Population and Consumption on Climate Change and HIV



As of 2019, we have 11 years left to prevent irreversible damage from climate change



- The United Nations

Climate Change



- Temperature & precipitation
- Frequency of environmental disasters
- Disruption of resources

Population



- Social disruptions
- Population displacement & migration
- Decreased food security & nutrition

HIV Epidemic



Increased risk of HIV acquisition

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

The Paris Agreement commitments require the development of NDCs to outline climate actions from countries

20/20/20 Target Goals :



- 20% reductions in emissions
- 20% increase in renewable energy
- 20% increase in energy efficiency



Shortcomings of NDCs

- Vary by country so there are no requirements to set and achieve specific emission targets by a specific date
 - Difficult to evaluate how ambitious NDCs are

Demographics & Consumption

Higher income countries are usually the main contributors of greenhouse gas emissions & most likely to have insufficient NDCs



Higher fertility and population size are associated to higher consumption and greater greenhouse gas emissions

Population in Climate & HIV Policy

Population growth impacts consumption and emission levels worldwide

To improve NDC goals, consideration of population growth is needed in climate policy to achieve our targets

Advancements in HIV testing and treatment have contributed to the 90-90-90 UNAIDS targets:



- 90% of all people living with HIV know their status
- 90% of all people diagnosed HIV infection receive antiretroviral therapy (ART)
- 90% of all people on ART will have viral suppression



Further support and funding is needed to avoid case rebounds

Policy plans such as the Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) do not mention population policy, despite its implications on the risk of HIV

What Can We Do?

To mitigate climate change, we need ambitious NDCs

NDC targets and climate policy should include consumption factors

Out of 160 NDCs, only 1 considers girl's education

Inclusion of women in decision making and setting of NDC's is crucial to improve women's reproductive rights, justice and education

Population policy in HIV policy can help reach the 90-90-90 goals

Increased funding & global collaboration can build strategies and policies for prevention of current epidemics and future pandemics

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