



Webinar

Un planeta sano para el bienestar de todas las personas

Nuestra responsabilidad, nuestra oportunidad

Con el objetivo de celebrar el Día Mundial del Medio Ambiente

2 de junio de 2022

Luiz A C Galvão, MD, MPH, DSC



[About the international meeting](#) >

A healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity

● Latest



Youth events at Stockholm+50 and World Environment Day



Official Stockholm+50 documents now available



List of Speakers for Plenary and Leadership Dialogues

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[Time for action](#) >

[Leadership Dialogues](#)

It's time for bold choices. It's time for urgent action. It's time for a better future on a healthy planet.

On 2 and 3 June 2022, a crucial international environmental meeting will be held in Stockholm, Sweden. Anchored in the [Decade of Action](#), under the theme “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity,” this high-level meeting will follow months of consultations and discussions with individuals, communities, organizations and governments around the world. A one-day [preparatory meeting](#) was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 28 March 2022.

Stockholm+50 will commemorate the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and celebrate 50 years of global environmental action. By recognizing the importance of multilateralism in tackling the Earth's triple planetary crisis – climate, nature, and pollution – the event aims to act as a springboard accelerate the implementation of the UN Decade of Action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals, including the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement on climate change, the post-2020 global Biodiversity Framework, and encourage the adoption of green post-COVID-19 recovery plans

Main Event

2 – 3 June 2022

Stockholmsmässan, Stockholm

[Key Documents](#) >

[Stockholm+50 overview](#)

[Concept note for meeting](#)

[Provisional Agenda](#)

[AR](#) >, [ZH](#) >, [EN](#) >, [FR](#) >, [RU](#) >, [ES](#) >

[UNGA Enabling Resolution](#)

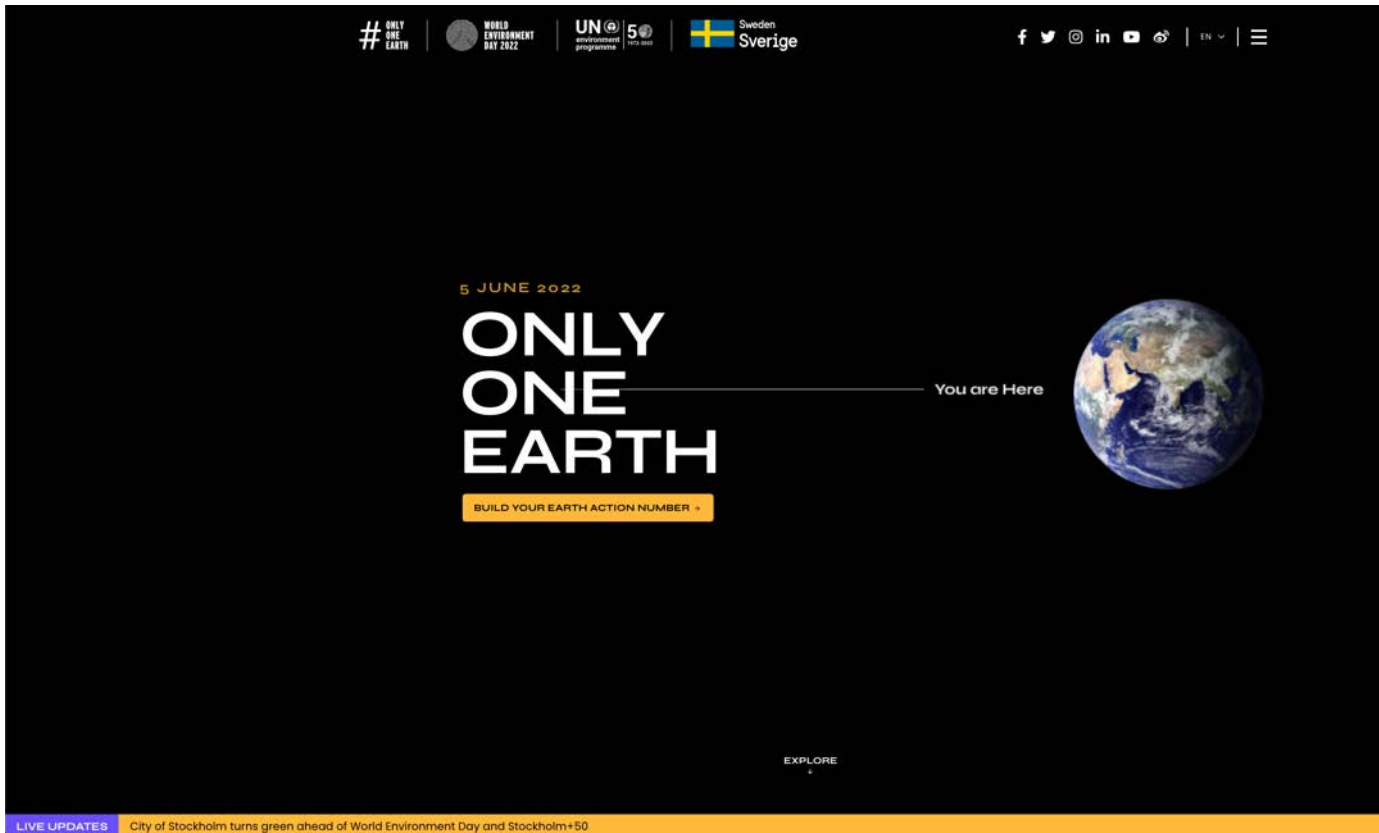
[UNGA Modalities Resolution](#)

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Stockholm+50



LIVE UPDATES City of Stockholm turns green ahead of World Environment Day and Stockholm+50

<https://action.worldenvironmentday.global/>



The first photo of Earth taken by humanity from space



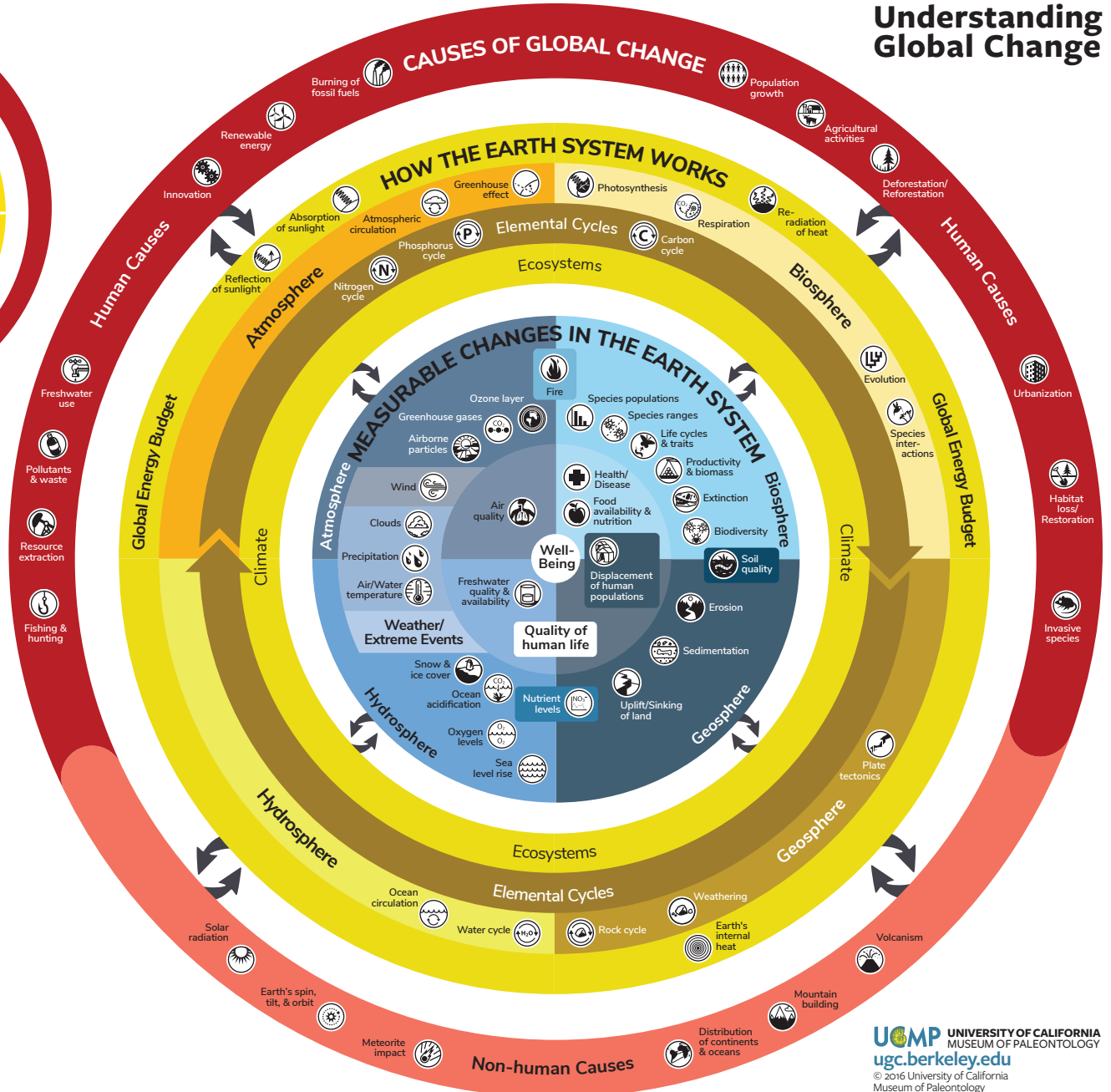
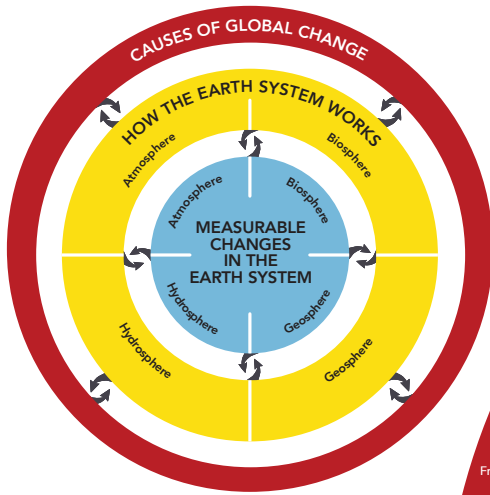
The first photo of Earth taken by humanity from space. Credit: White Sands Missile Range/Applied Physics Laboratory



