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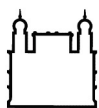
ANNUAL MEETING

DECEMBER 1-3, 2021 | VIRTUAL

INTEGRATING HEALTH EQUITY
INTO NPHIS' CLIMATE AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

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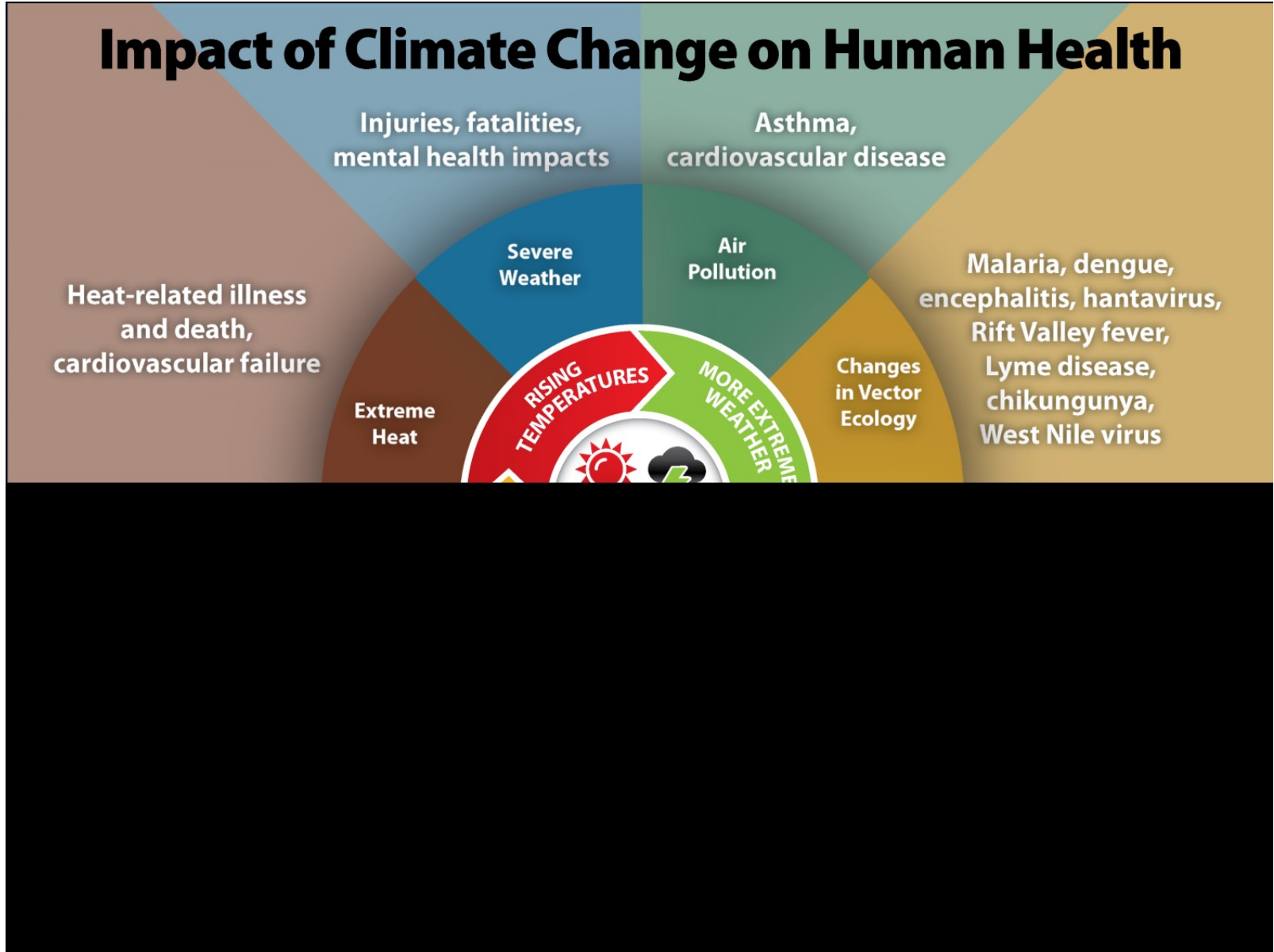
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At the 15th session of the
Conference of the Parties to
the UNFCCC (COP15) in 2009
we already knew

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REVIEW

Climate Change, Human Rights, and Social Justice

Barry S. Levy, MD, MPH, Jonathan A. Patz, MD, MPH
Sherborn, MA; and Madison, WI

Abstract

The environmental and health consequences of climate change, which disproportionately affect

