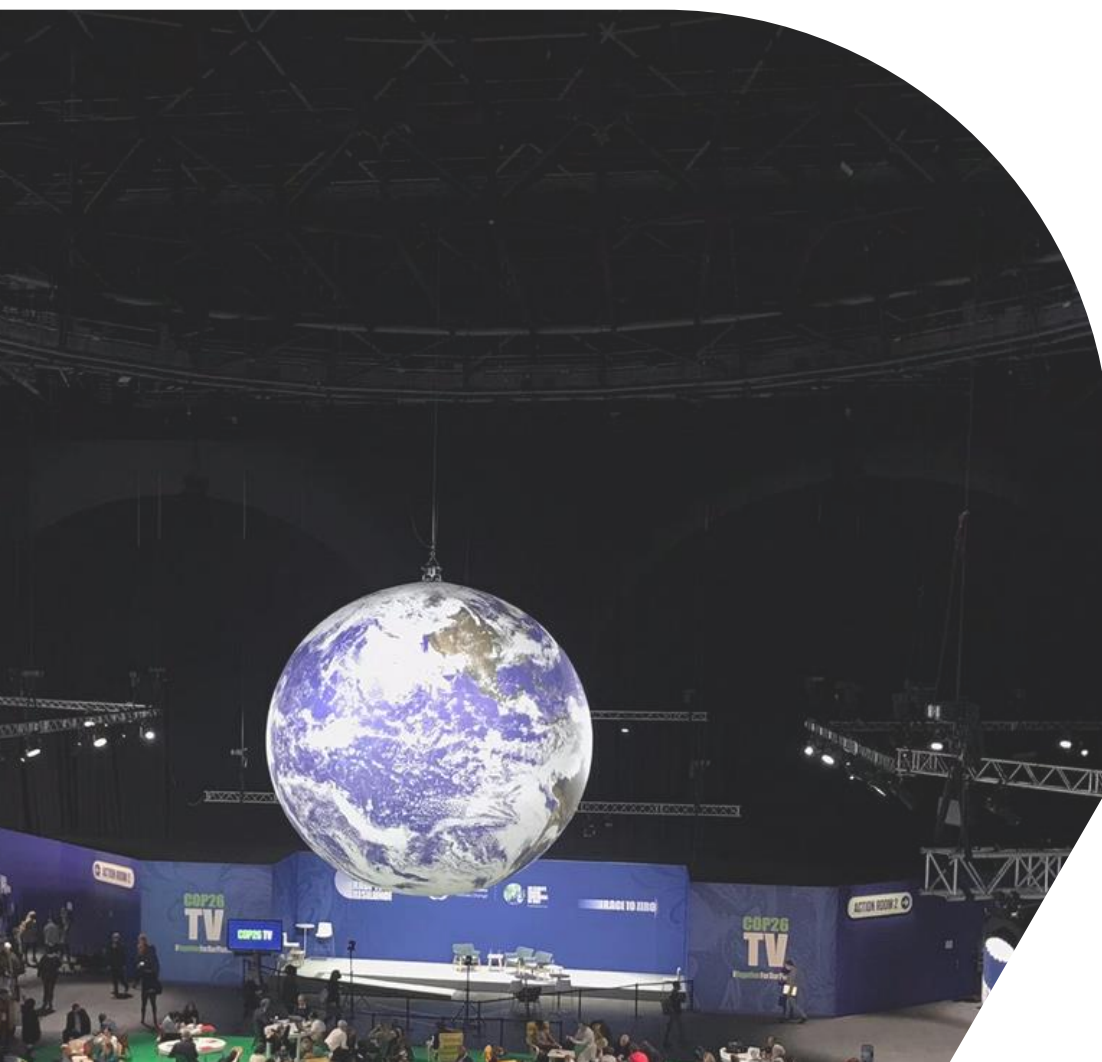


Health in UNFCCC COP28

30 November - 12 December 2023
Expo City Dubai, the UAE

Climate Change and Health Team,
World Health Organization



Health in UNFCCC COP28

Key objectives/opportunities for WHO at COP(s):

Increase health influence in the UNFCCC negotiations, through supporting the participation of national health representatives in national delegations and strengthening joint advocacy with NGOs, UN, academic, and private sector partners on key health and climate cross-cutting issues.

- ✓ Negotiations engagement
- ✓ High Level meetings
- ✓ ATACH events
- ✓ COP28 Health Pavilion
- ✓ COP28 Health Day and Health Ministerial
- ✓ Global advocacy campaign

Stakeholder engagement

- Member States
- NGOs/ CSOs/ Academia/ Youth
- Other UN Agencies and Sectors
- Private sector

Support to UAE COP28 initiatives + CCH team member(s) in UAE

The key objective for COP28 is to achieve high-level recognition of health as part of the climate agenda, as well as its inclusion in the COP outcome text and the Global Stocktake.




