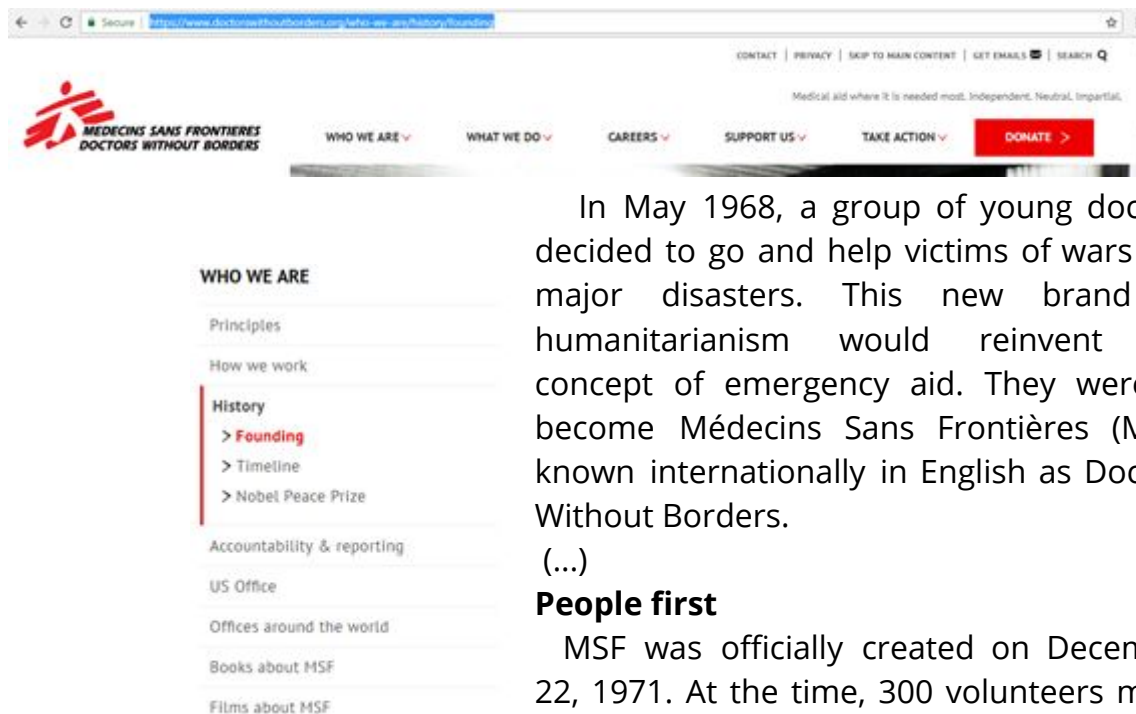


Atividade para impressão_input_ING7_07UN06



In May 1968, a group of young doctors decided to go and help victims of wars and major disasters. This new brand of humanitarianism would reinvent the concept of emergency aid. They were to become Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), known internationally in English as Doctors Without Borders.

(...)

People first

MSF was officially created on December 22, 1971. At the time, 300 volunteers made up the organization: doctors, nurses, and other staff, including the 13 founding doctors and journalists.

MSF was created on the belief that all people have the right to medical care regardless of gender, race, religion, creed, or political affiliation, and that the needs of these people outweigh respect for national boundaries.

MSF's first mission

MSF's first mission was to the Nicaraguan capital, Managua, where an earthquake in 1972 had destroyed most of the city and killed between 10,000 and 30,000 people.

In 1974, MSF set up a relief mission to help the people of Honduras after Hurricane Fifi caused major flooding and killed thousands of people.

Then, in 1975, MSF established its first large-scale medical program during a refugee crisis, providing medical care for the waves of Cambodians seeking sanctuary from Pol Pot's oppressive rule.

In these first missions, the weaknesses of MSF as a greenhorn humanitarian organization would become readily apparent: preparation was lacking, doctors were left unsupported, and supply chains were tangled. It became a turning point; the movement began to fracture. (...)

(Fragment adapted for the purposes of this activity from <https://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/who-we-are/history/founding> - retrieved on August 8, 2018)