A pair of hands is shown holding a small, colorful globe of the Earth. The globe is centered on the Americas, with North and South America visible in shades of green and yellow, and the surrounding oceans in blue. The hands are positioned as if cradling the globe, with fingers gently gripping it. The background is dark and out of focus, emphasizing the hands and the globe. Overlaid on the center of the image is the text "Global Change and Anthropocene" in a white, sans-serif font.

Global Change and Anthropocene

Understanding Global Change



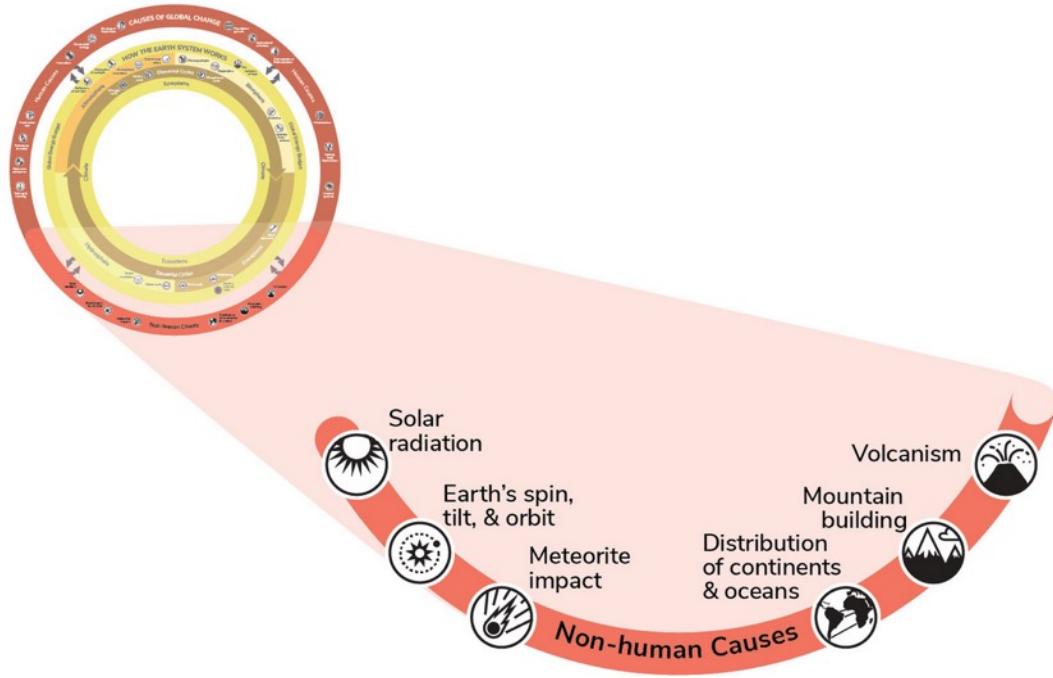
This diagram has three components:

CAUSES OF GLOBAL CHANGE
Human activities and non-human factors that affect Earth system processes.

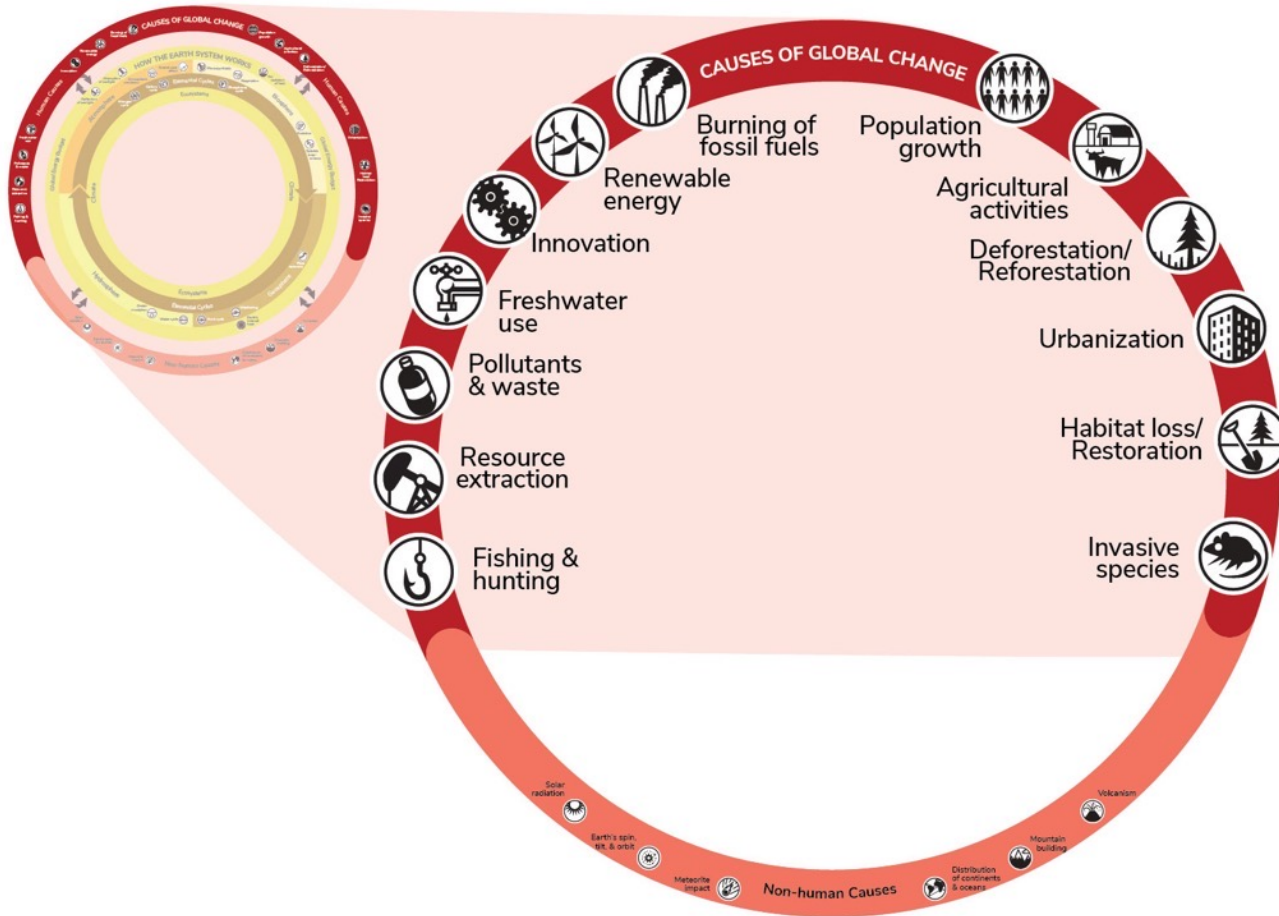
EARTH SYSTEM PROCESSES
Ongoing processes that shape the Earth through time.

MEASURABLE CHANGES
The evidence for global changes through time. Non-human causes of change tend to operate over long timescales (thousands to millions of years), while humans are causing major disruptions to the Earth system we can measure over relatively short timescales (decades, years, or less).