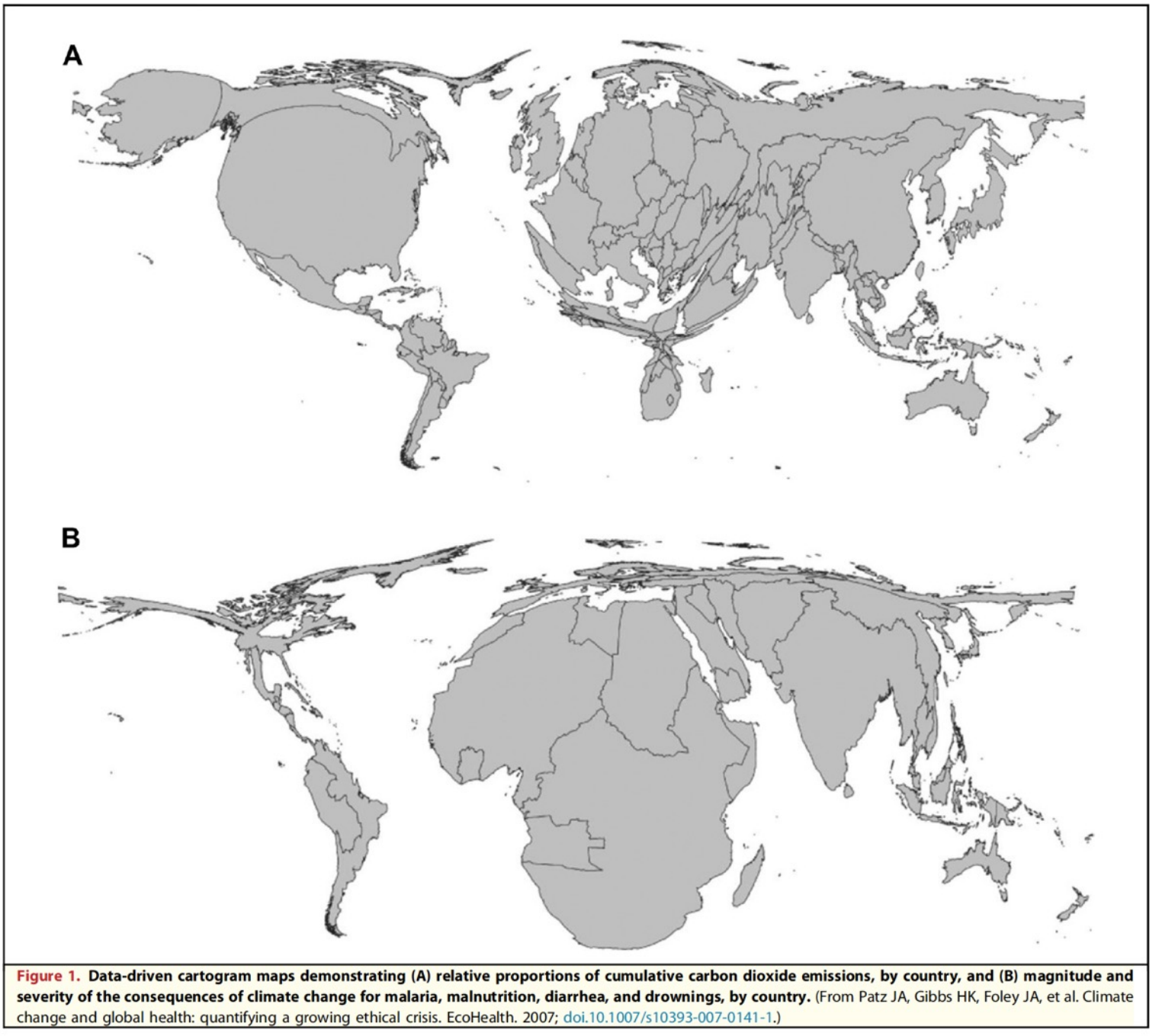


Figure 1. Data-driven cartogram maps demonstrating (A) relative proportions of cumulative carbon dioxide emissions, by country, and (B) magnitude and severity of the consequences of climate change for malaria, malnutrition, diarrhea, and drownings, by country. (From Patz JA, Gibbs HK, Foley JA, et al. Climate change and global health: quantifying a growing ethical crisis. *EcoHealth*. 2007; doi:10.1007/s10393-007-0141-1.)

Climate change attributable DALYs per 100'000 capita

FILTERS

Last updated: 2013-06-11

Indicator	Climate change attributable DALYs per 100'000 capita
Location	2004
Global	84.16
Low-and-middle-income countries of the African Region	278.1
Low-and-middle-income countries of the Americas	14.66
Low-and-middle-income countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region	148.9
Low-and-middle-income countries of the European Region	5.74
Low-and-middle-income countries of the South-East Asia Region	139.3
Low-and-middle-income countries of the Western Pacific Region	12.36
High income countries	1.6

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At UNFCCC COP15 Developed Countries made a promise



[← Previous conference](#)
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UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Copenhagen Climate Change Conference - December 2009

SESSION INFORMATION

Session pages:

[COP 15](#) | [CMP 5](#) | [SBSTA 31](#) | [SBI 31](#) |
[AWG-KP 10](#) | [AWG-LCA 8](#)

The Copenhagen Accord

- Developed countries' promises to fund actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change in developing countries. Developed countries promised to provide US\$30 billion for the period 2010-2012, and to mobilize long-term finance of a further US\$100 billion a year by 2020 from a variety of sources.
- Agreement on the measurement, reporting and verification of developing country actions, including a reference to "international consultation and analysis", which had yet to be defined.
- The establishment of four new bodies: a mechanism on REDD-plus, a High-Level Panel under the COP to study implementation of financial provisions, the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund, and a Technology Mechanism.

The work of the two central negotiating groups, the AWG-LCA and the AWG-KP was extended by the COP.



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Feature



A damaged temporary home near the Meghna River in Bangladesh, in a coastal area threatened by erosion and rising saltwater levels in soil.

