CLIMATE AND HEALTH COUNTRY PROFILE – 2015

ALGERIA

World Health Organization

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

OVERVIEW

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria is an upper-middle income country in North Africa, relying heavily on energy exports to support its economy. The largest country in Africa, over 80% of Algeria's landmass is desert and only 3.5% arable land. The climate is arid to semi-arid and all regions, particularly the desert, experience high temperatures and little rain.

In Algeria, average annual rainfall has decreased by over 30% in recent decades (Algeria INDC, 2015). Continued water shortages could exacerbate health vulnerabilities and increased temperatures and frequency of heat waves could result in heat stress and adverse health outcomes in vulnerable populations. A further major effect of climate change in the region is desertification which effects livelihoods and infrastructure.

The Algerian government has prioritised investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, including sustainable development, strengthening institutional capacity and mitigation through reforestation efforts.[a]

One example of these mitigation efforts is the 'green dam' project, a reforestation program introduced by the government to both act as a carbon sink and help prevent desertification in pre-Saharan areas.

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

- In Algeria, under a high emissions scenario, mean annual temperature is projected to rise by about 6.2°C on average from 1990 to 2100. If global emissions decrease rapidly, the temperature rise is limited to about 1.7°C (page 2).
- In Algeria, under a high emissions scenario heat-related deaths in the elderly (65+ years) are projected to increase to about 69 deaths per 100,000 by 2080 compared to the estimated baseline of about 6 deaths per 100,000 annually between 1961 and 1990. A rapid reduction in global emissions could limit heat-related deaths in the elderly to about 16 deaths per 100,000 in 2080 (page 4).
- Under a high emissions scenario, and without large investments in adaptation, an annual average of 61,500 people in Algeria are projected to be affected by flooding due to sea level rise between 2070 and 2100 (page 3).

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTION

Algeria has conducted a national assessment of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation for health and is currently implementing projects on health adaptation to climate change. In addition, Algeria is taking action to build institutional and technical capacities to work on climate change and health. Country reported data (see section 6) indicate that there are further opportunities for action in the following areas:

1) Adaptation

- Implement activities to increase climate resilience of health infrastructure.
- Estimate the costs to implement health resilience to climate change and include these costs in planned allocations.

2) Mitigation

- Develop a national strategy for climate change mitigation that considers the health implications of mitigation actions.

3) National Policy Implementation

- Develop a national health adaptation strategy.

DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES	
Population (2013)[b]	38.19 million
Population growth rate (2013)[b]	2.0%
Population living in urban areas (2013)[c]	69.5%
Population under five (2013)[b]	11.6%
Population aged 65 or older (2013)[b]	5.7%
ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS	
GDP per capita (current US$, 2013)[d]	5,492 USD
Total expenditure on health as % of GDP (2013)[e]	6.6%
Percentage share of income for lowest 20% of population (2010)[d]	NA
HDI (2013, +/- 0.01 change from 2005 is indicated with arrow)[f]	0.717 ▲
HEALTH ESTIMATES	
Life expectancy at birth (2013)[g]	72 years
Under-5 mortality per 1000 live births (2013)[h]	26

a LSE Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment. 2015. http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/legislation/countries/algeria/
b World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, UNDESA (2015)
c World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, UNDESA (2014)
d World Development Indicators, World Bank (2015)
e Global Health Expenditure Database, WHO (2014)
f United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Reports (2014)
g Global Health Observatory, WHO (2014)
h Levels & Trends in Child Mortality Report 2015, UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (2015)

1 CURRENT AND FUTURE CLIMATE HAZARDS

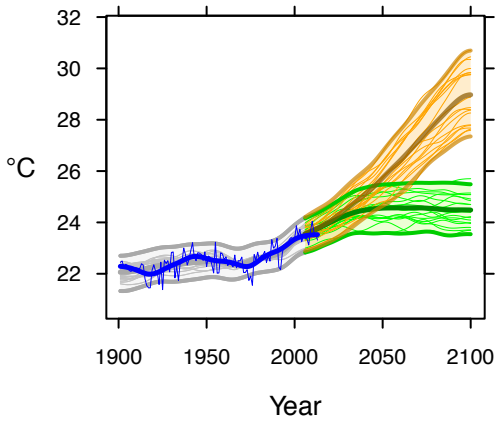
Due to climate change, many climate hazards and extreme weather events, such as heat waves, heavy rainfall and droughts, could become more frequent and more intense in many parts of the world.