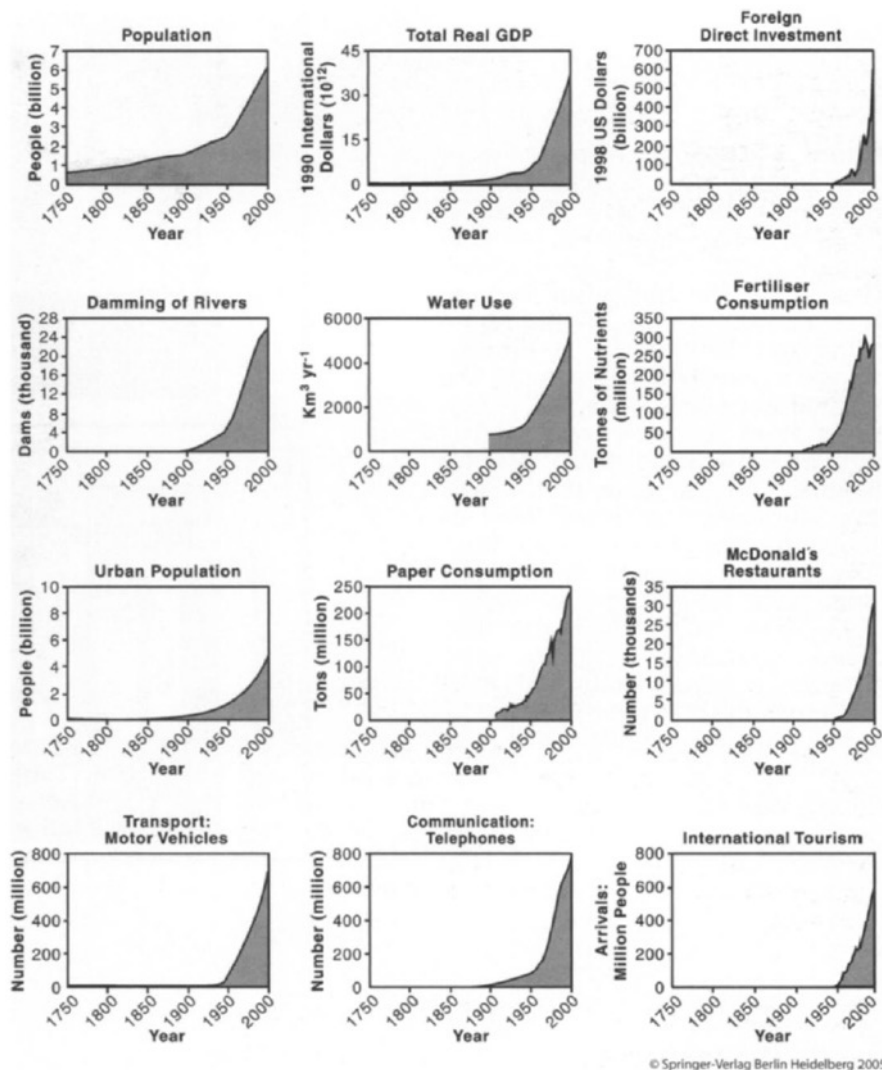
Non-human Causes of Global Change



Human Causes of Global Change



Indicators of Anthropocene

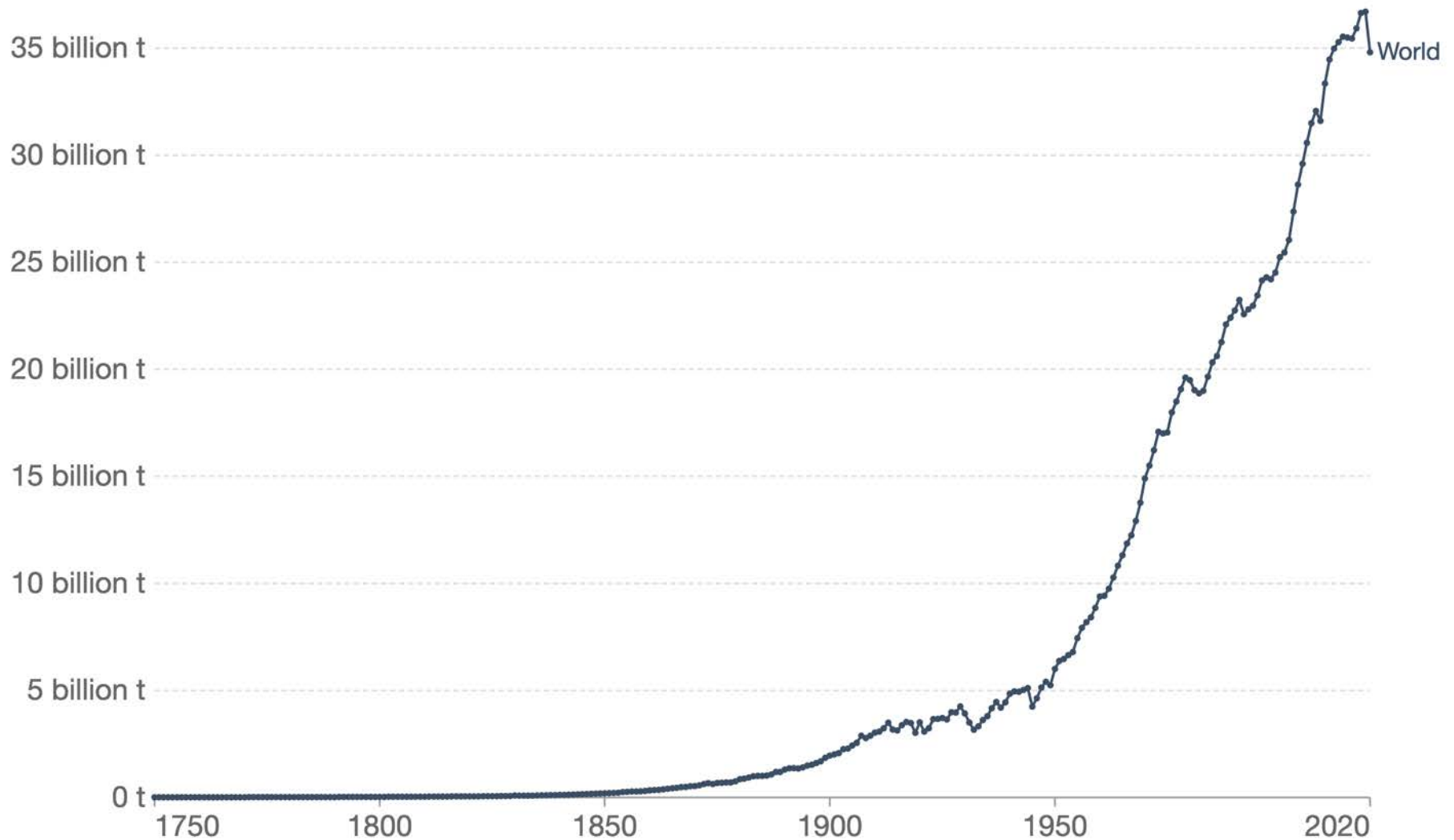


© Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2005

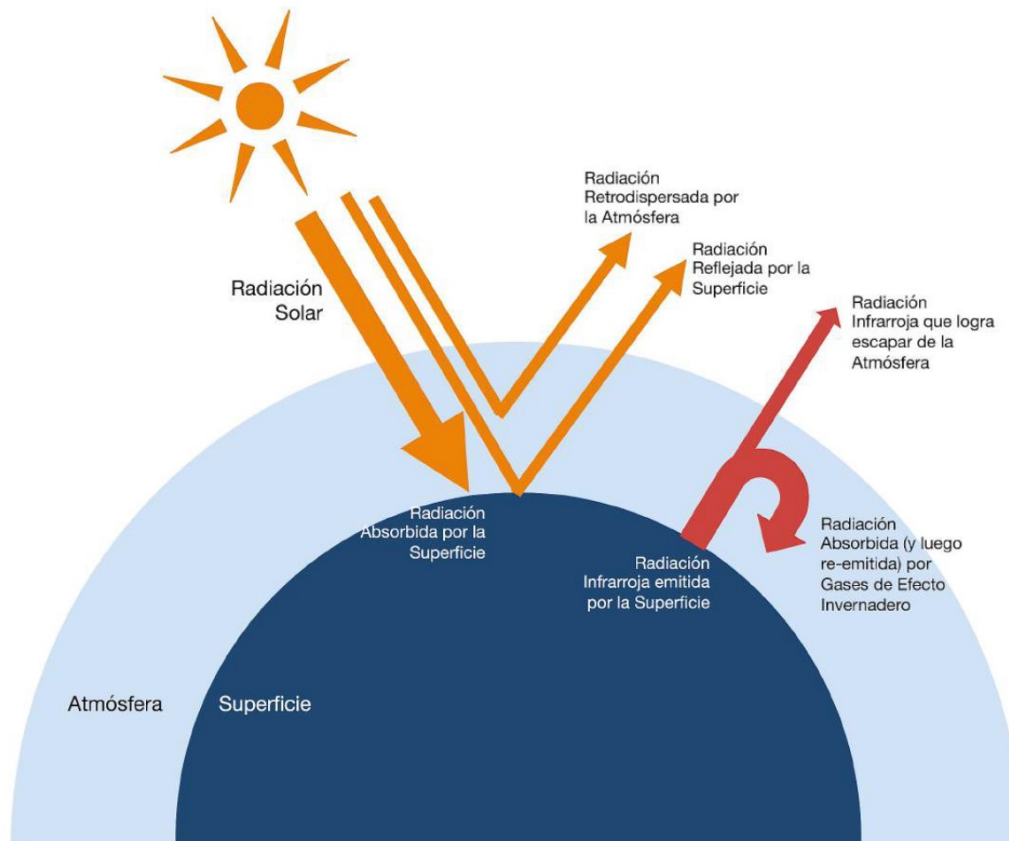
Figure 2. The change in the human enterprise from 1750 to 2000 (28). The Great Acceleration is clearly shown in every component of the human enterprise included in the figure. Either the component was not present before 1950 (e.g., foreign direct investment) or its rate of change increased sharply after 1950 (e.g., population).