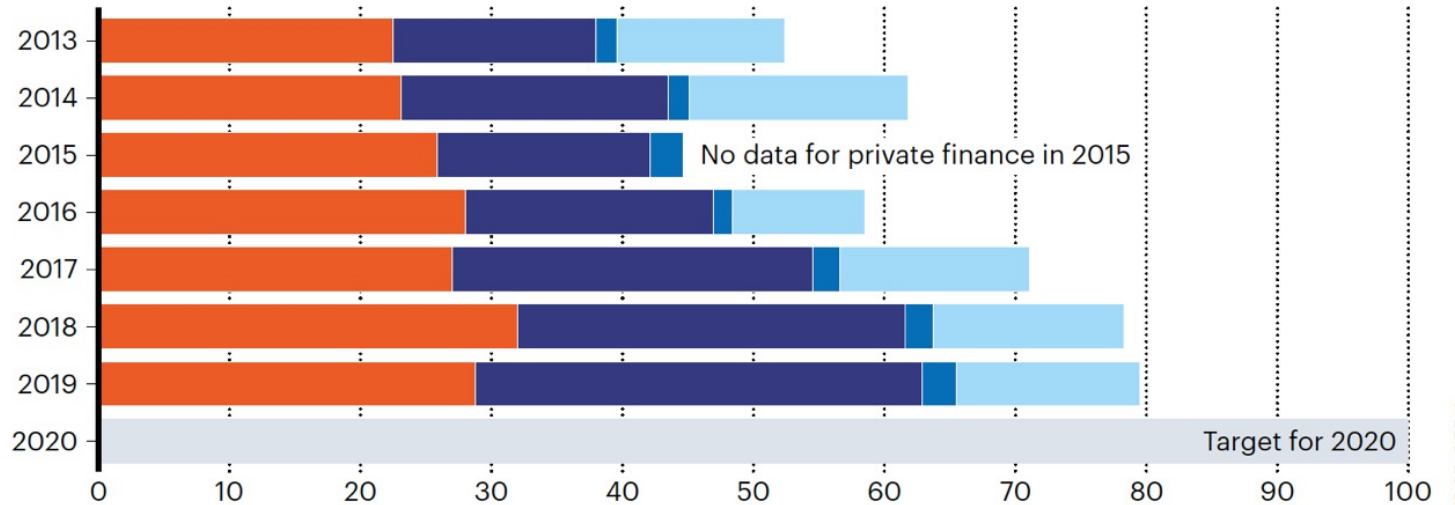
HOW TO FIX THE BROKEN PROMISES OF CLIMATE FINANCE

More money is needed to help less wealthy countries mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. **By Jocelyn Timperley**

MISSED TARGET

Rich countries promised developing nations US\$100 billion a year in climate finance by 2020.

■ Bilateral finance
 ■ Multilateral finance*
 ■ Export credits
 ■ Private finance



*Including financing through multilateral development banks.

US\$ (billion)