Outlined here are country-specific projections up to the year 2100 for climate hazards under a 'business as usual' high emissions scenario compared to projections under a 'two-degree' scenario with rapidly decreasing global emissions. Most hazards caused by climate change will persist for many centuries.

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC CLIMATE HAZARD PROJECTIONS

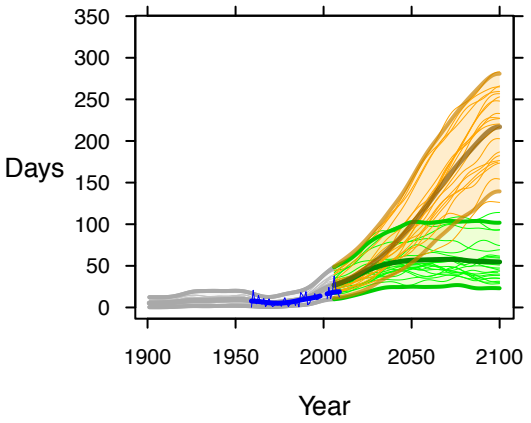
The model projections below present climate hazards under a high emissions scenario, Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5 [RCP8.5] (in orange) and a low emissions scenario, [RCP2.6] (in green).[a] The text boxes describe the projected changes averaged across about 20 models (thick line). The figures also show each model individually as well as the 90% model range (shaded) as a measure of uncertainty and, where available, the annual and smoothed observed record (in blue).[b,c]

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE



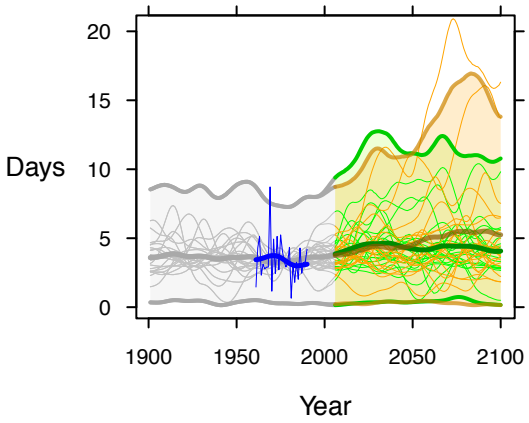
Under a high emissions scenario, mean annual temperature is projected to rise by about 6.2°C on average from 1990 to 2100. If emissions decrease rapidly, the temperature rise is limited to about 1.7°C.

DAYS OF WARM SPELL ('HEAT WAVES')



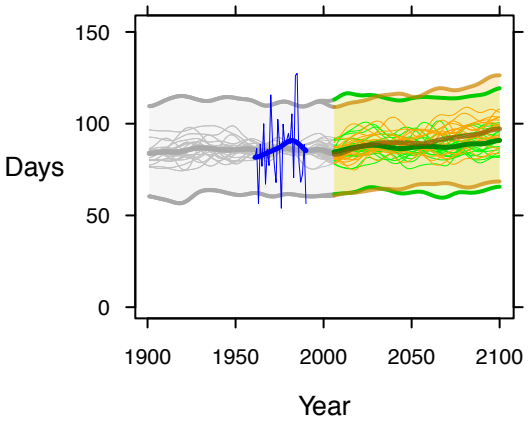
Under a high emissions scenario, the number of days of warm spell[d] is projected to increase from about 10 days in 1990 to about 215 days on average in 2100. If emissions decrease rapidly, the days of warm spell are limited to about 55 on average.

