

Global Goal on Adaptation: Health Target

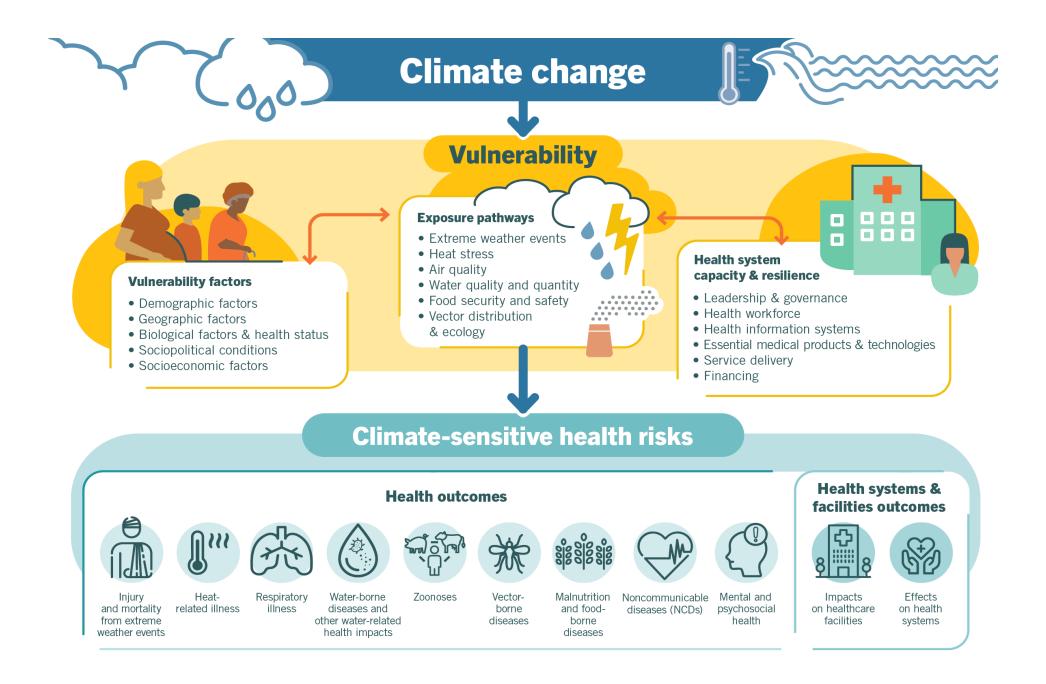
Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum, Unit head, Climate change and health



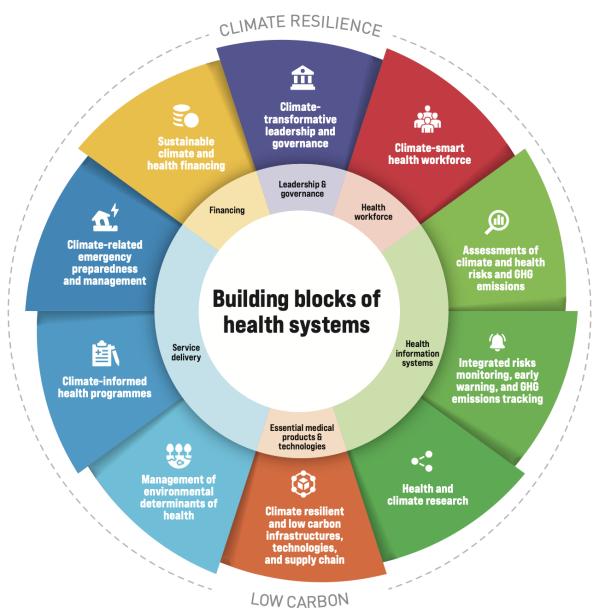
Health in the GGA

Overarching global adaptation target: "...reducing vulnerability and enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience, as well as the collective wellbeing of all people, the protection of livelihoods and economies, and the preservation and regeneration of nature, for current and future generations,...