SOURCE: REF. 2

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Feature

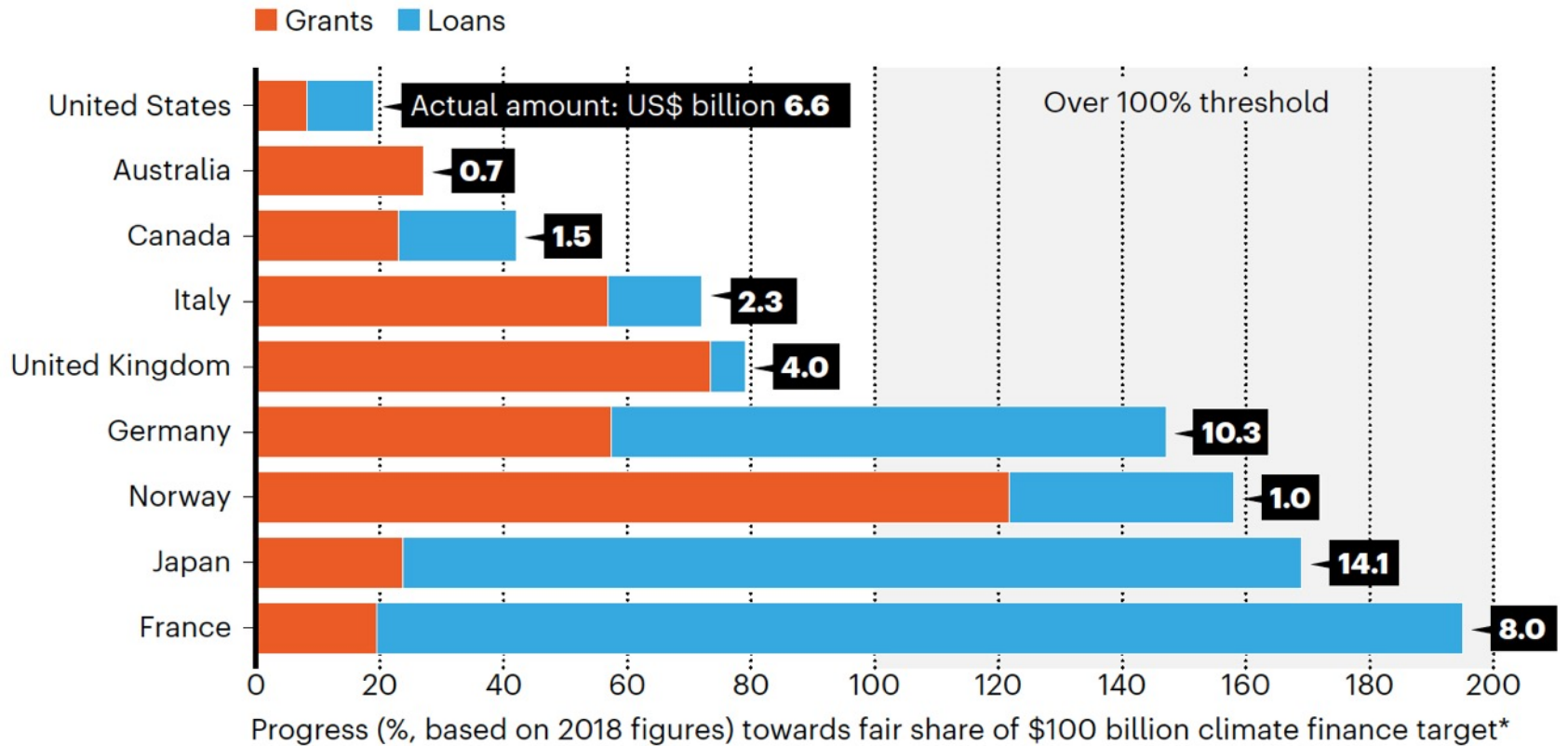


HOW TO FIX THE BROKEN PROMISES OF CLIMATE FINANCE

More money is needed to help less wealthy countries mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. By Jocelyn Timperley

FAIR SHARE

The United States has not paid enough in climate finance to developing nations, considering the size of its economy. Japan and France have paid more than their fair share, but much of it in loans, not grants.



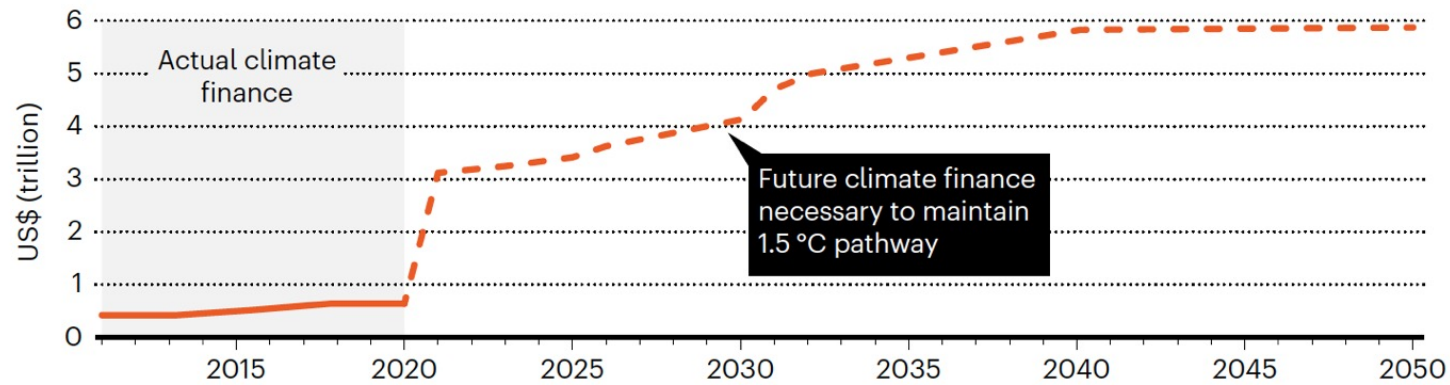
SOURCE: REF. 5

*Estimates include both bilateral and multilateral development bank financing, and incorporates European Union climate financing, apportioned to relevant nations

Feature

THE CLIMATE-FINANCE UNIVERSE

Climate financing already exceeds US\$600 billion, but a steep rise is needed to avoid warming in excess of 1.5 °C.



Feature



A damaged temporary home near the Meghna River in Bangladesh, in a coastal area threatened by erosion and rising saltwater levels in soil.

HOW TO FIX THE BROKEN PROMISES OF CLIMATE FINANCE

More money is needed to help less wealthy countries mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. **By Jocelyn Timperley**

Equity in climate scholarship: a manifesto for action

We – the Editors of *Climate and Development* – react in both delight and dismay to the ‘Hot List’ of 1000 influential scholars in climate change published by Reuters¹ on 20 April 2021. Delight because the compilation of such a list demonstrates the critical importance of climate change as a major global challenge, celebrating climate change knowledge-holders who are at the forefront of ground-breaking and influential thinking and research. As a climate change journal, we commend these scholars and their achievements.

Yet we are dismayed to see that only 122 of the people on the list are women, and only 111² on the list are based in institutions in countries of the Global South, of whom 88 are from China. Not a single one of these scholars is based at an African institution outside of South Africa, which itself only has four scholars on the list (all of them men). These facts are in stark contrast with our experience at *Climate and Development*, where we regularly receive and publish outstanding scholarship coming from authors in countries that are among the most vulnerable to, and impacted by, climate change, and have done so for over a decade (Schipper & Ensor, 2019; Klein, 2009).

infrastructure including libraries and journal subscriptions. Scholars in the Global South have more restricted access to journals, libraries and online resources, and while they may be able to publish a paper for free, they might not even be able to download and read other papers published in the same issue of a journal. In illustration, only a few African university libraries have reliable internet connectivity, with South African universities being among the most equipped in the continent.