DAYS WITH EXTREME RAINFALL ('FLOOD RISK')



Under a high emissions scenario, the number of days with very heavy precipitation (20 mm or more) could increase by about 2 days on average from 1990 to 2100, implying a slight increase in flood risk. The number of such days remains low, however. If emissions decrease rapidly, there is little overall increase, although year-to-year variability remains high.

CONSECUTIVE DRY DAYS ('DROUGHT')



Under a high emissions scenario, the longest dry spell could increase by about 12 days on average, from about 85 days in 1990, suggesting slightly greater persistence of droughts, with continuing large year-to-year variability. If emissions decrease rapidly, the increase is limited to about 5 days on average.

a Model projections are from CMIP5 for RCP8.5 (high emissions) and RCP2.6 (low emissions). Model anomalies are added to the historical mean and smoothed.
b Observed historical record of mean temperature is from CRU-TSv.3.22; observed historical records of extremes are from HadEX2.
c Analysis by the Climatic Research Unit and Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia, 2015.
d A 'warm spell' day is a day when maximum temperature, together with that of at least the 6 consecutive previous days, exceeds the 90th percentile threshold for that time of the year.

2 CURRENT AND FUTURE HEALTH RISKS DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Human health is profoundly affected by weather and climate. Climate change threatens to exacerbate today's health problems – deaths from extreme weather events, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, infectious diseases and malnutrition – whilst undermining water and food supplies, infrastructure, health systems and social protection systems.

EXPOSURE TO FLOODING DUE TO SEA LEVEL RISE

Severity of climate change scenario →

	Without Adaptation	With Adaptation
RCP2.6	12,500	< 100
RCP8.5	61,500	100

* Medium ice melting scenario ** Values rounded to nearest '00

Under a high emissions scenario, and without large investments in adaptation, an annual average of 61,500 people in Algeria are projected to be affected by flooding due to sea level rise between 2070 and 2100. If global emissions decrease rapidly and there is a major scale up in protection (i.e. continued construction/raising of dikes) the annual affected population could be limited to less than 100 people. Adaptation alone will not offer sufficient protection, as sea level rise is a long-term process, with high emissions scenarios bringing increasing impacts well beyond the end of the century.

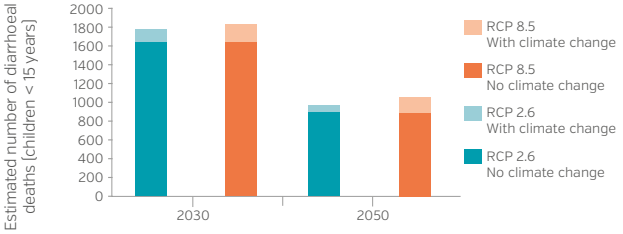
Source: Human dynamics of climate change, technical report, Met Office, HM Government, UK, 2014.

KEY IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH

In addition to deaths from drowning, flooding causes extensive indirect health effects, including impacts on food production, water provision, ecosystem disruption, infectious disease outbreak and vector distribution. Longer term effects of flooding may include post-traumatic stress and population displacement.

INFECTIOUS AND VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES

Estimated number of deaths due to diarrhoeal disease in children under 15 years in Algeria (base case scenario for economic growth)



In Algeria, in the baseline year of 2008 there were an estimated 3,700 diarrhoeal deaths in children under 15 years old. Although diarrhoeal deaths in this age group are projected to decline in future decades the percent of diarrhoeal deaths attributable to climate change in children under 15 years old is projected to increase. For example, under a high emissions scenario, about 10.6% of the over 1800 diarrhoeal deaths projected in 2030 will be attributed to climate change, this will increase to about 14.8% of the 1000 deaths projected in 2050.

