

Strengthening Nursing in Bosnia and Herzegovina (ProSes)

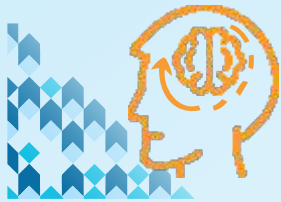
Climate Change and Environmental Degradation – Policy Statement

The healthcare sector is responsible for almost 5% of global greenhouse gas emissions and has a carbon footprint equivalent to 514 coal-fired power plants. **If the healthcare sector were a country, it would be the fifth largest polluter on Earth.**

It is our shared duty to ensure the sustainability and viability of our health system. We can all take measures to mitigate the negative impact of climate change, as well as reducing damage to our environment.

Fondacija fami is committed to act in the project's daily operations by

● Reducing environmental degradation



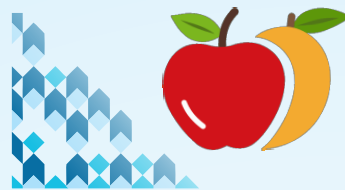
Improving knowledge, skills and attitude of the Fondacija fami employees and project partners



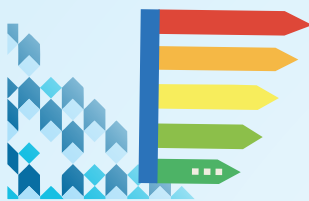
Sorting waste for recycling (paper, plastic, electronic devices)



Reduce meat consumption, favour vegetarian alternatives



Minimizing food waste



Making energy efficiency a primary consideration when choosing electric and electronic appliances



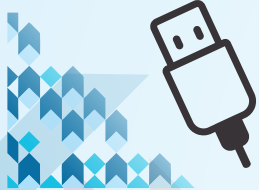
Favour local sourcing



Turning off lights and electronics when not using them



Using long lasting LED bulbs and maximizing natural light



Using memory sticks and/or online downloadable material for providing training material and publications



Using two-page summaries for printing training material



Using online surveys for evaluation of trainings and knowledge quizzes



Using Eco-labelled paper



Optimizing the use and sharing of premises



Washing project vehicles less often

● Reducing carbon footprint



Encouraging alternatives to individual motor transport (public, shared and active transport)



Favouring compensation for shared transport of project partners



Holding partners' meetings in centralized locations to minimize the need for travel.



Increasing use of video-conferencing tool



Extending the duration of stay in BiH and thus reducing the number of flights of international experts



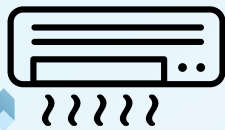
Combining errands to make fewer trips



Maintaining vehicles to reduce fuel consumption and emissions (inflating tires, keeping engine tuned)



Adjusting driving style by eliminating speeding and unnecessary acceleration and using cruise control



Optimizing heating and air conditioning



Replacing oil and gas heaters with recent efficient electric heaters



Net zero supply chain and procurement standards



Offsetting GHG emission by donating funds to preservation projects

Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wildlife. It is defined as any change or disturbance to the environment perceived to be deleterious or undesirable. Environmental degradation is an increasingly pressing issue that affects us all. It is caused by a variety of factors, ranging from human activities to natural disasters, and its effects can be devastating. Many of these effects can cause further degradation, which means that this impact works as a downward cycle. Fortunately, there are solutions, and we can all work together to mitigate its impacts.

Climate change is the significant variation of average weather conditions becoming, for example, warmer, wetter, or drier—over several decades or longer. Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. Climate scientists have confirmed that humans are responsible for virtually all global heating. Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures. The main greenhouse gases that are causing climate change include carbon dioxide and methane. These come from using gasoline for driving a car or coal for heating a building, for example. Clearing land and cutting down forests can also release carbon dioxide. Agriculture, oil and gas operations are major sources of methane emissions. Energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and land use are among the main sectors causing greenhouse gases.