

Integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning and budgeting in the AFRO Region

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Members-States in AFRICA falling under WHO AFRO



47 Member Countries

Key frameworks for climate change work in AFRO



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR **Africa**

AFR/RC67/6
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REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Sixty-seven session

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Provisional agenda item 9

REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINANTS OF HUMAN HEALTH IN THE AFRICAN REGION 2017–2021

Report of the Secretariat



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR **Africa**

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1 September 2011

REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA

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RESOLUTION

FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC HEALTH ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE AFRICAN REGION (Document AFR/RC61/10)

Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa

Libreville, 29 August 2008



World Health Organization
Regional Office for Africa



World Health Organization

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

WHO AFRO strategic priorities (Resolution AFR/RC61/R2)

- (a) conduct assessments of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;
- (b) develop and implement health national adaptation plans to climate change;
- (c) support capacity building for mainstreaming climate resilience in health programming so as to improve early warning and surveillance of climate sensitive diseases;
- (d) promote win-win partnerships, intersectoral collaboration, and advocacy for Member States access to global multilateral financial mechanisms, including several donors (e.g GEF, GCF, etc)
- (e) support community engagement through awareness raising and social mobilization, and the development and implementation of community-based adaptation programmes.

Key elements of the strategy (I)

- A. **Primary prevention**: to scale up action on health determinants for health promotion and protection in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
 - i. Engagement for massively expanded **primary prevention**.
 - ii. **Integration** of action on primary prevention in disease programmes.

- B. **Cross-sectoral action**: to address determinants of health in policies in all sectors and ensure healthy energy, transport and other health-determining transitions.
 - i. Systematic consideration of health in the development of health-relevant policies **beyond the health sector**.
 - ii. Gaining the health **co-benefits** of more sustainable policy choices.

Key elements of the strategy (II)

- C. **Strengthened health sector:** to strengthen health sector leadership, governance and coordination roles.
 - i. Investing in the **capacity** of the health sector to engage in policies with other sectors.
 - ii. Stepping up health sector efforts to **reach out** to other sectors for health protection.
 - iii. Essential environmental services in **health care facilities**, and greening the health sector.

- D. **Building support:** to build mechanisms for governance, and political and social support.
 - i. Strengthening of **governance mechanisms** to allow sustainable health-protective action.
 - ii. Stepping up **demand** and leadership for health.
 - iii. Building **high-level political movements** and agreements.