UNFCCC negotiations engagement

WHO prepares policy briefs, submissions and statements to address key health-relevant issues under the UNFCCC negotiations and provides support to negotiators on how to include health into different negotiating streams.

Key issues include:

- Loss and Damage
- Adaptation
- Mitigation
- Finance
- Agriculture
- Food Systems
- Gender
- Youth and intergenerational equity
- Metrics and indicators for implementation



World Health Organization

SUBMISSION for UNFCCC SBSTA/SBI 56 – Gender

Climate change, like other environmental determinants of health, disproportionately affects low-income communities and vulnerable groups, worldwide.

The WHO emphasizes the importance of efforts to address the health risks to, and role of, vulnerable groups in climate change mitigation and adaptation. This includes indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, LGBTI people and communities, young and elderly people, women, girls, and other traditionally marginalized or excluded groups.

Reducing vulnerability and building adaptive capacity are essential strategies to addressing the health impacts of climate change.¹

We note that although all populations are exposed to the adverse health effects from climate change, these impacts are mediated by gender roles, norms and relations and other social and environmental factors that determine vulnerability to the health risks from climate change.^{1,2}

Figure 1: Vulnerability factors to the health impacts of climate change

VULNERABILITY FACTORS			
Demographic factors <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age (young and old)• Sex• Population dynamics (including displacement and migration)	Biological factors and health status <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pregnant and lactating women• Immunocompromised populations• Populations with tuberculosis• Undernourished populations• Populations with infectious disease burden• Populations with chronic disease burden• Mentally or physically disabled people	Geographic factors <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unplanned urban housing• Flood risk zones• Drought risk zones• Coastal storm and cyclone risk zones• Water-stressed zones• Food-insecure zones• Urban, remote, rural areas	Socioeconomic factors <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poverty• Gender norms, roles and relations• Occupation (formal vs informal sector)• Access to health care• Education• Safe water and sanitation• Shelter
Sociopolitical conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political instability• Existence of complex emergencies or conflict• Freedom of speech and information• Civil rights and civil society			

Moreover, sex and gender are important determinants of health. Both influence the exposure of men and women to the risk factors for ill-health, access to health information and services, health-seeking

Health in the Global Stocktake

Submission from the global health community: Views on the approach to the consideration of outputs component of the first Global Stocktake

Guiding principles:

- The GST must be science-based.
- The GST must raise collective ambition.
- The GST must protect the health and well-being of people.

Proposed GST outputs

- A rapid, equitable phase out of fossil fuels is essential for 1.5°C and for a liveable future.
- Evaluate the extensive health and economic benefits of climate action.
- Strengthen adaptation action for long-term resilience and wellbeing.

Submission from the global health community: Views on the approach to the consideration of outputs component of the first Global Stocktake

February 2023

This submission outlines the views of the World Health Organization (WHO), in consultation with the Global Climate and Health Alliance (GCHA), the Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change, the Wellcome Trust, and other members of the global health community, on the approach to the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake (GST). Supporting evidence can be found in technical submissions made by these organisations throughout the cycle of the first GST.

This submission comprises guiding principles for the GST consideration of outputs component, proposed GST outputs, and a proposed procedural approach.

Guiding principles for GST Consideration of Outputs component

The outputs of the GST should give a clear signal to Parties and other stakeholders to increase ambition and implementation, in order to deliver the goals of the Paris Agreement. The GST Consideration of Outputs component will lay the foundations for the final outcome of the GST. This outcome will ultimately define the multilateral political response to the technical findings of the GST.

We recommend the following guiding principles for the outputs of the GST:

The GST must be science-based.

In order to successfully assess progress and inform the raising of ambition, the GST outcomes must be in line with the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other robust, scientific evidence. This should be complemented with context-specific knowledge and practices from frontline communities and Indigenous peoples.

According to the IPCC, there is a rapidly shrinking window to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and limit global warming to 1.5°C. Immediate and deep emissions reductions across all sectors are required this decade in order to limit warming to 1.5°C, in the order of at least 43% by 2030 compared to 2019 levels. Data from WHO, the Lancet Countdown, and others, have demonstrated that the impacts of climate change are already harming people's health and wellbeing, and are degrading the ecosystems, economies, and social systems they depend on. The IPCC has repeatedly found that overshooting the 1.5°C limit will result in irreversible impacts and greater loss of human lives and livelihoods. Meanwhile, limiting average global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels will not only prevent health impacts of climate change but can also yield extensive health co-benefits.

The GST must raise collective ambition.