Annual CO₂ emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the burning of fossil fuels for energy and cement production. Land use change is not included.



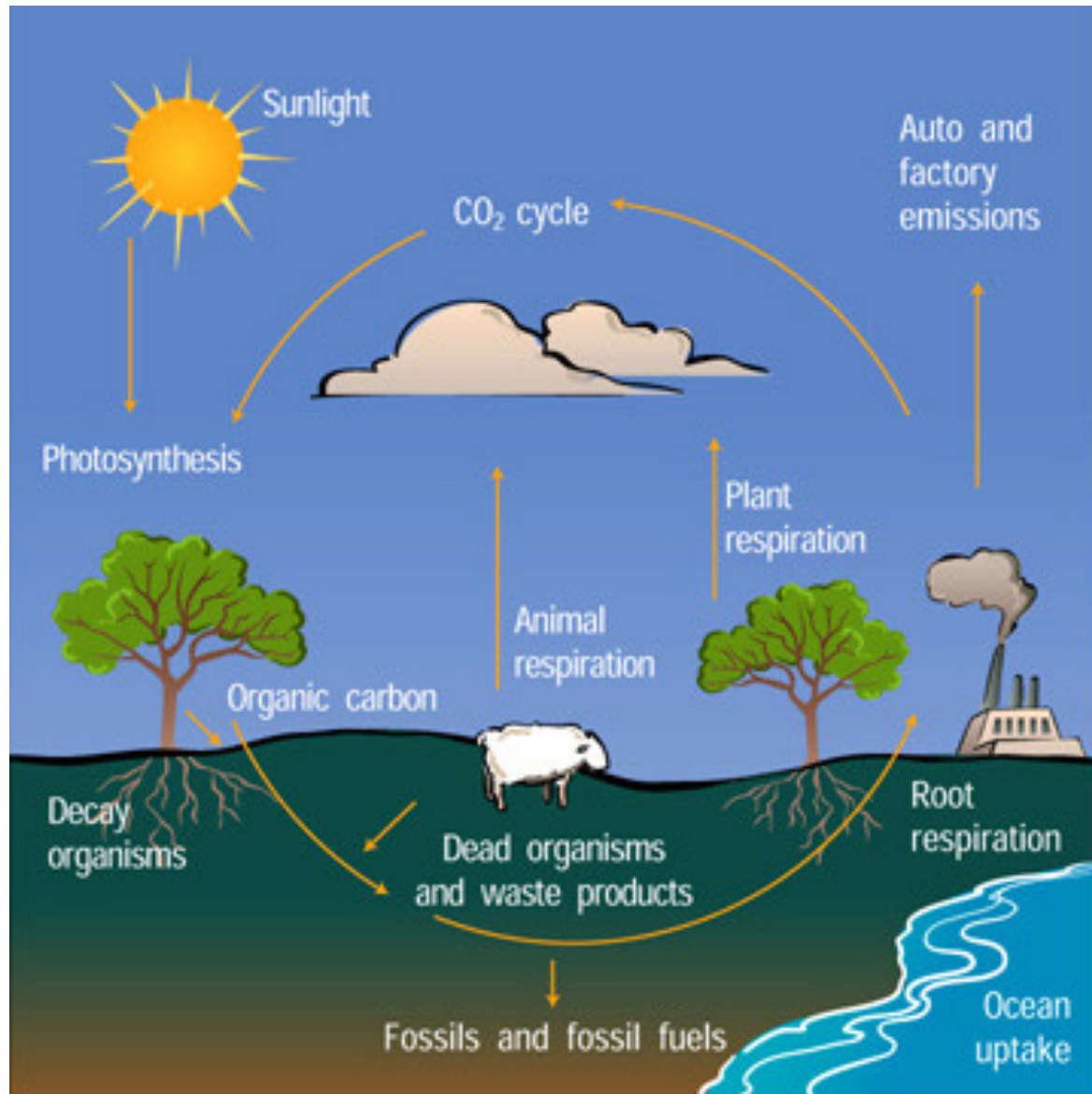
Efecto Invernadero



El alza en la concentración atmosférica de CO₂ (y de otros gases de efecto invernadero) disminuye la fracción de energía infrarroja que logra escapar hacia el espacio, provocando la acumulación de energía en el planeta y su consiguiente calentamiento.

Fuente: Cordero, R. et al. *Cambio Climático Respuestas a las Preguntas Claves*. www.antarctica.cl

carbon cycle



Anthropocene: Age of Man

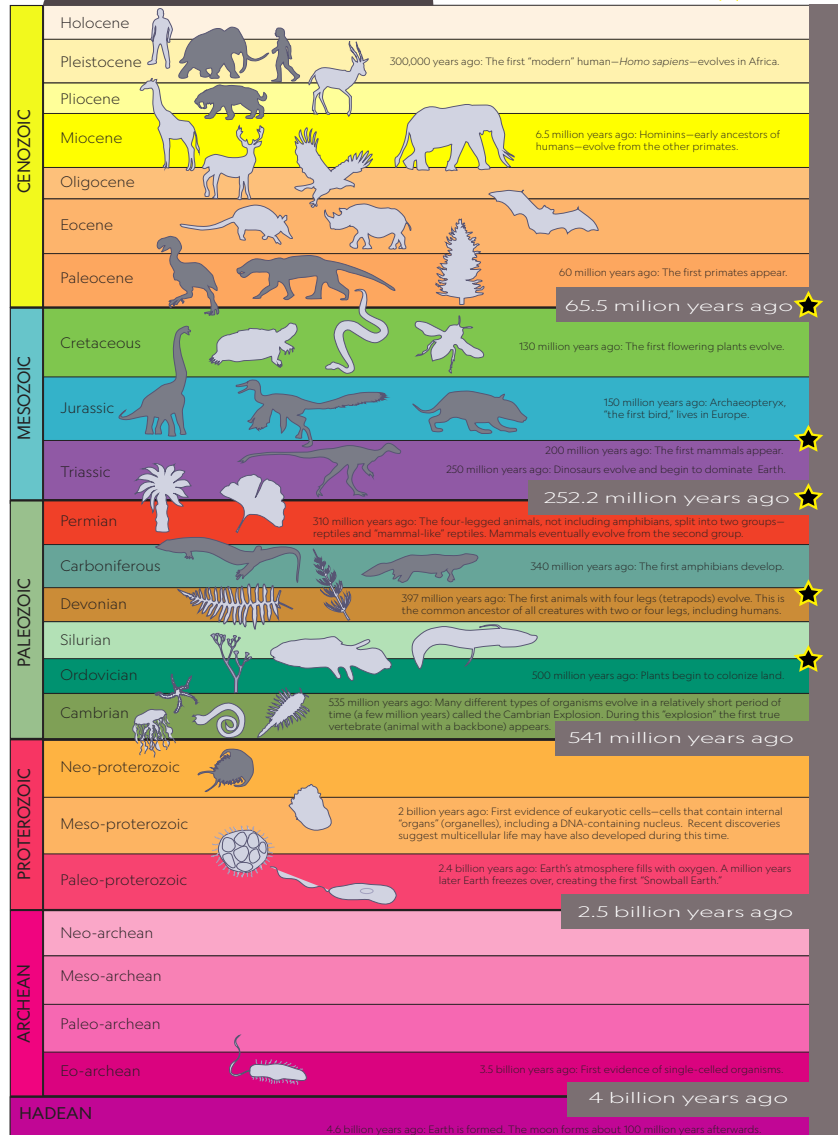
We live in the Holocene epoch, but many scientists argue that human impacts, like climate change and increased extinction rates, place us in a new epoch: the Anthropocene.



This infographic depicts the history of the Earth and the life that developed upon it. The Earth has been around for nearly 4.6 billion years and much has happened in that immense span of time, from global glaciations to massive asteroid impacts. Scientists have learned about the long, complex history of the planet by studying layers of rock in the Earth's crust. These layers contain fossils of plants and animals that lived on Earth, only a tiny fraction of which still exist today. By examining the composition of rocks and the types of fossils in them, scientists have created a timeline of Earth's history. It is broken up into sections based on major events, like global climate changes and mass extinctions. Use this infographic to explore the evolution of Earth and the life upon it.