"Global adaptation target for health: Attaining resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient health services, and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities;



Health systems fit for the 21st Century



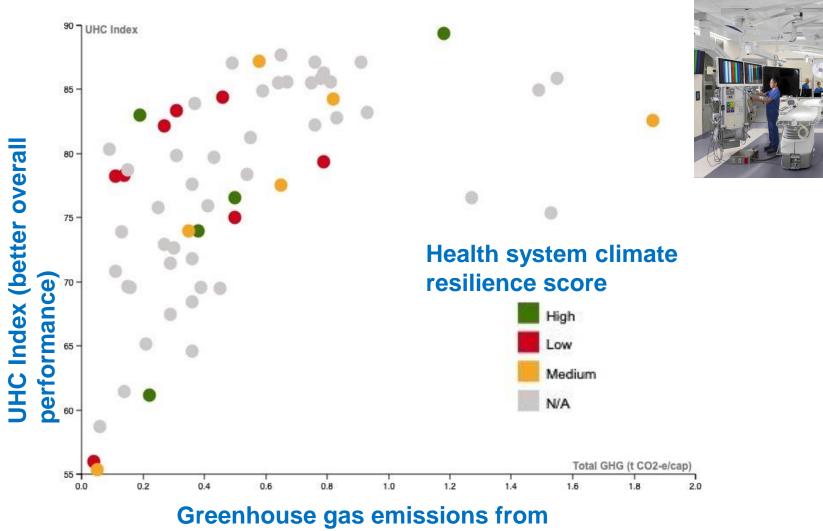
System-wide addition of climate resilience to building blocks...

Reduction of the 4.5% of global carbon emissions due to healthcare...

WHO Operational Framework for building climate resilient, low carbon sustainable health systems (2023 update)

Health system performance, Climate resilience, carbon footprint, by country





healthcare



Climate change and health as a top priority in WHO's new General Programme of Work

Respond to climate change, an escalating health threat in the 21st century.

- 1.1. More climate-resilient health systems are addressing health risks and impacts
- 1.2. Lower-carbon health systems and societies are contributing to health and wellbeing

Indicators proposed:

- 1.1. Index of health system resilience to climate change
- 1.2. Carbon emissions from healthcare

Inclusion in the WHO investment case:

New assessments show **high return on investment** for 1) Heat-health warning systems, 2) Climate-resilient water and sanitation, 3) Renewable energy for health facilities, 4) Clean household energy, 5) Fossil fuel subsidy reform

WHO has a leading role in: Evidence and Monitoring in partnership with Member States

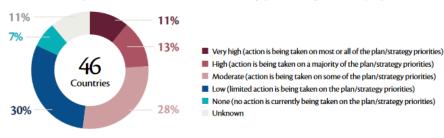


2021 WHO health and climate change global survey report Implementation of national health and climate change plans or strategies

Only a quarter of surveyed countries (11 out of 46) have reached a 'high' or 'very high' level of implementation of their plans or strategies (Figure 9).

Insufficient finance was the main barrier to the implementation of national health and climate change plans and

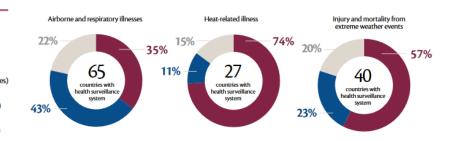
FIGURE 9 Level of implementation of national health and climate change plans or strategies (46 country respondents)



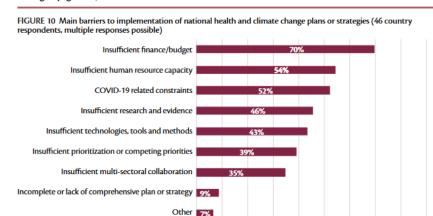
Lack of endorsement by ministry of health 7%

strategies (Figure 10).

