

# COP24 SPECIAL REPORT HEALTH& CLIMATE CHANGE



### COP24 SPECIAL REPORT HEALTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE

This report is a contribution from the public health community to support the negotiations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It was written at the request of the President of the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP23), Prime Minister Bainimarama of Fiji, to the World Health Organization (WHO) to prepare a report on health and climate change, to be delivered at COP24.

- Global knowledge on the interconnection between climate change and health.
- An overview of the initiatives and tools with which the national, regional and global public health community is supporting and scaling up actions to implement the Paris Agreement for a healthier, more sustainable society.
- Recommendations for UNFCCC negotiators and policy-makers on maximizing the health benefits of tackling climate change and avoiding the worst health impacts of this global challenge.

The report is based on contributions from over 80 health professionals, academic experts, representatives of civil society and international agencies who have worked on climate change and health for over three decades.



# CONTENTS

#### Acknowledgements

**Executive summary** 

Introduction	Pag. 10 - 11
The Paris Agreement: the strongest health agree- ment of the century	Pag. 12 - 15
<b>2.1</b> The strong linkage between climate change, air pollution and health	Pag. 16 - 19
<b>2.2</b> Health impacts of climate change	Pag. 20 - 25
Gaining massive health benefits from tackling climate change	Pag. 26
<b>3.1</b> Health gains of climate change mitigation across key sectors	Pag. 27 - 30
<b>3.2</b> Energy	Pag. 31 - 32
3.3 Households and buildings	Pag. 32 - 33
<b>3.4</b> Transport	Pag. 34
<b>3.5</b> Agriculture and food systems	Pag. 35
Addressing health risks of climate change: building climate-resilient health systems	
41 Leadershin governance	Pag. 36 - 39
and capacity-building	Pag. 39 - 40
<b>4.2</b> Using climate services to strengthen health information systems	Pag. 41
	IntroductionThe Paris Agreement: the strongest health agree- ment of the century2.1 The strong linkage between climate change, air pollution and health2.2 Health impacts of climate changeGaining massive health benefits from tackling climate change3.1 Health gains of climate change mitigation across key sectors3.2 Energy3.3 Households and buildings3.4 Transport3.5 Agriculture and food systemsAddressing health risks of climate change: building climate resilient health systems4.1 Leadership, governance and capacity-building4.2 Using climate services to strengthen health information systems

	<b>4.3</b> Health service delivery: green, climate-resilient health care facilities	Dag 42 - 44
•••••	<b>4.4</b> Limits to health system	F 49. 72 - 77
	adaptation	Pag. 45 - 46
5.	Mobilizing the health community for climate action	Dag 47 - 48
•••••	51 Bringing health NGOs	1 49. +7 +0
	together to support the Paris Agreement	Pag. 48 - 49
	5.2 Advocacy campaigns	Pag. 50
6.	Ensuring economic sup- port for health and climate	
•••••	action	Pag. 51 - 52
	<b>6.1</b> Health economics and climate change	Pag. 52
	6.2 Fiscal tools	Pag. 53 - 55
	<b>6.3</b> Scaling-up financial investment in health adaptation to climate change	Pag. 56
7.	Tracking progress and impact on health	
-	-	Pag. 57 - 59
8.	Conclusions	Pag. 60 - 61
9.	Recommendations	Pag. 62-63

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Preparation of this report involved contributions from numerous individuals and organizations. The World Health Organization expresses its deep appreciation to all who supported the project with generous contributions of expertise, content development, data collection, analysis, design, review, consultation and funding.

The main authors of the report at WHO headquarters were Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum and Nicola Wheeler (consultant); Marina Maiero, Elena Villalobos Prats and Tara Neville were co-authors.

Other colleagues and partners who contributed to the content of the report were Heather Adair-Rohani (WHO), Elaine Fletcher (WHO), Sophie Gumy (WHO), Maria Neira (WHO), Alice McGushin (World Organization of Family Doctors Working Party on the Environment), Cristina Romanelli (Convention on Biological Diversity), Jeni Miller (Global Climate and Health Alliance),Yassen Tcholakov (World Medical Association), Arthur Wyns (Climate Tracker) and Qingxia Zhong (consultant).