■ Extinct

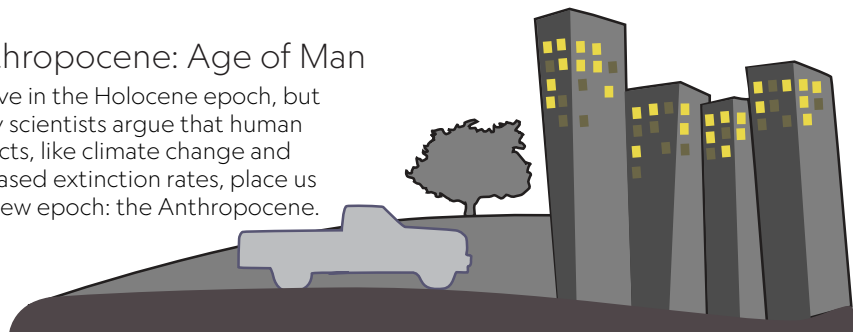
★ Mass Extinction event



GEOLOGIC TIME

Anthropocene: Age of Man

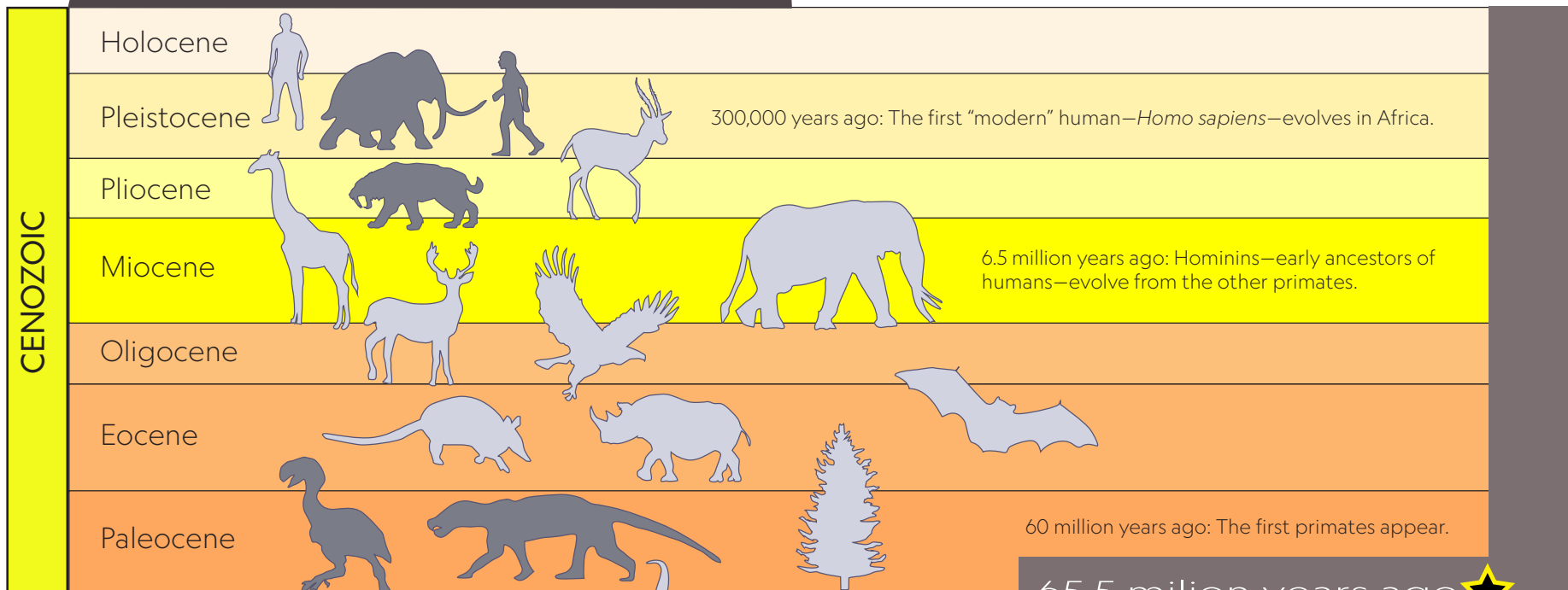
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■ Extinct

★ Mass Extinction event



65.5 million years ago ★

The Anthropocene

We explore the development of the Anthropocene, the current epoch in which humans and our societies have become a global geophysical force. The Anthropocene began around 1800 with the onset of industrialization, the central feature of which was the enormous expansion in the use of fossil fuels. We use atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration as a single, simple indicator to track the progression of the Anthropocene. From a preindustrial value of 270–275 ppm, atmospheric carbon dioxide had risen to about 310 ppm by 1950. Since then the human enterprise has experienced a remarkable explosion, the Great Acceleration, with significant consequences for Earth System functioning. Atmospheric CO₂ concentration has risen from 310 to 380 ppm since 1950, with about half of the total rise since the preindustrial era occurring in just the last 30 years. The Great Acceleration is reaching criticality. Whatever unfolds, the next few decades will surely be a tipping point in the evolution of the Anthropocene.

Global CO₂ emissions from transport

This is based on global transport emissions in 2018, which totalled 8 billion tonnes CO₂.
Transport accounts for 24% of CO₂ emissions from energy.



74.5% of transport emissions
come from road vehicles



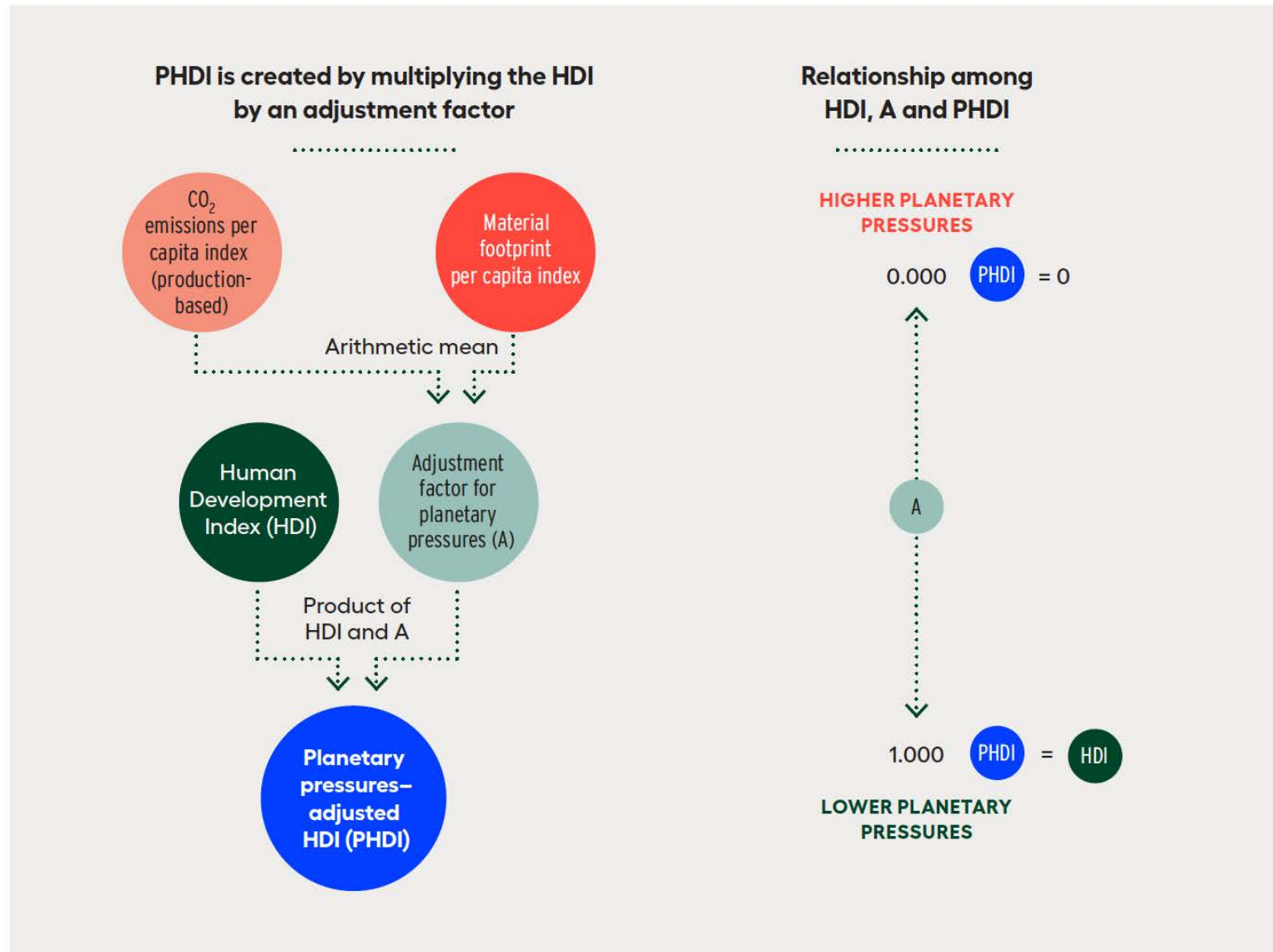
OurWorldinData.org - Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Data Source: Our World in Data based on International Energy Agency (IEA) and the International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT).