Additional barriers relate to the persistence of inequitable partnerships and colonial models of scientific practice, where researchers from the Global North often claim senior authorship rights, and researchers from the Global South are relegated to the status of local researcher assistants and data collectors. This is increasingly recognised (Gillespie, 2021; Subramanian & Kapur, 2021) and can also constrain the ideas and insights that are acknowledged as legitimate (Comaroff and Comaroff 2012; Ensor et al., 2021; Walsh-Dilley and Wolford 2015). Such inequalities are increasingly being called out in climate change research (Abimola et al., 2021).

Fig. 3: Effects of demand-side options on well-being in 19 different categories.

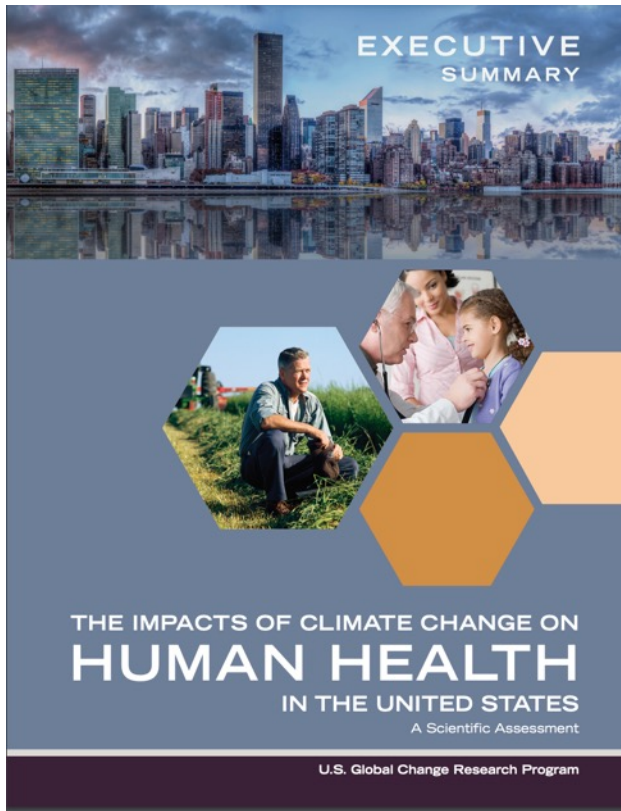
From: [Demand-side solutions to climate change mitigation consistent with high levels of well-being](#)

Sectors	SDGs	2	6	7, 11	3	6	7	11	11	4		1, 2, 8, 10	5, 10, 16	5, 16	10, 16	11, 16	8	9, 12			
	Mitigation strategies/well-being dimensions	Food	Water	Air	Health	Sanitation	Energy	Shelter	Mobility	Education	Communication	Social protection	Participation	Personal security	Social cohesion	Political stability	Economic stability	Material provision		Supply side/incumbents	
Building	Sufficiency	(+1) ***	(+2) ****	(+2) *****	(+3) *****	(+1) *	(+3) ****	(+1) *	(+1) **	(+1) **	(+2) ***	(+1) **	(+1) **		(+2) *****		(+2) ****	(+2) ****		(-2) ***	
	Efficiency	(-2) ***	(-2) ****	(-3/-1) *****	(+3/-1) *****	(-1) *	(-3) ****	(-2) ***		(-1) **	(-1) **	(-1) **	(+1) ***	(+1) ***	(-2/-1) ****		(+2) *****	(+2/-1) ****		(+2/-2) ***	
	Lower carbon and renewable energy	(+2/-1) ***	(+2/-1) ****	(+3) *****	(+3) *****		(+3) ****	(+1) ***	(+1) ***	(-1) ***	(+2) ***		(+1) ***	(+1) ***	(+2/-1) ****		(+2/-1) ****	(+2) ****		(+2/-2) ***	
Food	Food waste	(+1) ***	(+2) ****	(+2) ****	(+2) ***	(+1) **	(+1) ****				(-1) **	(-1/+1) ***	(+1) ***			(+1) *	(+1) **			(-1) ***	
	Overconsumption	(-1) *	(+1/-1) *	(+1/-1) *	(+3) *		(+1/-1) *						(+2) ****			(+1) *				(+1/-2) *	
	Animal-free protein	(+2) ***	(+2) ****	(+3) *****	(+3) ****						(-1) ***	(-3) ****	(+1) ****		(-1) *	(+2) *				(-1) ***	
Transport	Teleworking and online education system	(-1) **		(+3) ****	(+2) ****		(+2) ****	(+1) **	(+2) ****	(-1) ***	(+2) ****	(+1) ****	(+2) ****	(+1/-1) ****	(+2) ****	(+2) ****	(+2) ****	(+2) ****		(+1) ****	
	Non-motorized transport	(+2) **	(+1) **	(+1) ****	(+3) ****		(+2) ****		(+3) ****	(+1) ****	(+3) ****	(+1) ***	(+1) ***	(+2) ****	(+2) ****	(+2) **	(+2) ****	(+2) ****		(+1) ****	
	Shared mobility	(-1) **		(+3) ****	(+2) ****		(+1) ****		(+2) ****		(+1) ***	(+2) ****	(+1) ****	(+1/-1) ****	(+1/-1) ****	(-1) ****	(+2) ****	(+2) ****		(-1) **	
	BEVs	(+1) **		(+2) ****	(+1) ****	(+1) ****	(+3) ****		(+2) ****		(+3) ****	(+2) ****	(+2) ****			(+2) ****	(+2) ****	(-1) **		(+1) ****	
Urban	Compact city	(+2/-1) ***	(+1) **	(+2/-1) ***	(+3/-1) ****	(-1) **	(+3/-1) ****	(-1) ****	(+3) ****	(+1) ****	(+1/-1) ***	(+2) **	(+1) **	(+1) ****	(+1/-1) ****	(+1) ****	(+1) ****	(+1) **		(+1/-2) ***	
	Circular and shared economy	(+2) ****	(+1) ***	(+2) ****	(+2) ****		(+3) ****	(+2/-1) ****	(+3) ****	(-1) ****	(-1) ****	(+1) ****	(+1) ****	(+2) ****	(+1) ****	(+1) **	(+2) ****	(+3) ****		(-1) ****	
	Systems approach in urban policy and practice	(+1) ***	(+2) ****	(+2) ****	(+3) ****	(+1) ****	(+3) ****	(+2) ****	(+3) ****		(-1) **	(-1) **	(+1) ****	(+2) **	(+1) **		(+1) **	(+3) ****		(+2/-2) **	
Industry	Nature-based solutions	(+2) ***	(+1/-1) ****	(+3/-1) ****	(+3) ****	(+1) ****	(+3) ****	(+1/-1) ****	(+1) ****	(-2) ****	(+2) **	(+3) **	(+1) **	(+1) ****	(+2/-2) ****		(+3) ****	(+1) **		(+1) **	
	Using less material by design	(-2) **	(+2) ***	(+3) ****	(+2) **	(+2) ***	(-3) ****	(+2) ****	(+2) ****	(-1) **	(-2) **	(+1) **	(+1) **	(-1) **	(+1) **	(+1) **	(+1) **	(+2) **	(-3) **		(-2) **
	Product life extension	(-2) **	(-2) ***	(+3) ****	(+2) **	(+2) ***	(+3) ****	(+2) ****	(+2) ****	(-1) **	(-2) **	(+1) **	(-1) **	(-1) **	(+1) **	(+1) **	(+2) **	(+3) **		(-2) **	
	Energy efficiency	(-2) **	(-2) ***	(+3) ****	(+1) **	(-2) ***	(-3) ****	(+2) ****	(+2) ****	(-1) **	(-2) **	(+2) **	(+2) **	(-1) **		(+1) **	(+2) **	(+2) **		(-2) **	
Circular economy	Energy efficiency	(-2) ***	(-2) ****	(+3) *****	(+1) **	(-2) ***	(+3) ****	(+2) ****	(+2) ****	(-1) **	(-2) **	(+1) **	(+1) **	(-2) **	(+1) **		(+2) **	(+3) **		(-2) **	
	Circular economy	(-2) ***	(-2) ****	(+3) *****	(+1) **	(-2) ***	(+3) ****	(+2) ****	(+2) ****	(-1) **	(-2) **	(+1) **	(+1) **	(-2) **	(+1) **		(+2) **	(+3) **		(-2) **	