FIGURE 18 Number of surveyed countries that reported having a health surveillance system in place (centre of chart) and what percentage of these health surveillance systems include meteorological information (95 country respondents)



Malnutrition and Mental and psychosocial health Noncommunicable diseases foodborne diseases 13% 11% 27% 29% 15% 28% 72 70 47 countries with countries with countries with ealth surveillance ealth surveillance ealth surveillance system 62% 56% Vector-borne diseases Waterborne diseases Zoonoses 19% 229 39% 21% 27% 78 78 66 countries with countries with countries with ealth surveillance ealth surveillance ealth surveillance system system system 429 52%



409

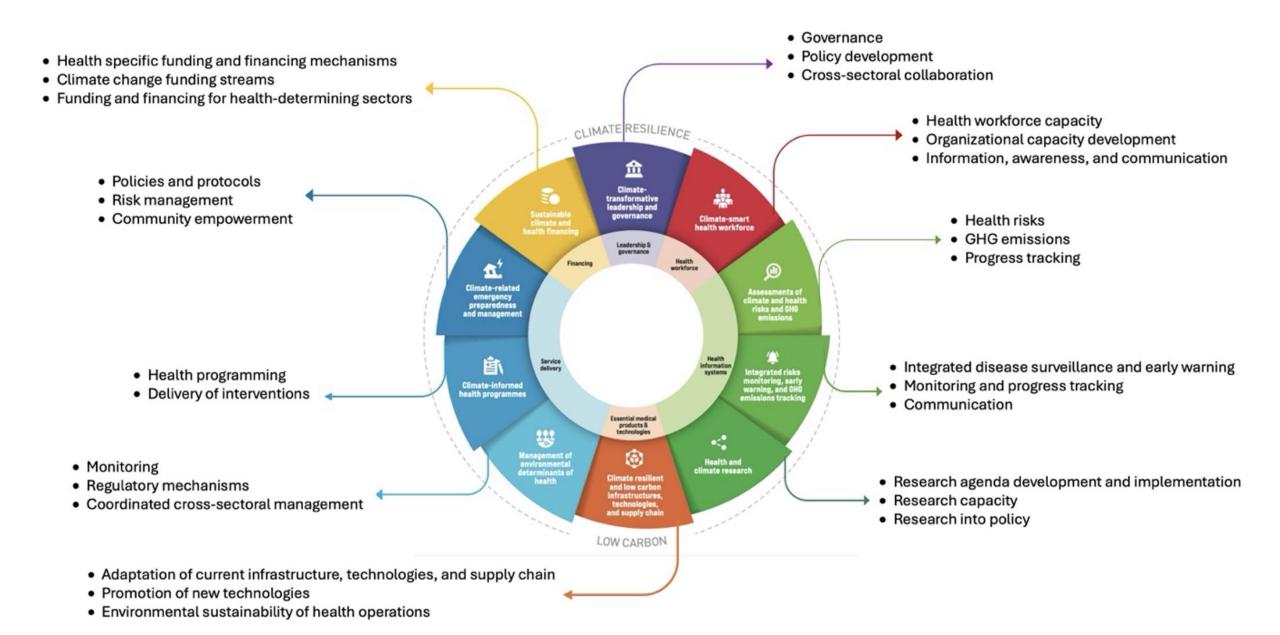
60% 70% 80% 90%

Percentage of countries

📕 Yes 📕 No 📃 Unknown/No data available

Health systems climate resilience and GHG emissions Index

The Operational framework Components (10) and Component Objectives (29)



Tiers among indicator sets:

Tier 1 indicators: They are the smaller set and are easier to collect, monitor and track. This set currently includes 10 resilience indicators and 10 GHG emission indicators.

Tier 2 indicators: They are more comprehensive, allowing for a better estimate of the (resilience) level by component, but are more complex to collect and analyze.

Tier 3 indicators: They are the larger, global set, collected by WHO in the Country survey. They are very comprehensive, allowing synthesis across countries.

Tier 2 indicators may contain all Tier 1 indicators. Tier 3 indicators may contain Tier 1 and Tier 2 indicators.

Calculation of the Index

All indicators follow the same format, with 6 levels of performance ranging from "no action" (level 0) to "very high" (level 5). Levels are associated to a value which, when combined across the 10 Component indicators, provide the overall resilience or GHG index.

The overall resilience index and the GHG emissions index are calculated as the mean of the ten Component indicators:

Resilience (or GHG) index =

(Component indicator 1 + Component indicator 2 +... + Component indicator 10) / 10

Levels of performance and values used to calculate the index

Level of resilience or level of GHG	Value	Level
emissions reduction		
No action	0	Level 0
Very low	20	Level 1
Low	40	Level 2
Medium	60	Level 3
High	80	Level 4
Very high	100	Level 5

Example – Component 1

Each Component follows the same template consisting of the Rationale, Resilience component indicator, GHG emissions indicator; Sub-indicators by component objectives; Data needed and sources; Computation and units of measurement; Related indicator sets and links to further information.