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

Human development index

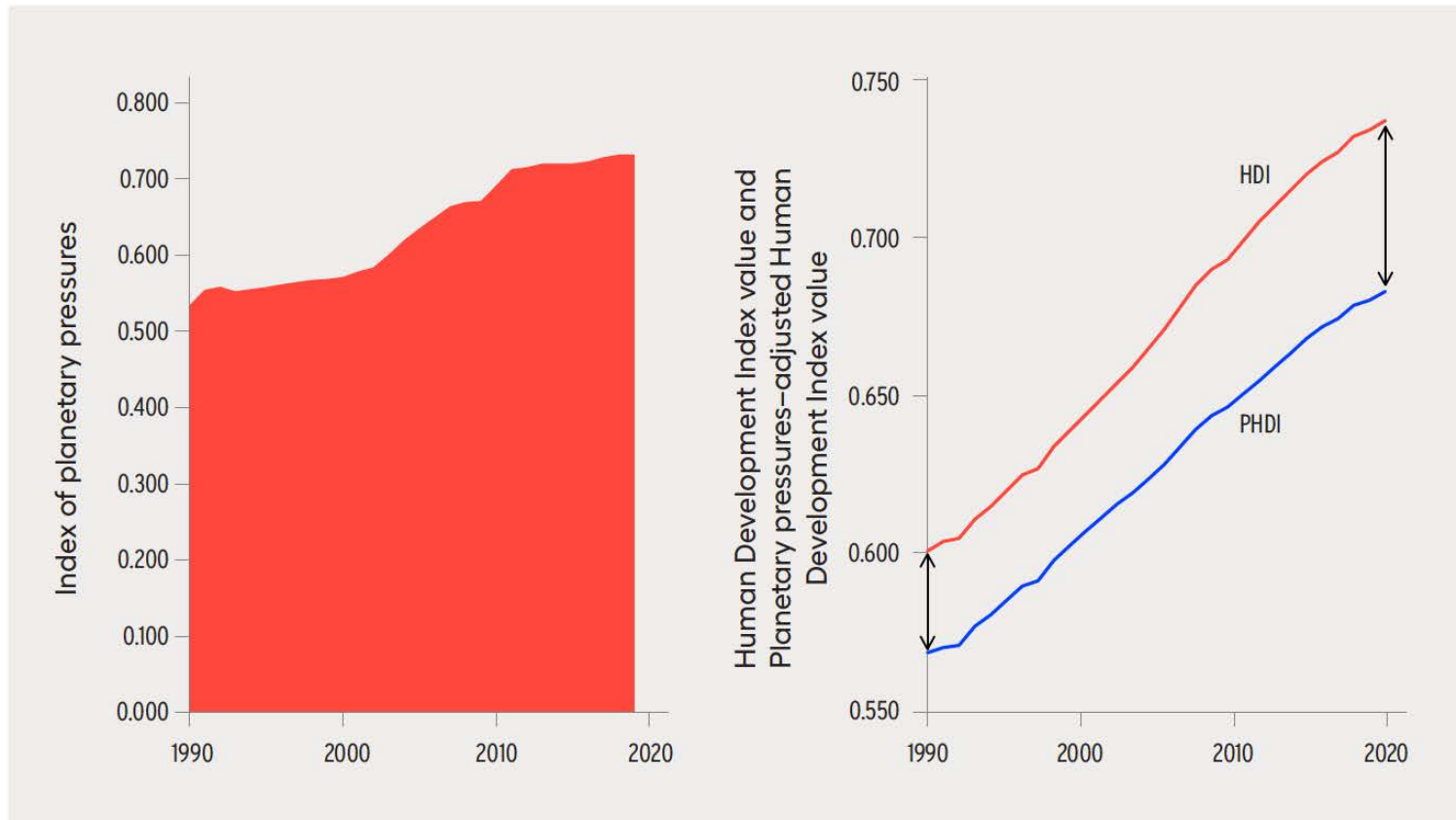
Figure 7.4 Visual representation of the Planetary pressures–adjusted Human Development Index



Source: Human Development Report Office.

United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2020: The Next Frontier—Human Development and the Anthropocene*, December 15, 2020, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report>; <http://report.hdr.undp.org/>.

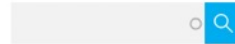
Figure 7.6 Planetary pressures have increased with gains on the Human Development Index



Note: The Planetary pressures-adjusted Human Development Index (PHDI) values for 2018 and 2019 use material footprint data for 2017, the most recent year for which data are available, and the PHDI value for 2019 uses carbon dioxide emissions per capita data for 2018, the most recent year for which data are available. The index of planetary pressures is equal to $1 - A$, with A defined in figure 7.4

Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on Human Development Index values from table 2 of the statistical annex, data on carbon dioxide emissions from GCP (2020) and data on material footprint from UNEP (2020d).

2030 Agenda and its SDGs



THE 17 GOALS

169
Targets

3174
Events

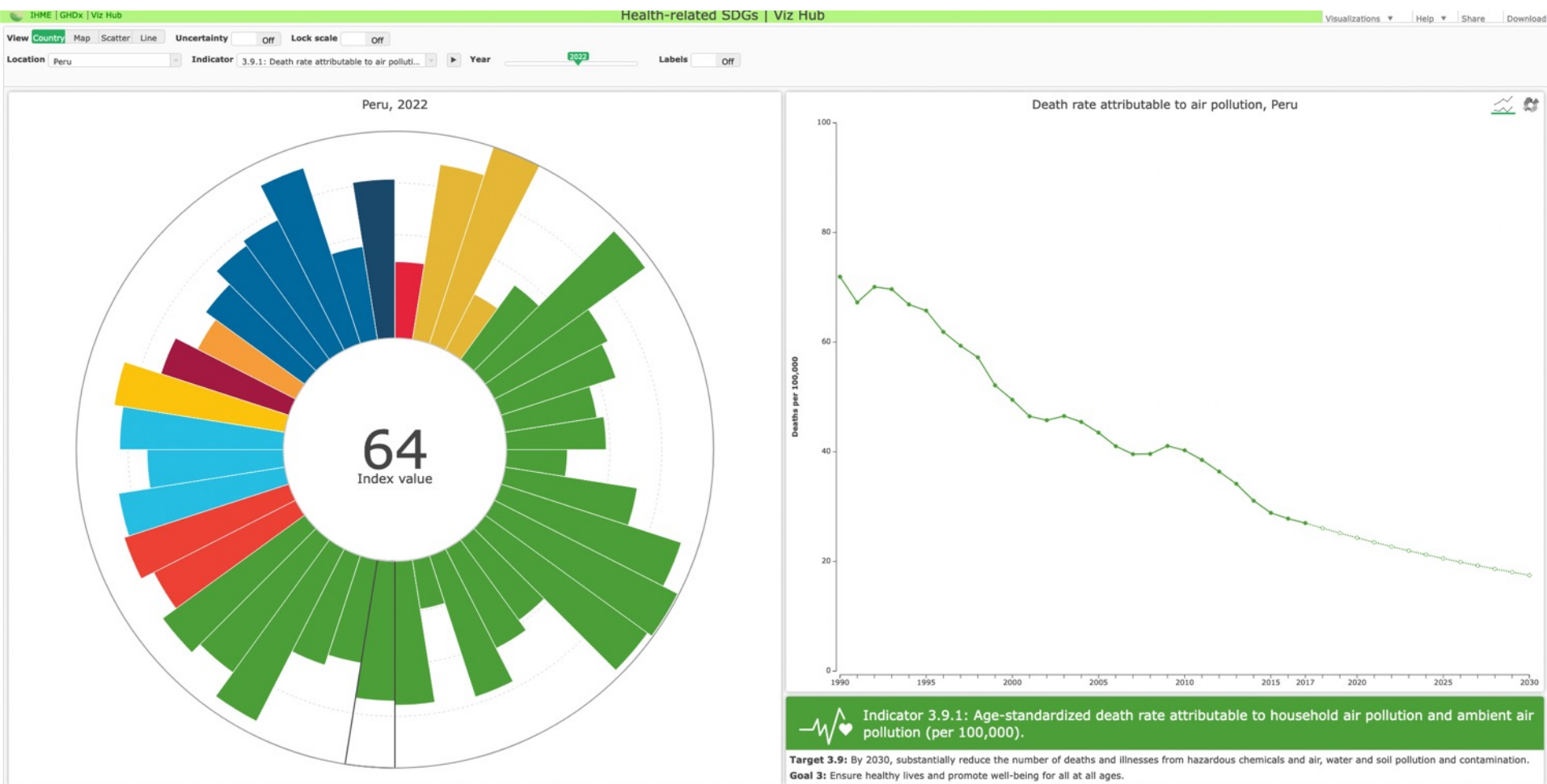
1322
Publications

6087
Actions

- 1 NO POVERTY** (Icon: Family of four)
- 2 ZERO HUNGER** (Icon: Bowl of food)
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING** (Icon: Heart with pulse line)
- 4 QUALITY EDUCATION** (Icon: Open book and pencil)
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY** (Icon: Gender symbols)
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION** (Icon: Water tap with drop)
- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY** (Icon: Sun with power symbol)
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH** (Icon: Bar chart with upward arrow)
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE** (Icon: Geometric blocks)
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES** (Icon: Scales of justice)
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES** (Icon: Buildings)
- 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION** (Icon: Infinite loop)
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION** (Icon: Earth with eye)
- 14 LIFE BELOW WATER** (Icon: Fish and waves)
- 15 LIFE ON LAND** (Icon: Tree and animals)
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS** (Icon: Dove and scales)
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS** (Icon: Interlocking circles)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
[See all](#)

