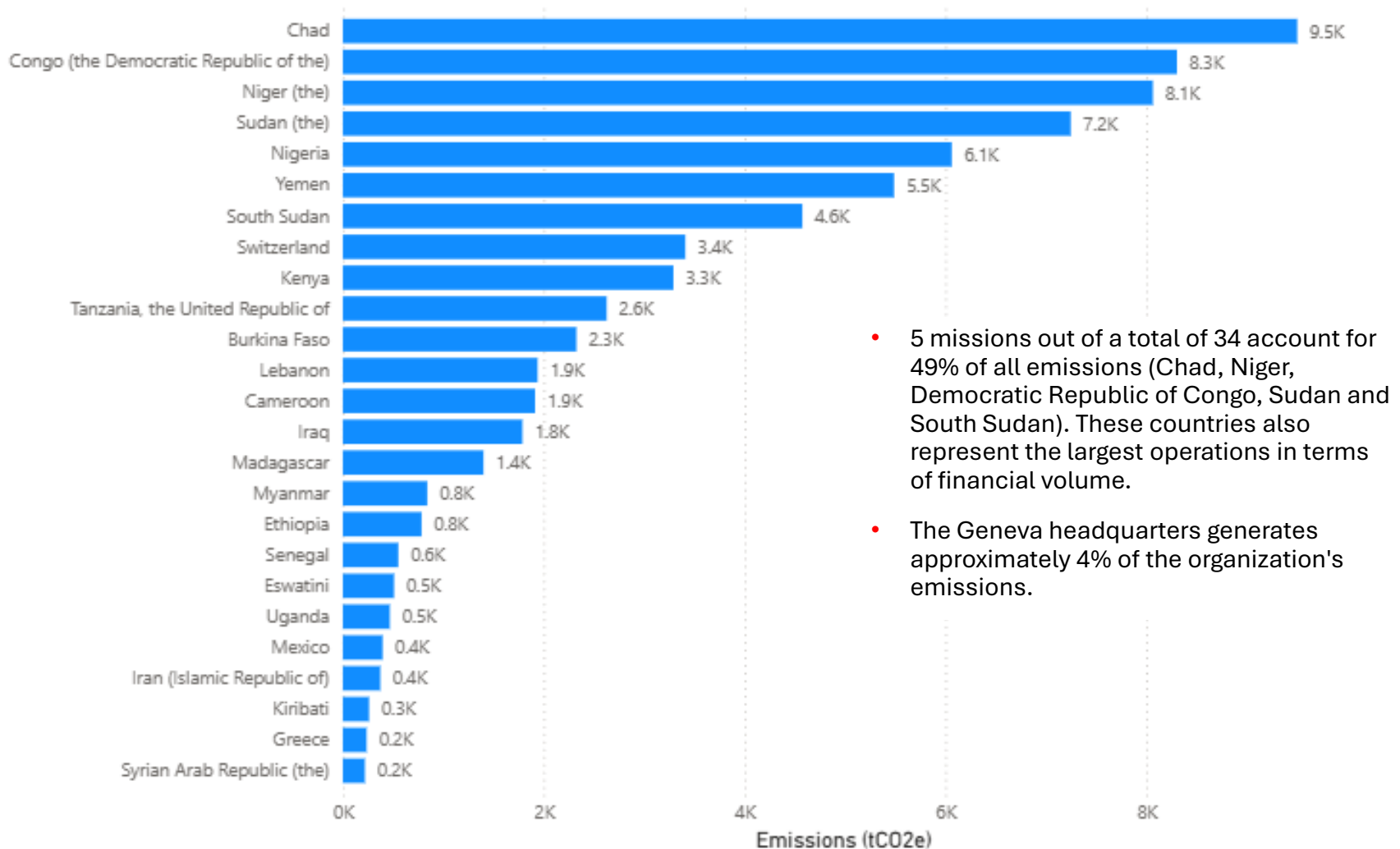
- Purchase goods:** Approximately a quarter (27%) of the emissions result from goods purchased by MSF-OCG. These goods serve either as support for operations (53%), such as office supplies, construction materials, etc., or are directly used for patient care (47%), including medicine, drugs, therapeutic and non-therapeutic food, and medical supplies.
- Travel:** Staff travel accounts for 29% of emissions. This category encompasses all travel-related emissions, including flights (51%), car fuel (20%), vehicle rentals (25%), hotels and other forms of transportation.
- Energy & fugitive emissions:** 14% of total emissions are attributed to the energy directly consumed or produced by the organization. This includes fuel for generators (61%), purchased electricity (30%), fuel used for cooking and heating (4%), and the release of fugitive emissions from refrigeration and air-conditioning systems (4%).
- Purchase services:** Approximately 12% of emissions are related to the wide range of services procured by MSF, including rentals of buildings and facilities, and financial support provided to other entities.
- Freight:** This category encompasses all emissions associated with transporting goods to and from MSF supply centres (both inbound and outbound). Freight emissions represent 11% of the total emissions.
- Capital goods:** Accounting for 6% of the total footprint, capital goods emissions result from the production of durable goods for MSF. These include medical and IT equipment, as well as vehicles.
- Waste:** Although waste generated by MSF constitutes only 1% of the total footprint, it remains a significant environmental concern.