The GST should serve as a mechanism to ratchet up ambition and cooperation of Parties across all pillars of the Paris Agreement - including mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage, and means of implementation. The GST



COP28 Health Pavilion



For the third time, WHO will host the Health Pavilion. It will convene the health community at COP and feature over 40 side events organized in the span of two weeks, showcasing the health arguments for ambitious climate action across many different sectors and topics.

✓ Symbolic lung sculpture

✓ Event applications open until September 15



World Health Organization **COP27 HEALTH PAVILION**
Climate Action for Health, Health Action for Climate

Finance	Science / Youth	Decarbonization	Adaptation & Agriculture	Rest day	Gender / Water	ACE & CS / Energy	Biodiversity
9-Nov Wednesday	10-Nov Thursday	11-Nov Friday	12-Nov Saturday	13-Nov Sunday	14-Nov Monday	15-Nov Tuesday	16-Nov Wednesday
	Health community gathering	Climate Classroom	Health community reporting			Health community gathering	
Big Resilient and equitable Low Carbon Health systems in Africa and Middle East	Urgent action to strengthen climate change education for all health professionals	Advancing development of climate resilient and low carbon health systems under the ATACH	The Global Stock Take: Incorporating health metrics to meet the Paris goals		EAT-Lancet 2.0 Global Consultation	The Health-Methane Nexus: Opportunities for Action	Antimicrobials Rational Use
30-13:00 UN "Jawal side event on ATACH emphasis Room" - livestreaming	From Evidence to Policy and Action: regional perspectives on responses to climate change impacts on health	Asthma and Allergy: the perfect example for Climate Change and Health Outcome	Climate change, migration and health: Strengthening evidence to leave no one behind		The Inter-Relationship between Climate Change, Health, Well Being and Climate Justice	Shaping COP27 around African climate and health priorities	One Health, the Ocean, and Climate Change
for their Lives	Break / Climate Clinics	Break	Break / Climate Clinics		Break / Climate Clinics	Break	Break / Climate Clinics
work across and exchange using digital science and tools to generate food and community health	Partnerships beyond the health sector for accelerating the uptake of scientific knowledge	Fuelling Health: The Human Costs of Fossil Fuels	Integrating nutrition in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)		Climate Change and Women's Health	Climate Resilient and Just Health Systems in Africa	Nature-based climate solutions for human health
and Energy Pillars of a DREF) taking the leverage these sectors to invest rapidly, and where on the of a sustainable development	The Human Right to a Healthy Environment	Leading a Healthy Response to Climate Change	Food for Health and Sustainability from the Youth Perspective		Climate Resilient Development: co-benefits to Health, Equity and Wellbeing	The Power of movement - Clean transport for healthy cities and communities	Forest as Medicine: Interactions of biodiversity loss, traditional knowledge and mental health
imate-Friendly Energy for curing Positive ailing Outcomes	Climate change and health from medical students' perspective	17:00-19:00 Transforming health systems through decarbonization and resilience	17:30-21:30 Health Community Reception outside of the COP venue - GCCHA, CH, GCCHC, CU Architects (by invitation)		Towards green transformation - Sharm El Sheikh International hospital	Advancing Africa's Climate Change & Health Policies and Networking	The Health Implications of Climate Change and Mitigation Strategies
fallcome Travel reception	Wildland Fires: Planetary and Public Health Solutions						

*ed in blue will take place outside the COP27 Health Pavilion.



COP28 Health Day

For the first time, COP28 UAE Presidency will convene a dedicated Health Day at COP. Key topics will include:

- Health impacts of climate change
- Health benefits of climate mitigation
- Climate resilient low-carbon health systems
- Adaptation for health
- Action for health, relief, recovery & peace.

- ✓ December 3
- ✓ Blue Zone and Green Zone
- ✓ High-level side events
- ✓ In parallel with “Relief, recovery and peace Day”

Climate-Health Ministerial

- ✓ December 3, Blue Zone
- ✓ Invitations sent to all Ministers of Health
- ✓ 50 Champion countries



The **Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate Change and Health (ATACH)** is a WHO-led mechanism to support delivery on the COP26 health commitments on climate resilient and low carbon sustainable health systems.

It provides a platform for coordination; knowledge and best practice exchange; networks and access to support and link up to existing initiatives; tackling common challenges; and monitoring global progress.