Magnitude and direction of the well-being effect. Detailed data underpinning the assessment are reported in Supplementary Tables 3-7.

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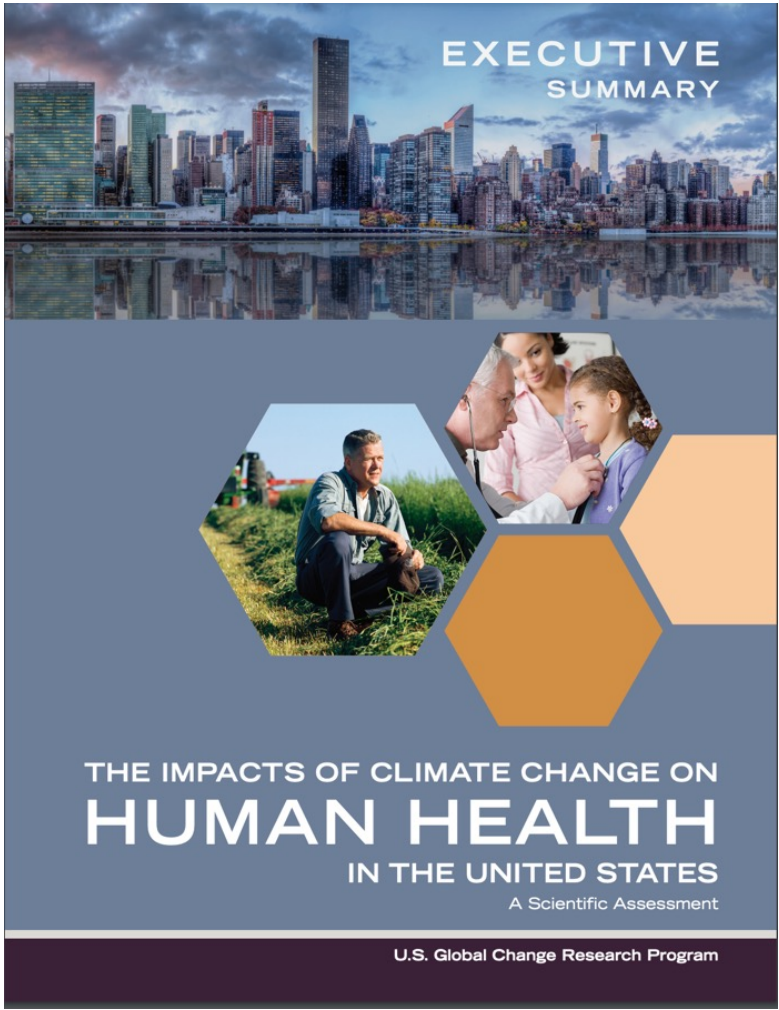