IHME-Health-related SDGs | Viz Hub

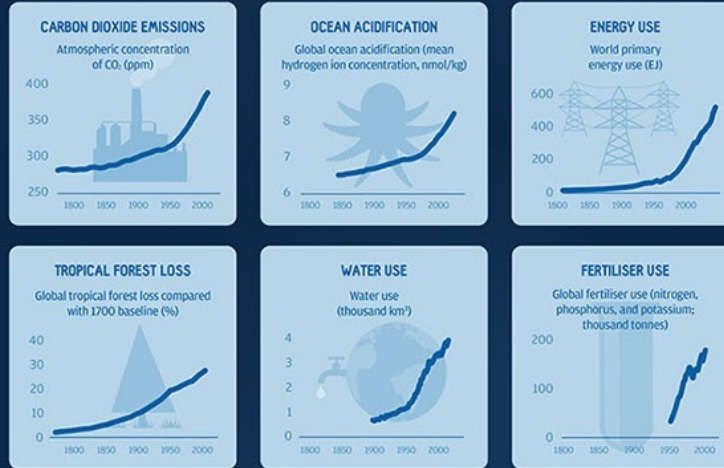


Planetary health and Climate countdown



Source <https://www.thelancet.com/infographics/planetary-health>

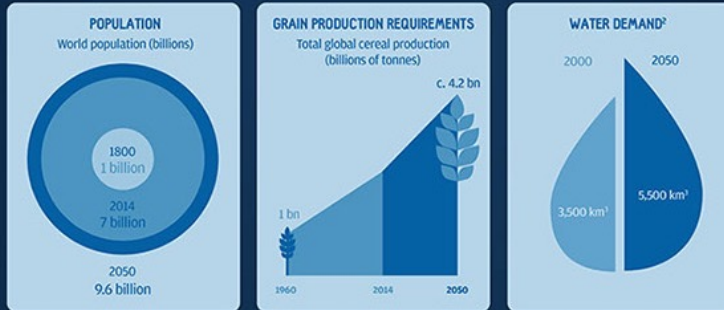
BUT TO ACHIEVE THIS WE'VE EXPLOITED THE PLANET AT AN UNPRECEDENTED RATE



The period of environmental changes induced by human exploitation of the planet defines a new geological era: the Anthropocene epoch



ON OUR CURRENT TRAJECTORY WE WILL PUT EVEN MORE PRESSURE ON THE PLANET





DAMAGING THE PLANET DAMAGES HUMAN HEALTH



CLIMATE CHANGE

If unchecked climate change related impacts could cause an extra

250,000

deaths per year
between 2030 and 2050³

BIODIVERSITY LOSS



Overfishing together with increasing acidity and other environmental changes threaten fish supplies



UNDER NUTRITION

Millions of people are at risk of under nutrition due to the combined effects of

climate change and other environmental changes



WATER USE

By 2050 over

40%

of the world's population could be living in areas under severe water stress



SOIL DEGRADATION

This leads to a loss of

1-2

million hectares of agricultural land per annum

These environmental threats could also exacerbate each other



TO SAFEGUARD HUMAN HEALTH WE NEED TO MAINTAIN THE HEALTH OF THE PLANET ON WHICH WE DEPEND

LEARN ABOUT PLANETARY HEALTH



Planetary health is the highest standard of health, wellbeing and equity worldwide. Human systems are responsible for shaping the future of human civilisation and the Earth's natural systems

REDUCE FOOD WASTE



30-50% of all food produced is never consumed. Reducing food waste means less land is needed for agriculture, saving energy, water, helping to protect biodiversity and improving food security

HEALTHY DIETS WITH A LOW ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



Diets low in red meat, with plenty of fruit and vegetables reduce the risk of heart disease. Dietary changes could reduce greenhouse gas emissions and land use requirements by up to 50%

BETTER GOVERNANCE



Coordinated global, national and local policies that reduce environmental damage and improve health need to be implemented

USE WATER MORE EFFICIENTLY



Although drip or trickle irrigation methods are more expensive to install, they can be 33% more efficient in water use

END DEFORESTATION



Since 2000 we have cut down over 2.3 million km² of primary forest. The REDD+ mechanism aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve local livelihoods

FAMILY PLANNING



Around 225 million women who want to avoid pregnancy are not using effective contraception. Access to family planning could cut maternal deaths by almost 30% and improve food security

CITY PLANNING



Planning healthy and sustainable cities can increase resilience to environmental change, reduce environmental impacts and improve people's health

Read the full series at <http://www.thelancet.com/commissions/planetary-health>

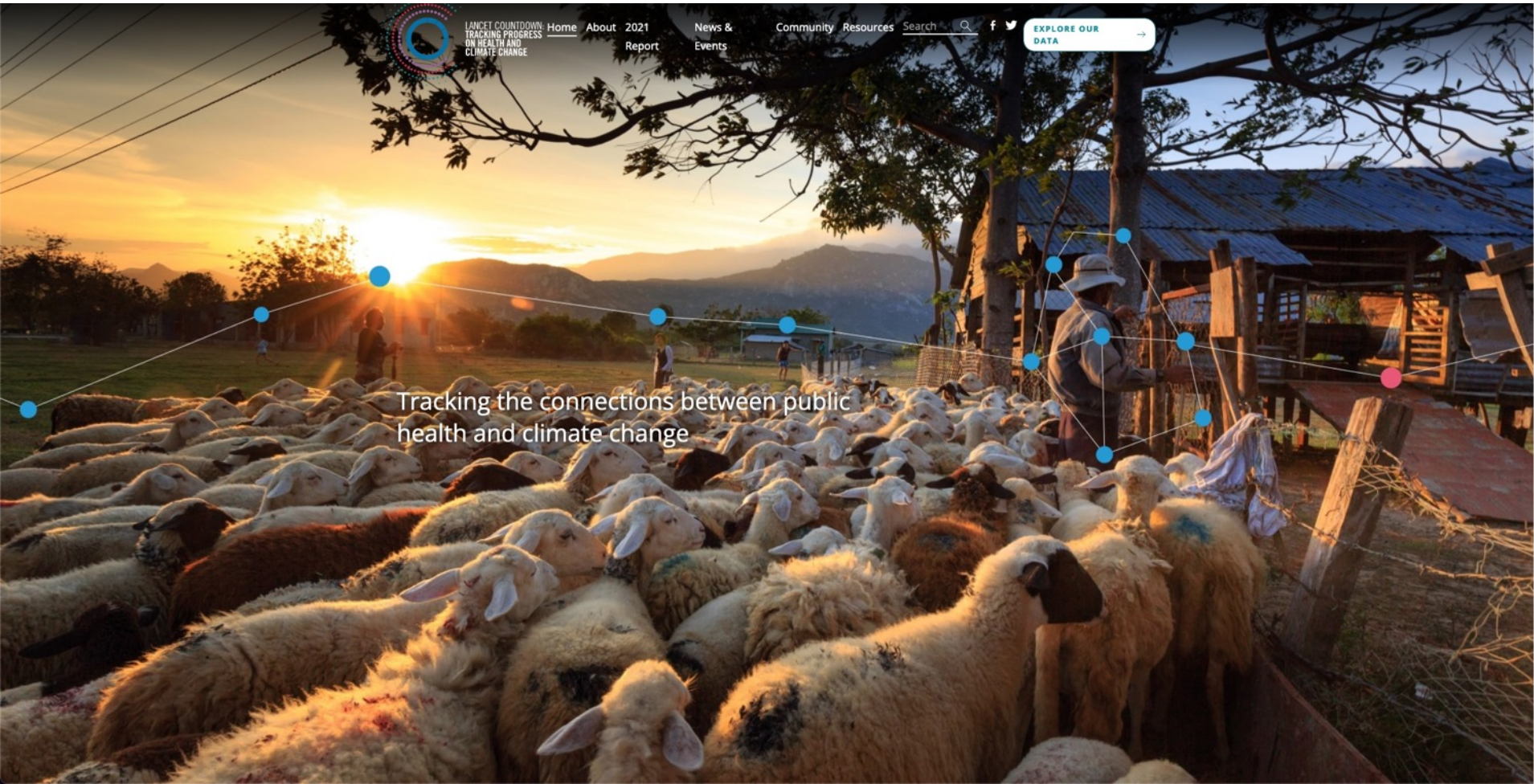
SOURCES

1. <http://data.unicef.org/ghd/sun-act/index.htm>
2. OECD. <https://www.oecd.org/env/indicators-modelling-outlook/98844953.pdf>
3. Original source reference by Watts N, Adger WN, Arnoulet P, et al. Health and climate change: policy responses to protect public health. *Lancet* 2015; published online June 23. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)00954-6](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00954-6)