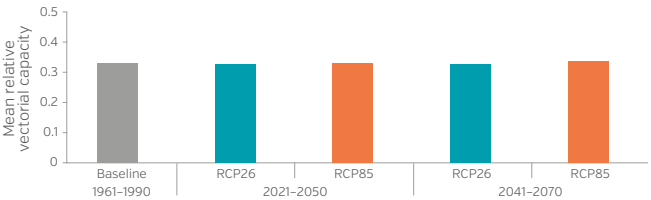
Source: Lloyd, S., 2015.[c]

KEY IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH

Some of the worlds most virulent infections are also highly sensitive to climate: temperature , precipitation and humidity have a strong influence on the life-cycles of the vectors and the infectious agents they carry and influence the transmission of water and food-borne diseases.[a]

Socioeconomic development and health interventions are driving down burdens of several infectious diseases, and these projections assume that this will continue. However, climate conditions are projected to become significantly more favourable for transmission, slowing progress in reducing burdens, and increasing the populations at risk if control measures are not maintained or strengthened.[b]

Mean relative vectorial capacity for dengue fever transmission in Algeria



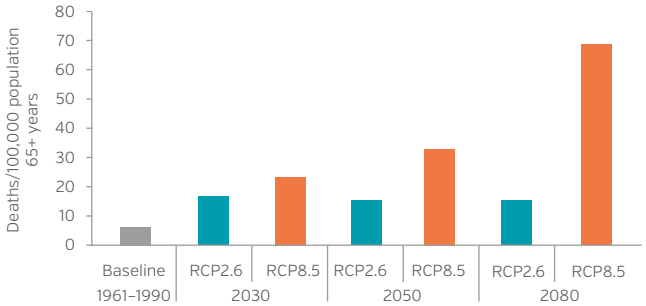
In Algeria, the mean relative vectorial capacity for dengue fever transmission is projected to remain at about the same level towards 2070 under both a high and low emissions scenario.

Source: Rocklöv, J., Quam, M. et al., 2015.[c]

a Atlas of Health and Climate, World Health Organization and World Meteorological Organization, 2012.
b Quantitative risk assessment of the effects of climate change on selected causes of death, 2030s and 2050s. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2014.
c Country-level analysis, completed in 2015, was based on health models outlined in the Quantitative risk assessment of the effects of climate change on selected causes of death, 2030s and 2050s. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2014. The mean of impact estimates for three global climate models are presented. Models assume continued socioeconomic trends (SSP2 or comparable).

HEAT-RELATED MORTALITY

Heat-related mortality in population 65 years or over, Algeria (deaths / 100,000 population 65+ yrs)



In Algeria, under a high emissions scenario heat-related deaths in the elderly (65+ years) are projected to increase to about 69 deaths per 100,000 by 2080 compared to the estimated baseline of about 6 deaths per 100,000 annually between 1961 and 1990. A rapid reduction in global emissions could limit heat-related deaths in the elderly to about 16 deaths per 100,000 in 2080.

Source: Honda et al., 2015.[a]

KEY IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH

Climate change is expected to increase mean annual temperature and the intensity and frequency of heat waves resulting in a greater number of people at risk of heat-related medical conditions.

The elderly, children, the chronically ill, the socially isolated and at-risk occupational groups are particularly vulnerable to heat-related conditions.

UNDERNUTRITION

Climate change, through higher temperatures, land and water scarcity, flooding, drought and displacement, negatively impacts agricultural production and causes breakdown in food systems. These disproportionally affect those most vulnerable people at risk to hunger and can lead to food insecurity. Vulnerable groups risk further deterioration into food and nutrition crises if exposed to extreme climate events.[b]

Without considerable efforts made to improve climate resilience, it has been estimated that the global risk of hunger and malnutrition could increase by up to 20 percent by 2050.[b]

In Algeria, the prevalence of stunting in children under age 5 was 11.7% in 2013, the prevalence of underweight children and wasting in children under 5 was 3% and 4.1% respectively in 2013.[c]

a Country-level analysis, completed in 2015, was based on health models outlined in the Quantitative risk assessment of the effects of climate change on selected causes of death, 2030s and 2050s. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2014. The mean of impact estimates for three global climate models are presented. Models assume continued socioeconomic trends (SSP2 or comparable).
b World Food Project 2015 https://www.wfp.org/content/two-minutes-climate-change-and-hunger
c World Health Organization, Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition [2015 edition]. Please see source for definition of child malnutrition measures.