Example of Climate-transformative leadership and governance *Component 1.* Rationale Rationale The proposed indicators on resilience and greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in health systems are proxies for the level of commitment and action of the health sector leadership on climate change. At the health system level, political leadership, and willingness at the highest levels within the government to address the health risks of climate change and to

reduce emissions are essential to ensure the integration of climate change considerations by all health programmes. At the same time, an effective response to climate change implies assessment, monitoring, regulation, and management of climate-related health risks that originate in other sectors. Cross-sectoral collaboration is necessary to ensure that partnerships required to warrant whole-of- society actions on climate change and health are implemented. Health sector participation on national or subnational climate change committees or participation by officials from health determining sectors in climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments can support cross-sectoral collaboration. To ensure the process of managing the health risks of climate change, countries can integrate a health component into the overall National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP) should comprise a detailed health adaptation process, including assessing risks; identifying, prioritizing, and implementing adaptation options; and monitoring and evaluating the adaptation process.

Example – Component 1, Sub-indicator on Policy development

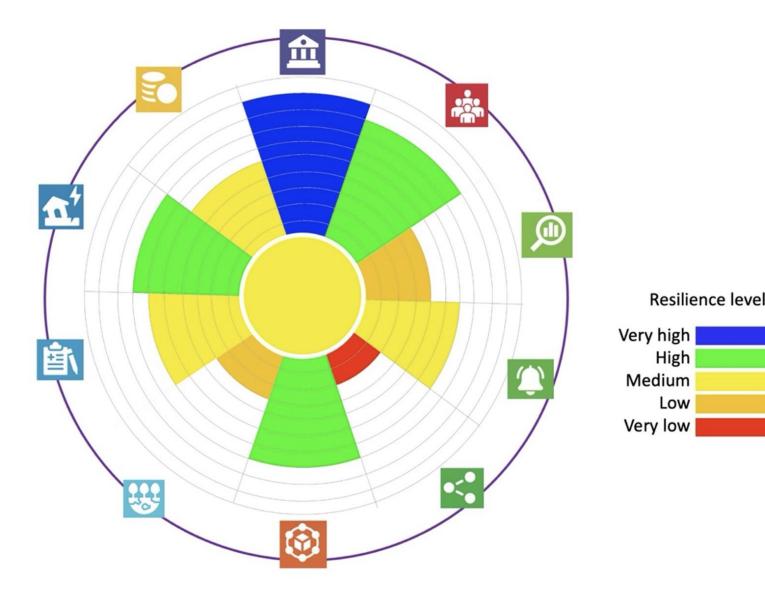
Sub-indicator on objective <i>Policy</i> <i>development</i>	<i>Component objective:</i> Climate change considerations, both for resilience and low carb sustainability, reflected in main health policies and programmes.					
	Indicator: Health component of National Adaptation Plan (HNAP) developed					
	Select the most appropriate level of implementation in your setting:					
	No HNAP available	Level 0				
	HNAP being developed	Level 1				
	HNAP developed and endorsed by MoH	Level 2				
	HNAP has an allocated budget and human resources to begin implementation	Level 3				
	Action is being taken on some of the HNAP priorities	Level 4				
	The whole HNAP is being implemented	Level 5				

Example – Component 1, GHG emissions indicator

GHG emissions indicator	A GHG emissions' reduction plan in the national health system developed Select the most appropriate level of implementation in your setting:				
	No emissions' reduction plan available	Level 0			
	Emissions' reduction plan being developed	Level 1			
	Emissions' reduction plan developed and endorsed by MoH	Level 2			
	Emissions' reduction plan developed with targets defined and agreed among relevant stakeholders at national level	Level 3			
	Initial action is being taken on the emissions' reduction plan	Level 4			
	Action is being taken on all the emissions' reduction plan	Level 5			

The indicator has a unitless scale of 0 to 100 (corresponding to one of the six levels).