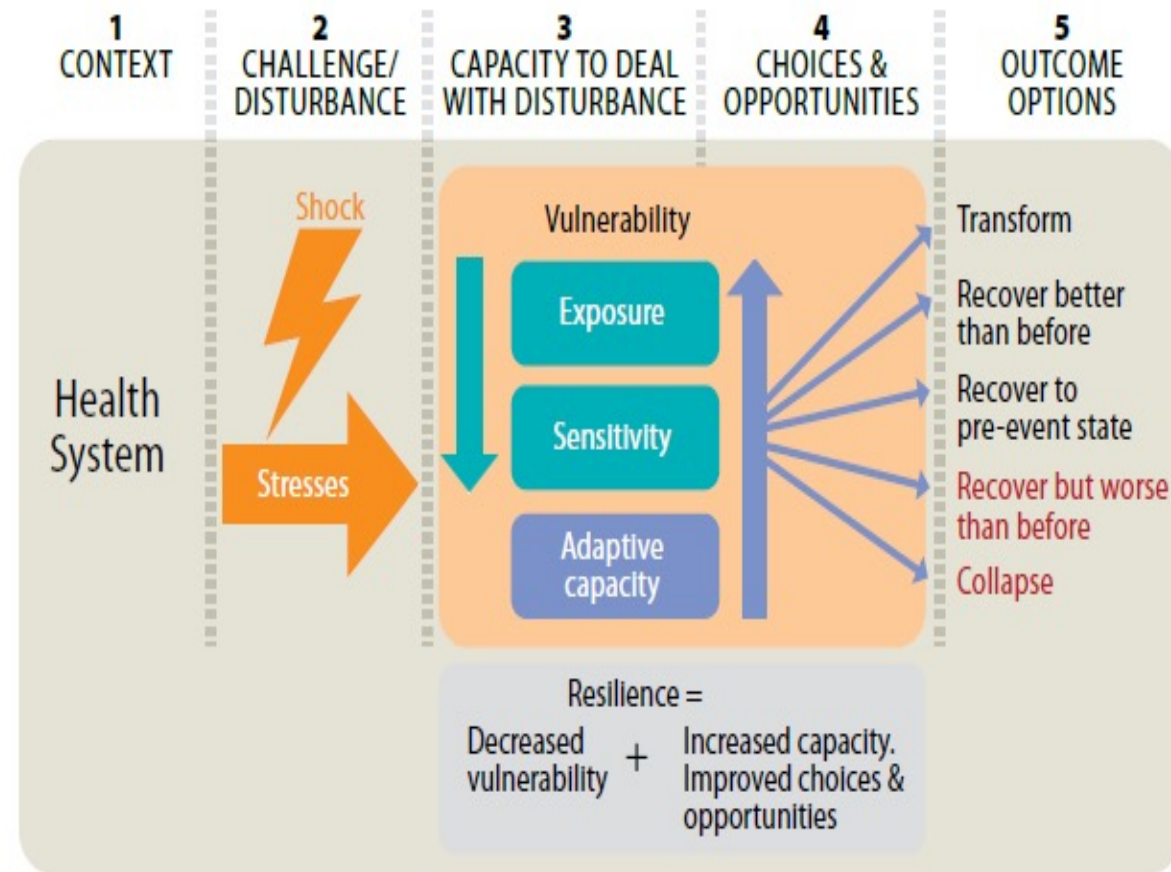