WHO expresses its deepest gratitude to all ministries of health and WHO regional and country offices that assisted in preparation and review of this report. The contributors from WHO regional offices were: Magaran Bagayoko (WHO Regional Office for Africa); Daniel Buss, Sally Edwards and Elida Vaught (WHO Regional Office for the Americas); Hamed Bakir (WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean); Vladimir Kendrovski, James Creswick and Oliver Schmoll (WHO Regional Office for Europe); Lesley Onyon and Alexander von Hildebrand (WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia); and Mohd Nasir Hassan and Rokho Kim (WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific). WHO is also grateful to the following, who provided invaluable comments and support in reviewing the document: Joy St John, Annette Pruss-Ustun, Nathalie Roebbel, Nicole Valentine, Carolyn Vickers, Jonathan Abrahams, Jorgen Johnsen, Rania Kawar, Lina Mahy, Thiago Herick De Sa, Manjulaa Narasimhan, Kim Peterson, Pierpaolo Mudu and Agnes Soares (WHO); Corinne Capuano (WHO Representative, Fiji); Fiona Armstrong (Climate and Health Alliance); Carlos Corvalan (Sydney University); Drew Shindell (Duke University); Amir H. Delju (World Meteorological Organization); Carlos Dora (Columbia University); Howard Frumkin (Wellcome Trust); Sam Bickersteth (Rockefeller Foundation Economic Council on Planetary Health): Sandra Cavalieri (Climate and Clean Air Coalition); Pam Pearson (International Cryosphere Climate Initiative network); Lourdes Sanchez and Hanjie Wang (Global Subsidies Initiative of the International Institute for Sustainable Development); Wael Al-Delaimy (University of California San Diego); Lujain Algodmani and Clarisse Delorme (World Medical Association); Joy Shumake-Guillemot (WHO and World Meteorological Organization); Isobel Braithwaite and Lori Byron (Citizens Climate Lobby); Marion Carey (Monash Sustainability Institute); Kris Ebi (University of Washington, USA); Charles Ebikeme (International Science Council); Valentin Foltescu (United Nations Environment Programme); Renzo Guinto (Harvard University); Andy Haines (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine); Tiffany Hodgson (UNFCCC); Suvi Huikuri, Natalia Linou and Mariana Simoes (United Nations Development Programme); Josh Karliner and Susan Wilburn (Health Care Without Harm); Dominic Kniveton (University of Sussex); Samantha Pegoraro (WHO consultant); Xavier Mari, Maxime Thibon (French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development); Jelena Milos (Directorate-General for Climate Action, European Commission); Rinaldi Roberto and Dorota Tomalak (European Committee for the Regions, European Commission); Sonia Roschnik (National Health Service, United Kingdom); Ben Schachter (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights); Jutta Stadler (German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation); Cristina Tirado (Loyola Marymount University); Nick Watts (Lancet Countdown); Alistair Woodward (University of Auckland); Madeleine Thomson (Columbia University); and Genon Jensen and Anne Stauffer (Health and Environment Alliance), Robin Stott and Marlies Hes-selman, University of Groningen.

Communication support was provided by Nada Osseiran, Sarah Cumberland, Dawn Lee and Aleksandra Kuzmanovic (WHO), Phillip Johnson, Lloyd Hofmeyr (Multiplied). Design and layout were provided by Climate Tracker, and the design concept was supported by Duncan Mills, USA.

The project was supported by Carine Cruz Payan and Emilie Rose Gile Tabourin (WHO).

Finally, we express our sincere apologies to any individuals or agencies who were unintentionally omitted.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The severity of the impact of climate change on health is increasingly clear. Climate change is the greatest challenge of the 21st century, threatening all aspects of the society in which we live, and the continuing delay in addressing the scale of the challenge increases the risks to human lives and health.

The drivers of climate change – principally fossil fuel combustion – pose a heavy burden of disease, including a major contribution to the 7 million deaths from outdoor and indoor air pollution annually. The air pollutants which are causing ill-health, and the greenhouse gases (GHGs) that are causing climate change, are emitted from many of the same sectors, including energy, housing, transport and agriculture. Short-lived climate pollutants (including black carbon, methane and ozone) have important impacts on both climate and health.

If the mitigation commitments in the Paris Agreement are met, millions of lives could be saved through reduced air pollution, by the middle of the century. More stringent mitigation policies would result in greater health benefits. There are important additional opportunities for synergy between health and climate change mitigation in energy, households, food systems, transport and other sectors, particularly in stemming the burden of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs).

Economic valuation of health decisively favours more aggressive climate mitigation. The most recent evidence indicates that the health gains from energy scenarios to meet the Paris climate goals would more than meet the financial cost of mitigation at global level and would exceed that in countries such The health impacts of climate change could be greatly reduced by proven interventions in climate-resilient health systems, including climate-resilient health facilities, and through health-determining sectors such as water, sanitation and food systems and disaster risk reduction. At present, however, only 3% of health resources are invested in prevention, and only 0.5% of multilateral climate finance has been specifically for health projects.

City Mayors and other subnational authorities are critical actors in reducing carbon emissions, improving health and increasing resilience. Local authorities are often wholly or partly responsible for energy provision, transport, water, sanitation and health. Continuing urbanization makes cities, in particular, important foci of action for climate and health.

The health community is highly trusted, globally connected and increasingly engaged in reducing climate change and air pollution. WHO is working with leading health professional bodies, nongovernmental organizations, journals and the wider health community to mobilize behind stronger climate mitigation and adaptation. The call to action on climate and health for COP24 was issued by organizations representing over 5 million doctors, nurses and public health professionals and 17 000 hospitals in over 120 countries. Mobilization of the health sector is also necessary to reduce the growing contribution of health care to GHG emissions, which currently represents 5–8% of the total in high-income countries.

Monitoring of progress in health and climate change is improving, but there are weaknesses in coverage

### 预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5 25484