3 CURRENT EXPOSURES AND HEALTH RISKS DUE TO AIR POLLUTION

Many of the drivers of climate change, such as inefficient and polluting forms of energy and transport systems, also contribute to air pollution. Air pollution is now one of the largest global health risks, causing approximately seven million deaths every year. There is an important opportunity to promote policies that both protect the climate at a global level, and also have large and immediate health benefits at a local level.

OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION EXPOSURE

KEY IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH

Outdoor air pollution can have direct and sometimes severe consequences for health.

Fine particles which penetrate deep into the respiratory tract subsequently increase mortality from respiratory infections, lung cancer and cardiovascular disease.

Data for outdoor air pollution in Algeria was not available (WHO ambient air pollution database, 2016).

4 CO-BENEFITS TO HEALTH FROM CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Health co-benefits are local, national and international measures with the potential to simultaneously yield large, immediate public health benefits and reduce the upward trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions. Lower carbon strategies can also be cost-effective investments for individuals and societies.

Presented here are examples, from a global perspective, of opportunities for health co-benefits that could be realised by action in important greenhouse gas emitting sectors.[a]

Transport

Transport injuries lead to 1.2 million deaths every year, and land use and transport planning contribute to the 2–3 million deaths from physical inactivity. The transport sector is also responsible for some 14% (7.0 $GtCO_2e$) of global carbon emissions. The IPCC has noted significant opportunities to reduce energy demand in the sector, potentially resulting in a 15%–40% reduction in CO_2 emissions, and bringing substantial opportunities for health: A modal shift towards walking and cycling could see reductions in illnesses related to physical inactivity and reduced outdoor air pollution and noise exposure; increased use of public transport is likely to result in reduced GHG emissions; compact urban planning fosters walkable residential neighborhoods, improves accessibility to jobs, schools and services and can encourage physical activity and improve health equity by making urban services more accessible to the elderly and poor.

Electricity Generation

Current patterns of electricity generation in many parts of the world, particularly the reliance on coal combustion in highly polluting power plants, contribute heavily to poor local air quality, causing cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory disease. Outdoor air pollution is responsible for 3.7 million premature deaths annually. High-income countries still have work to do in transitioning to cleaner and healthier energy sources.

The health benefits of transitioning from fuels such as coal to lower carbon sources, including ultimately to renewable energy, are clear: Reduced rates of cardiovascular and respiratory disease such as stroke, lung cancer, coronary artery disease, and COPD; cost-savings for health systems; improved economic productivity from a healthier and more productive workforce.

Food and Agriculture

Agricultural emissions account for some 5.0–5.8 $GtCO_2eq$ annually, with food and nutrition constituting an important determinant of health. Many high-income countries are feeling the burden of poor diet and obesity-related diseases, with some 1.9 billion adults overweight globally.

A wide range of interventions designed to reduce emissions from agriculture and land-use will also yield positive benefits for public health. For example, policy

Healthcare Systems

Health care activities are an important source of greenhouse gas emissions. In the US and in EU countries, for example, health care activities account for between 3–8% of greenhouse gas (CO_2-eq) emissions. Major sources include procurement and inefficient energy consumption. Modern, on-site, low-carbon energy solutions (e.g. solar, wind, or hybrid solutions) and the development of combined heat and power generation capacity in larger facilities offer significant potential to lower the health sector's carbon