Examples of Climate Impacts on Human Health

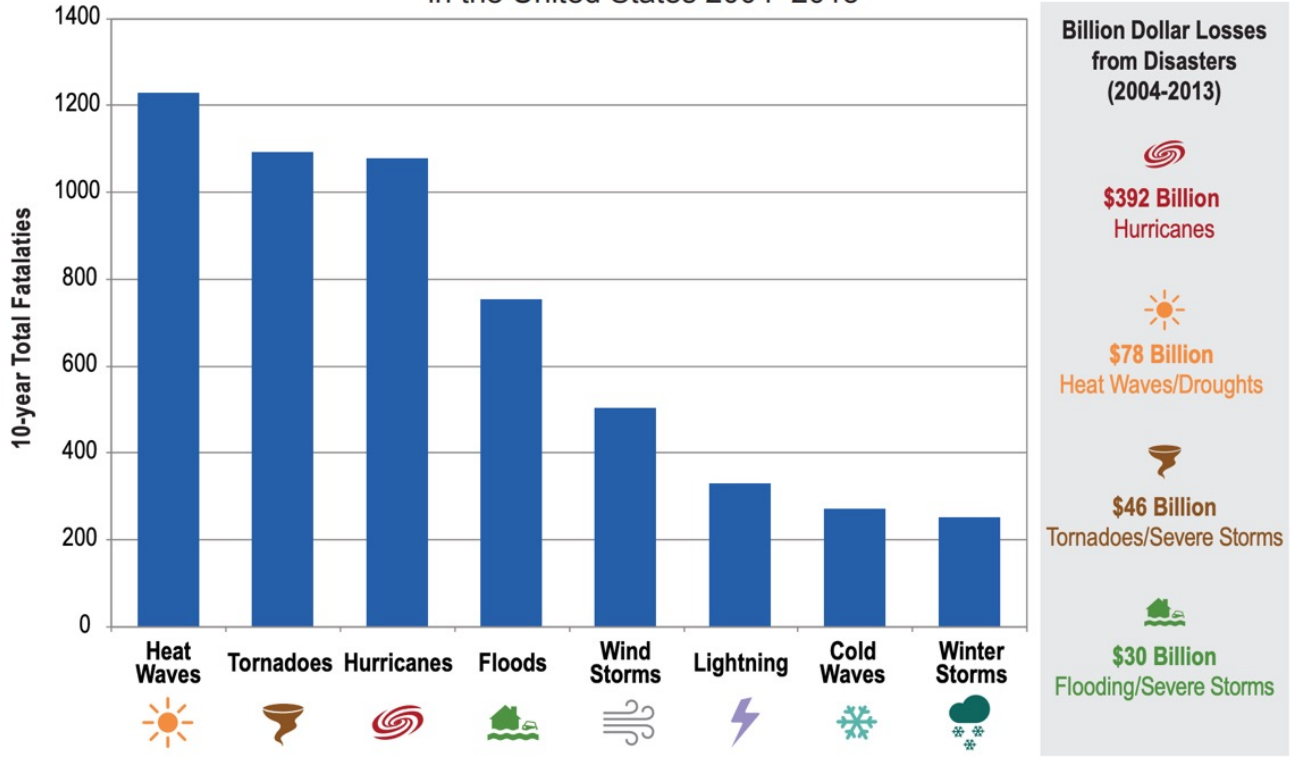
	Climate Driver	Exposure	Health Outcome	Impact
 Extreme Heat	More frequent, severe, prolonged heat events	Elevated temperatures	Heat-related death and illness	Rising temperatures will lead to an increase in heat-related deaths and illnesses.
 Outdoor Air Quality	Increasing temperatures and changing precipitation patterns	Worsened air quality (ozone, particulate matter, and higher pollen counts)	Premature death, acute and chronic cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses	Rising temperatures and wildfires and decreasing precipitation will lead to increases in ozone and particulate matter, elevating the risks of cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses and death.
 Flooding	Rising sea level and more frequent or intense extreme precipitation, hurricanes, and storm surge events	Contaminated water, debris, and disruptions to essential infrastructure	Drowning, injuries, mental health consequences, gastrointestinal and other illness	Increased coastal and inland flooding exposes populations to a range of negative health impacts before, during, and after events.
 Vector-Borne Infection (Lyme Disease)	Changes in temperature extremes and seasonal weather patterns	Earlier and geographically expanded tick activity	Lyme disease	Ticks will show earlier seasonal activity and a generally northward range expansion, increasing risk of human exposure to Lyme disease-causing bacteria.
 Water-Related Infection (<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>)	Rising sea surface temperature, changes in precipitation and runoff affecting coastal salinity	Recreational water or shellfish contaminated with <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i> induced diarrhea & intestinal illness, wound and bloodstream infections, death	Increases in water temperatures will alter timing and location of <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i> growth, increasing exposure and risk of water-borne illness.
 Food-Related Infection (<i>Salmonella</i>)	Increases in temperature, humidity, and season length	Increased growth of pathogens, seasonal shifts in incidence of <i>Salmonella</i> exposure	<i>Salmonella</i> infection, gastrointestinal outbreaks	Rising temperatures increase <i>Salmonella</i> prevalence in food; longer seasons and warming winters increase risk of exposure and infection.
 Mental Health and Well-Being	Climate change impacts, especially extreme weather	Level of exposure to traumatic events, like disasters	Distress, grief, behavioral health disorders, social impacts, resilience	Changes in exposure to climate- or weather-related disasters cause or exacerbate stress and mental health consequences, with greater risk for certain populations.