Sample visual summary report



In this example, the health system has very high level of *Climate*transformative leadership and governance, but very low on *Health and climate research*. The centre circle represents the index, i.e., the overall resilience level (in this example is medium):

High

Low

Monitoring is informed by and connected to WHO's World Health climate change and health country projects

\$150+ million

for climate change and health projects since 2008

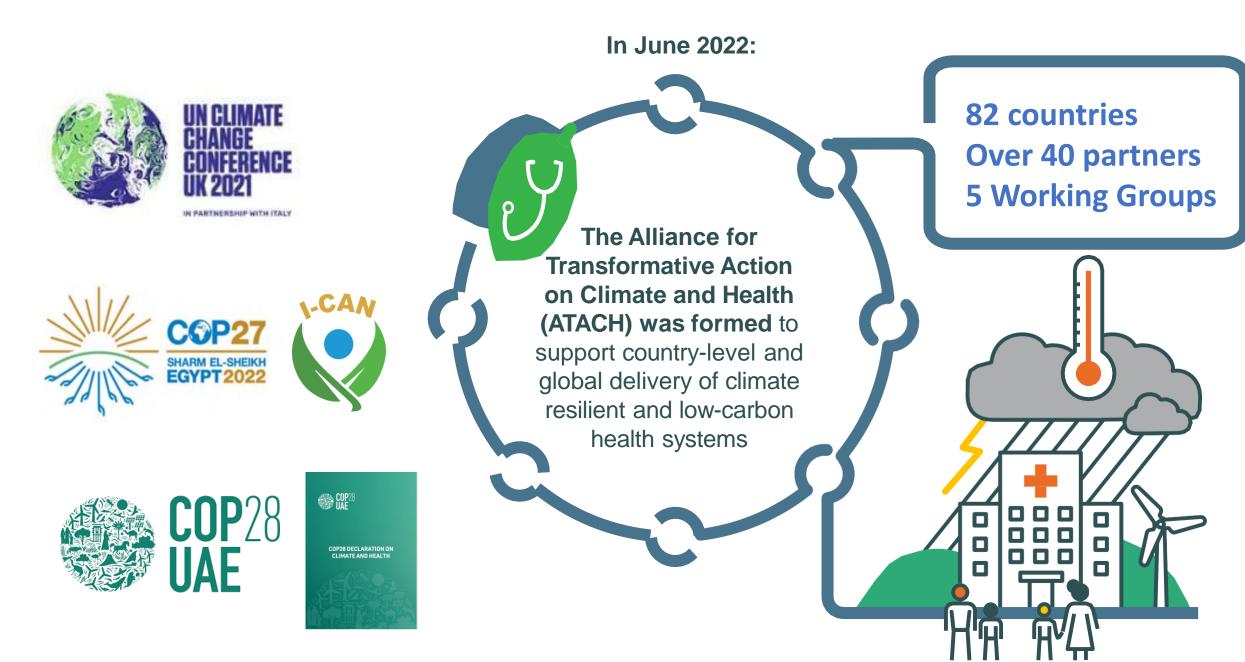
50+ countries

supported, across SIDS and LMIC

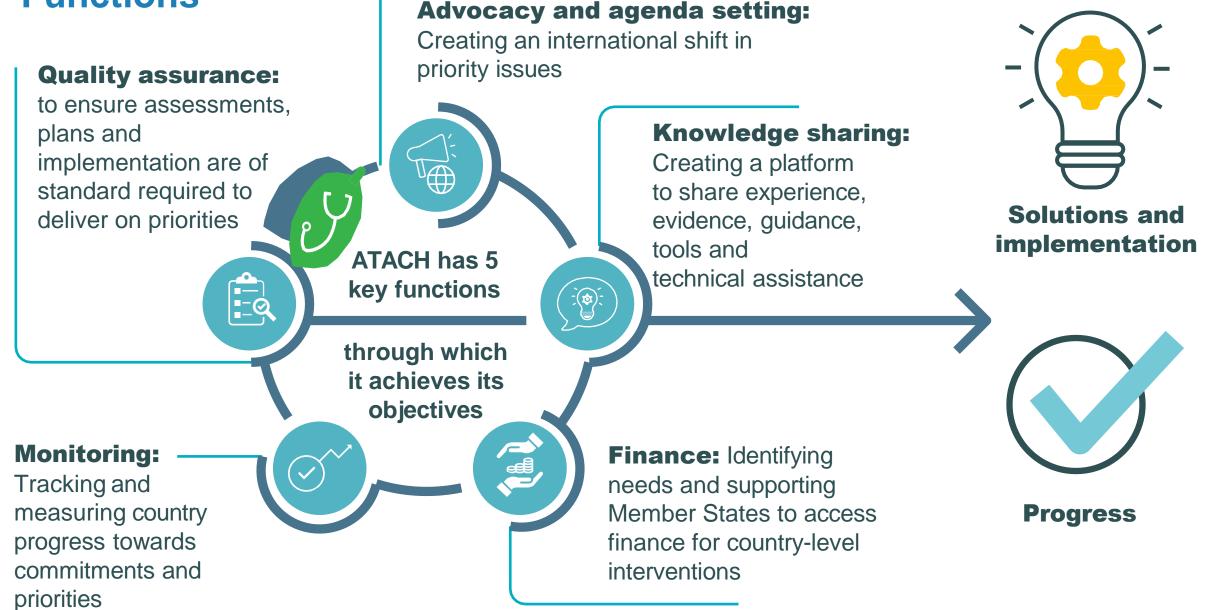


Global Initiatives with potential to contribute to measuring progress on the attainment of the GGA Health Target

ATACH: Bringing countries and partners together for delivery



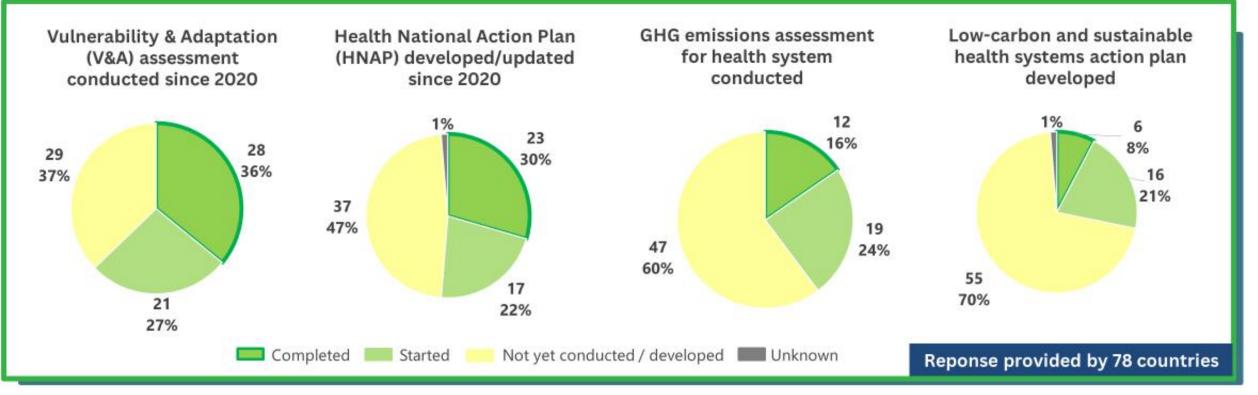
Functions





ATACH countries

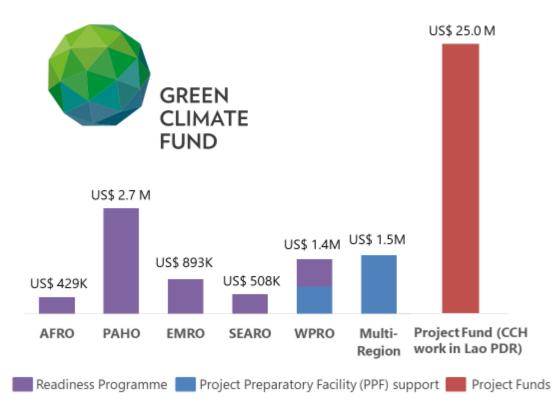
82 countries committed to climate resilient and/or low-carbon health systems