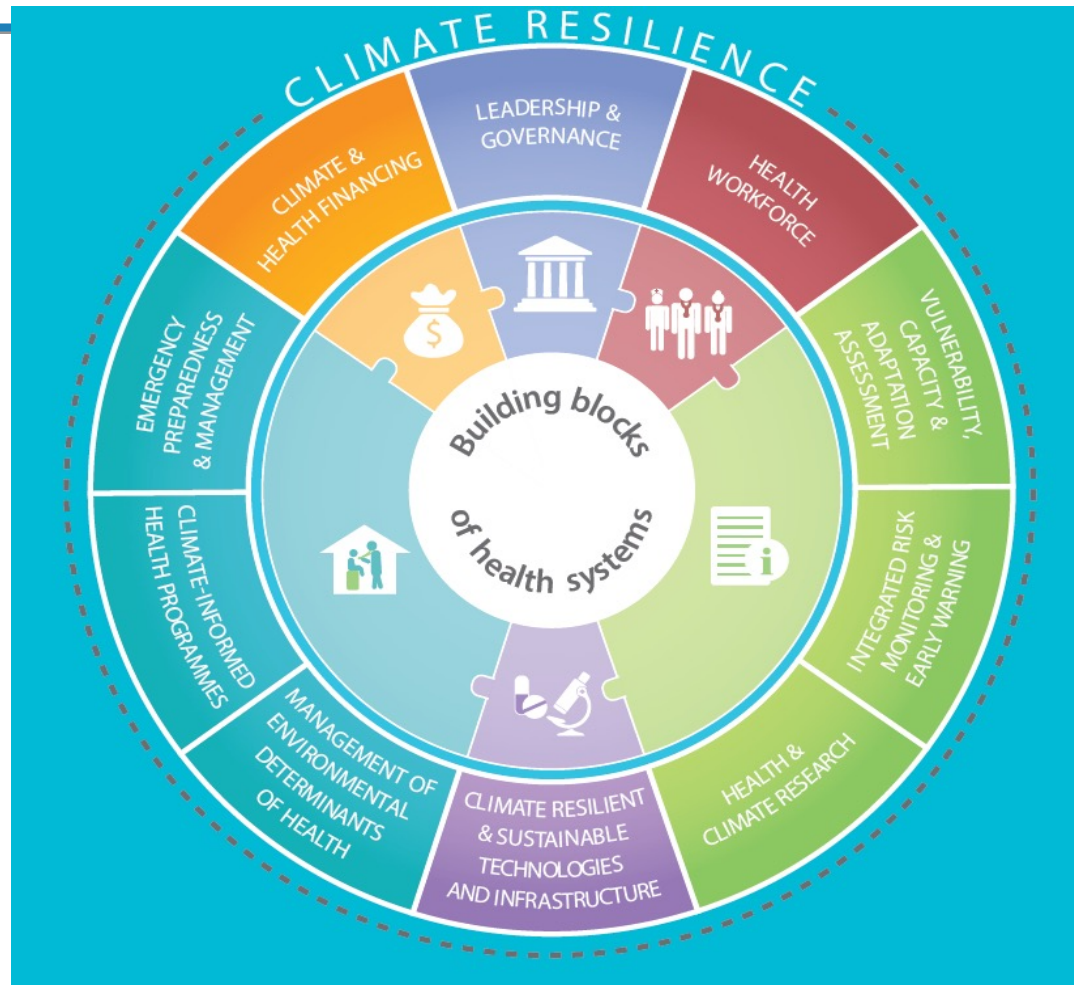
Key elements of the strategy (III)