According to the GHG protocol scopes, MSF-CH emissions would break down as follows:



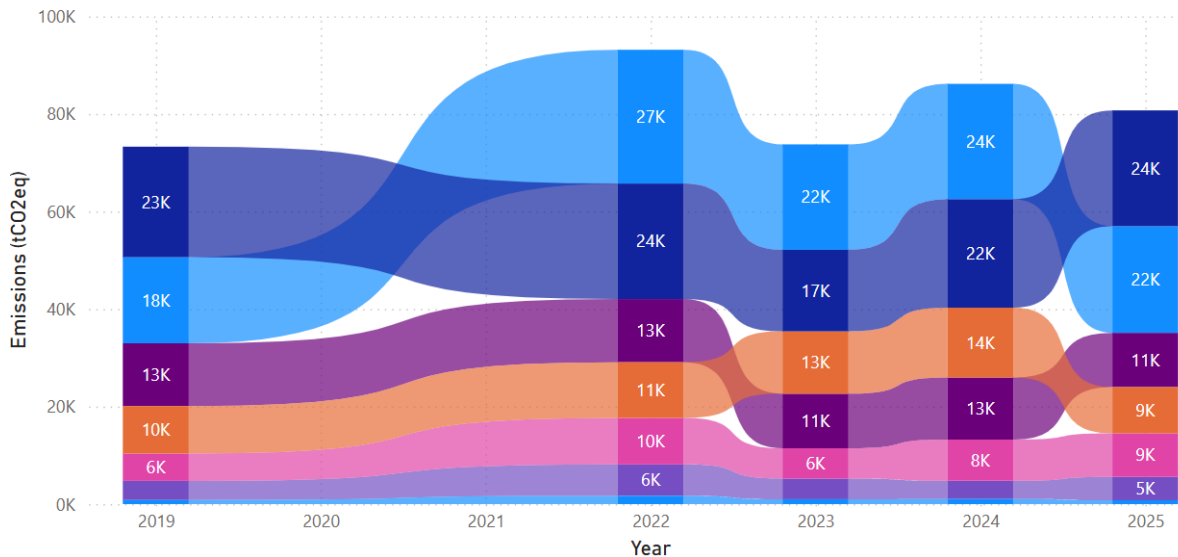
EMISSIONS BY COUNTRY



EVOLUTION 2019-2025

- **Energy-related emissions** decreased by 14% between 2019 and 2025, driven by investments in energy-efficiency measures and the increased use of renewable energy across projects.
- **Freight-related emissions** increased significantly (+60%) over the same period, mainly due to operational growth and a heavy reliance on air freight, which accounts for up to 70% of total freight emissions. Rationalizing ordering processes to reduce freight emissions will be a key priority in the coming year.
- **Procurement-related emissions** rose by 24% between 2019 and 2025, reflecting the overall expansion of operations.
- **Travel-related emissions** increased slightly (+5%) between 2019 and 2025. While air-travel emissions declined by 10%, emissions from car rental and fuel use remain significantly higher than in 2019, despite stabilizing in recent years. These figures should be interpreted with caution due to uncertainties in the 2019 fuel-use data

Category ● Capital goods ● Energy & Fugitive ● Freight ● Purchased goods ● Services ● Travel ● Waste



Category	Evolution between 2019 & 2025
Energy & Fugitive	-14% ↓
Waste	-5% ↓
Services	-3% ↓
Travel	5% ↑
Capital goods	22% ↑
Purchased goods	24% ↑
Freight	59% ↑
Total	10%

CARBON FOOTPRINT & OPERATIONAL GROWTH

	2019	2025	2019-2025
Number of projects	72	112	+ 56% ↗
Budget for social missions [CHF]	258M	341M	+ 32% ↗
Carbon emissions [tCO₂eq]	73 281	80 725	+ 10% ↗
Carbon intensity	0.28kgCO ₂ /CHF	0.24kgCO ₂ /CHF	- 16% ↘

Between 2019 and 2025, in response to growing humanitarian needs, the organization significantly expanded its operations, increasing from 72 projects in 24 countries in 2019 to 112 projects in 33 countries in 2025. This expansion contributed to an increase in the organization's carbon emissions. In 2025, our overall carbon footprint was approximately 10% higher than in 2019.

To assess how carbon emissions have evolved in relation to operational growth, we use carbon intensity, measured as carbon emissions per Swiss franc spent. Based on this indicator, carbon intensity decreased by 16% between 2019 and 2025. This suggests that, despite significant operational growth, improvements may have been achieved in the efficiency of resource and energy use. This trend is observed across most emissions categories.

However, carbon intensity has limitations as an indicator and should be interpreted with caution. As part of the next strategic cycle, we plan to update our environmental monitoring framework in 2026 to better capture progress made and to more clearly identify remaining challenges. We remain committed to reducing our environmental impact while ensuring transparency and accountability throughout this journey.