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Estimated Deaths and Billion Dollar Losses from Extreme Events in the United States 2004–2013



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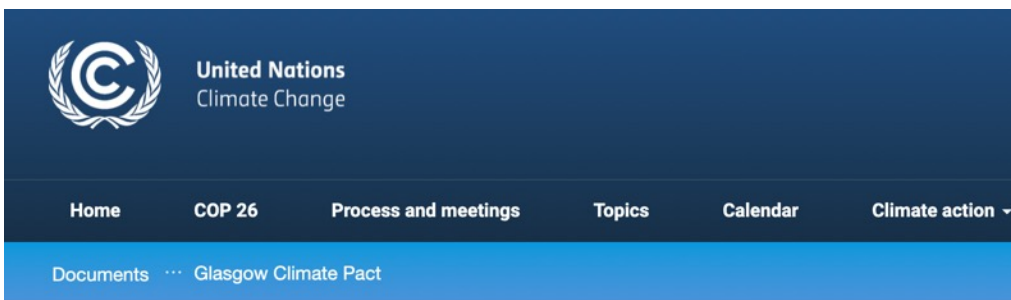
New Resource! A Physician's Guide to Climate Change, Health and Equity

SEPTEMBER 19, 2016

The Center for Climate Change and Health is excited to share its newest resource, [A Physician's Guide to Climate Change, Health and Equity](#). In partnership with the California Medical Association Foundation, the Network of Ethnic Physician Organizations and the National Medical Association, we've created this guide to strengthen and inform the physician voice on climate change, health and equity.

Physicians are trusted in their communities on issues of health and wellness, which makes them invaluable messengers when it comes to helping individuals understand and act on climate change. With concrete facts divided by topic areas, the new guide helps physicians understand:





Glasgow Climate Pact

Symbol

cp26_auv_2f_cover_decision

Versions

 English

Glasgow Climate Pact

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.19, 1/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22, 1/CP.23, 1/CP.24 and 1/CP.25,

Noting decisions 1/CMP.16 and 1/CMA.3,

Recognizing the role of multilateralism and the Convention, including its processes and principles, and the importance of international cooperation in addressing climate change and its impacts, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Acknowledging the devastating impacts of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic and the importance of ensuring a sustainable, resilient and inclusive global recovery, showing solidarity particularly with developing country Parties,

Recognizing the important advances made through the UNFCCC multilateral process since 1994, including in the context of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including in forests, the ocean and the cryosphere, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and *also noting* the importance for some of the concept of ‘climate justice’, when taking action to address climate change,

Expressing appreciation to the Heads of State and Government who participated in the World Leaders Summit in Glasgow and for the increased targets and actions announced and the commitments made to work together and with non-Party stakeholders to accelerate sectoral action by 2030,

Recognizing the important role of indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society, including youth and children, in addressing and responding to climate change, and *highlighting* the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action,

Recognizing the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss, and the critical role of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems in delivering benefits for climate adaptation and mitigation, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards,

VI. Loss and damage

37. *Acknowledges* that climate change has already caused and will increasingly cause loss and damage and that, as temperatures rise, impacts from climate and weather extremes, as well as slow onset events, will pose an ever-greater social, economic and environmental threat;

38. *Also acknowledges* the important role of a broad range of stakeholders at the local, national and regional level, including indigenous peoples and local communities, in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

39. *Reiterates* the urgency of scaling up action and support, as appropriate, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, for implementing approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to these effects;

40. *Urges* developed country Parties, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations and other bilateral and multilateral institutions, including non-governmental organizations and private sources, to provide enhanced and additional support for activities addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

41. *Recognizes* the importance of demand-driven technical assistance in building capacity to implement approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

42. *Welcomes* the further operationalization of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including the agreement on its functions and process for further developing its institutional arrangements;

43. *Endorses* paragraphs 67–70 and 73–74 of decision -/CMA.3;^{6, 7}

44. *Acknowledges* the importance of coherent action to respond to the scale of needs caused by the adverse impacts of climate change;

45. *Resolves* to strengthen partnerships between developing and developed countries, funds, technical agencies, civil society and communities to enhance understanding of how approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage can be improved;

V. Finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for mitigation and adaptation

22. *Urges* developed country Parties to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention, and *encourages* other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;

Advance unedited version

23. *Notes with concern* the growing needs of developing country Parties, in particular due to the increasing impacts of climate change and increased indebtedness as a consequence of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic;

24. *Welcomes* the first report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement² and the fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows³ by the Standing Committee on Finance;

25. *Emphasizes* the need to mobilize climate finance from all sources to reach the level needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, including significantly increasing support for developing country Parties, beyond USD 100 billion per year;

26. *Notes with deep regret* that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation has not yet been met, and *welcomes* the increased pledges made by many developed country Parties and the *Climate Finance Delivery Plan: Meeting the US\$100 Billion Goal*⁴ and the collective actions contained therein;

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Thanks