Data source: 2023/24 ATACH Baseline Questionnaire

Example 1: Green Climate Fund

Investments in climate-resilient and low carbon health systems & adaptation projects with potential health benefits



US\$ 32M Invested inClimate Change and HealthUS\$566 Invested in projects with potentialhealth co-benefitsPPF SupportReadiness
ProgrammeProject FundsProjects with
Potential Health
Benefits (2022)*US\$ 2.2MUS\$ 5.2MUS\$ 25MUS\$ 566

*15 projects, with 12 focusing on improved water and food security

Data source: 2023/24 ATACH Baseline Questionnaire, 2023 Lancet Countdown

Partner support on CCH implementation

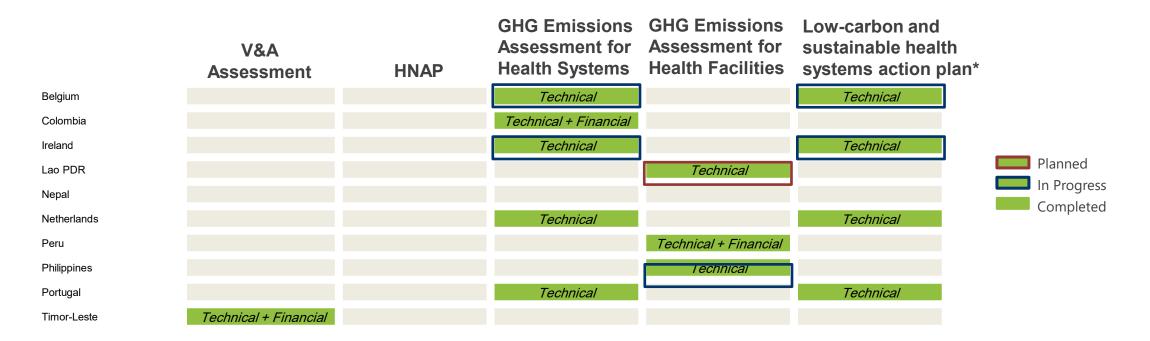




Example 2: Health Care Without Harm

Technical and financial support to CCH country processes





*In Partnership with Arup

Data source: 2023/24 ATACH Baseline Questionnaire

Partner Initiatives with potential to help measure progress on the attainment of the GGA Health Target

THE LANCET

The 2023 Report of the Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change: The imperative for a health-centred response in a world facing irreversible harms



"With climate change claiming millions of lives annually and its threats rapidly growing, seizing the opportunity to secure a healthier future has never been more vital."



A Review by The Lancet

8 annual reports: 47 Indicators, 52 institutions

UK Office for National Statistics:

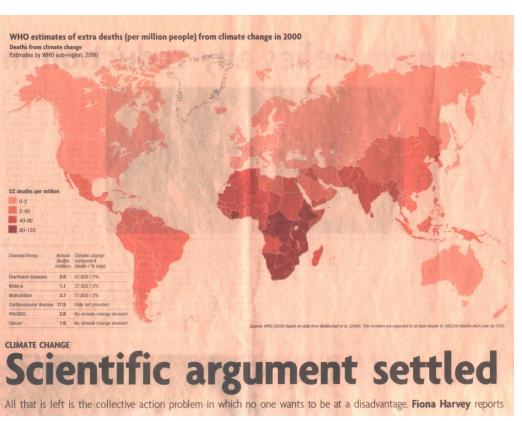
Initiative on strengthening reporting of within National Statistical Agencies

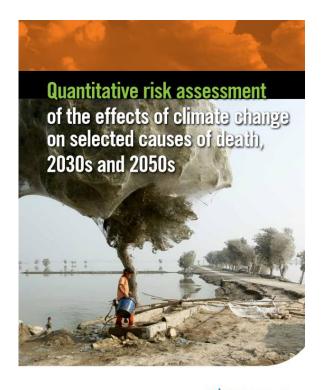
OECD:

Strengthening reporting on climate change and health within OECD countries

And more...

"...Significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities"





World Health

TUVALU



HEALTH & CLIMATE CHANGE COUNTRY PROFILE 2020

Small Island Developing States Initiative



Thank you!