All other data is in Whitmore S, Holmes A, Beyrer C, et al. Safeguarding human health in the Anthropocene epoch: report of The Rockefeller Foundation-Lancet Commission on planetary health. *Lancet* 2015; published online July 16. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)00903-1](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00903-1)



THE LANCET



LANCET COUNTDOWN
TRACKING PROGRESS
ON HEALTH AND
CLIMATE CHANGE

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Tracking the connections between public
health and climate change



OVERVIEW

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS, EXPOSURES AND VULNERABILITY

ADAPTATION, PLANNING, AND RESILIENCE FOR HEALTH

MITIGATION ACTIONS AND HEALTH CO-BENEFITS

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

PUBLIC AND POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

1.1 HEALTH AND HEAT

1.1.1 Vulnerability to Extremes of Heat

1.1.2 Exposure of Vulnerable Populations to Heatwaves

1.1.3 Heat and Physical Activity

1.1.4 Change in Labour Capacity

1.1.5 Heat and Sentiment

1.1.6 Heat-Related Mortality

1.2 HEALTH AND EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

1.3 CLIMATE-SENSITIVE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1.4 FOOD SECURITY AND UNDERNUTRITION

1.5 MIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT AND SEA-LEVEL RISE

1.1.1 VULNERABILITY TO EXTREMES OF HEAT

People over 65 years of age, particularly those with chronic medical conditions (such as diabetes and heart, lung and kidney disease), are among the most vulnerable to the health effects of heatwaves. In a world that is increasingly warming due to climate change, this indicator measures the vulnerability to heat of populations around the world.

Share:

View fullscreen:

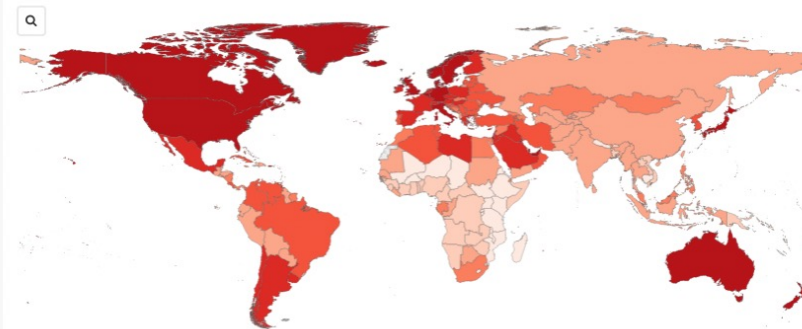
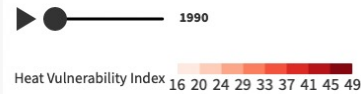


Click on the right arrow to see the vulnerability to extremes of heat by country, HDI group and WHO region

1 of 2

Population Vulnerability to Extremes of Heat

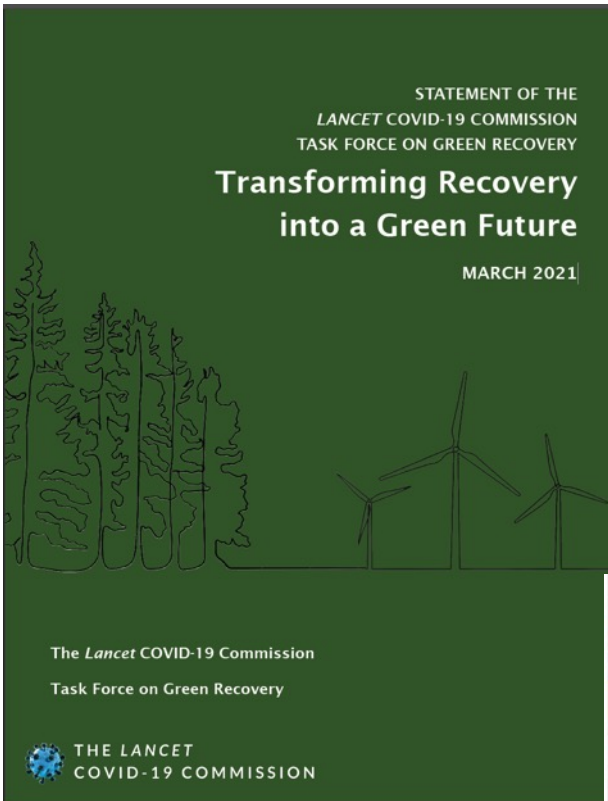
Heat vulnerability index by country



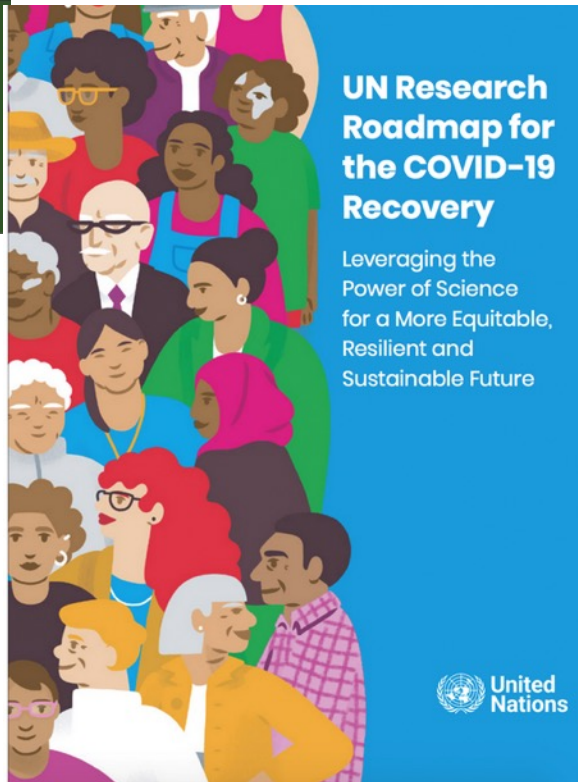
Please reference the 2021 Report of the Lancet Countdown if using this data •
 For a full description of the indicator, see the 2021 report of the Lancet Countdown at lancetcountdown.org



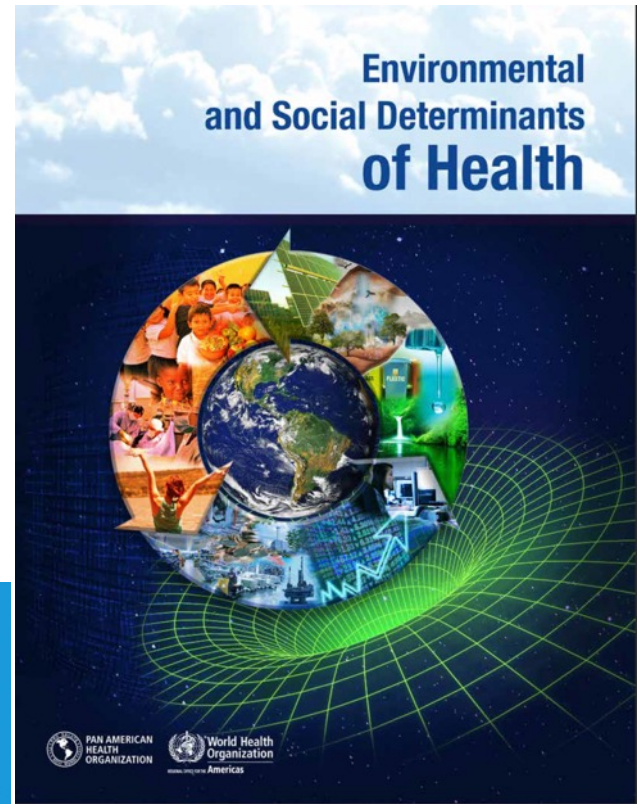
Think Globally, Act Locally



Source <https://covid19commission.org/green-recovery>.



Source: <https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/communication-resources/un-research-roadmap-covid-19-recovery>



Source: https://iris.paho.org/bitstream/handle/10565/2/51686/9789275131299_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y



Thank you