> 70 country
commitments

5 working
groups

Co-convened by the UK
and COP Presidencies



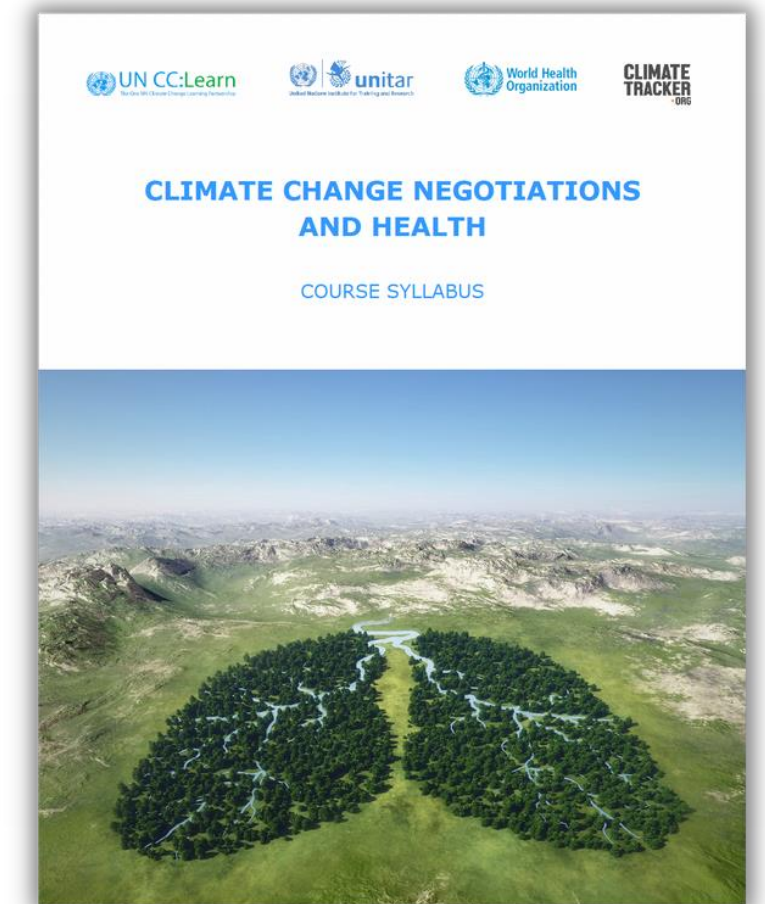
Training for health professionals

The online course "Climate Change Negotiations and Health" features key information on climate change and its impacts on human health, provides an overview of the climate change negotiations so far, and considers entry points to address health issues and priorities within climate change negotiations and policies.

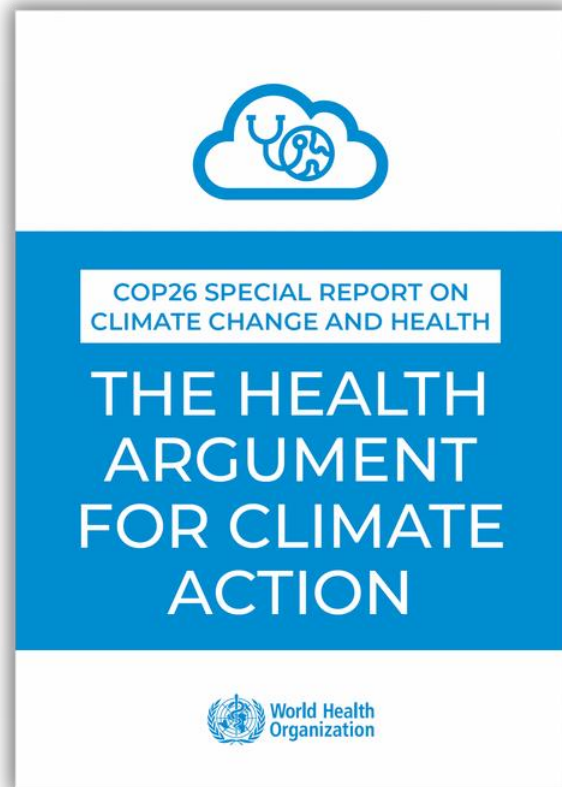
Course outline:

- Lesson 1: Introduction to Health and Climate Change
- Lesson 2: History of the UN Climate Negotiations
- Lesson 3: The Paris Agreement
- Lesson 4: From Paris to Glasgow and Sharm El Sheikh
- Lesson 5: Health in the UN Climate Change Negotiations
- Lesson 6: Healthy and Green Recovery from COVID-19

- ✓ Developed jointly with UNITAR/UN CC:Learn
- ✓ Update ahead of COP28



Key health messages for COPs



1. Commit to a healthy, green & just recovery from COVID-19
2. Promote healthy climate commitments
3. Harness the health benefits of climate action
4. Build health resilience to climate risks
5. Create energy systems that protect and improve climate and health
6. Reimagine urban environments, transport and mobility
7. Restore nature as the foundation of our health
8. Promote healthy, sustainable and resilient food systems
9. Finance a healthier, fairer, and greener future to save lives
10. Mobilize the health community for urgent climate action



Thank you!