- E. **New evidence**: to generate and provide the evidence base on risks and solutions, and efficient communication to stakeholders to guide choices and investments.
 - i. Continued integration of environmental **monitoring** and health surveillance to evaluate the health impacts from environmental risks and services.
 - ii. Continued development of **evidence-based guidance** to support effective action at the national and subnational levels.
 - iii. Interpretation and targeted **communication** of data and evidence.
 - iv. Mechanisms and capacity for early identification of and response to **emerging threats**
 - v. **Shaping research** and driving innovation
 - vi. Building the case for **adequate funding allocation** and influencing investments

Key elements of the strategy (IV)

- F. Monitoring:** to guide actions by monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals
 - i. Monitoring of progress towards the **Sustainable Development Goals** and other indicators
 - ii. Monitoring change and **implementation of relevant strategies** at the country level

A system-based approach to building resilience to climate change



WHO Operational Framework for building climate-resilient health systems, 2015

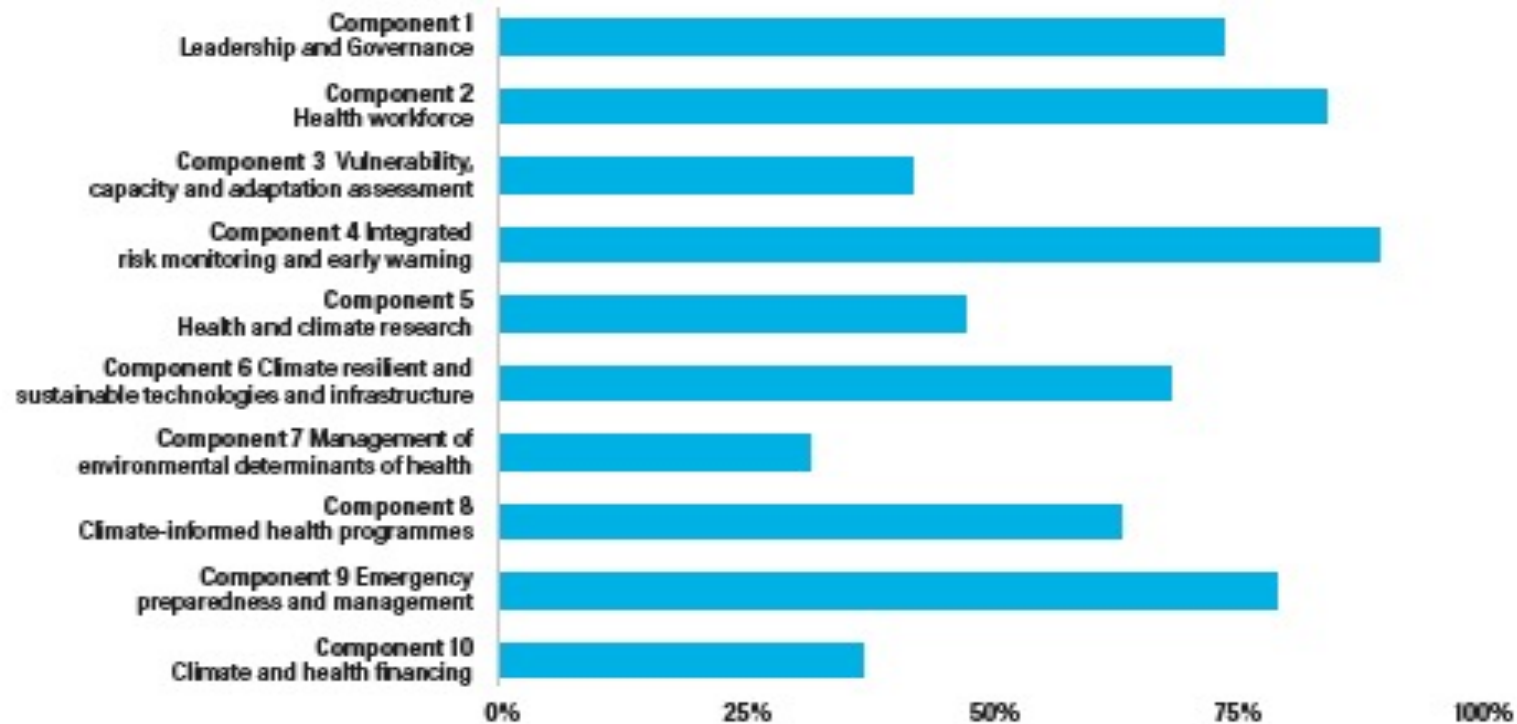


National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) submitted to the UNFCCC NAP portal

Country/territory/area	Year submitted	Health identified as a vulnerable sector
Brazil	2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Burkina Faso	2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cameroon	2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chile	2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Colombia	2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ethiopia	2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fiji	2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Grenada	2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Guatemala	2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kenya	2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kiribati	2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Paraguay	2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Saint Lucia	2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sri Lanka	2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sudan	2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Suriname	2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Togo	2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) that identify adaptation actions addressing components of resilient health systems



Six building blocks of health systems	Example indicators at outcome level	Ten components of the operational framework	Examples of measurable outputs to enhance climate resilience
Financing	Percentage of the national health budget that addresses risks posed by climate variability and change	Climate and health financing	<p>Health-specific funding mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources to increase resilience to climate variability and climate change included as a line item in national and/or subnational health investment plans. • Proposals to external donors to support control of climate-sensitive diseases (e.g. GFATM on malaria control), included climate variability and change. <p>Development funding in sectors influencing health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for climate variability, climate change risks and health protection, included as a criteria for selecting investments in key health determining sectors, such as water and sanitation, and food and nutrition security. • Health impacts of climate change monitored in programmes funded through financial mechanisms specific to health-determining sectors. <p>Climate change funding streams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects and programmes on building health system resilience submitted to and granted by the main international climate change funds (e.g. the GEF, Adaptation Fund, bilateral donors).

Needs and next steps..

- The H-NAP is **coordinated** with the **overall NAP process**, and supporting bodies; LEG, Adaptation Committee, UNFCCC...
- Health is coordinated with **related sectors**; Agriculture, meteorology, water and sanitation, energy, housing and (urban) planning...
- Resilience of health systems is built as an important component of **national adaptation programmes... not in parallel**
- **Mainstream** national and subnational development planning and budgeting to **ensure sustainability** of health national adaptation plans

THANK YOU

