

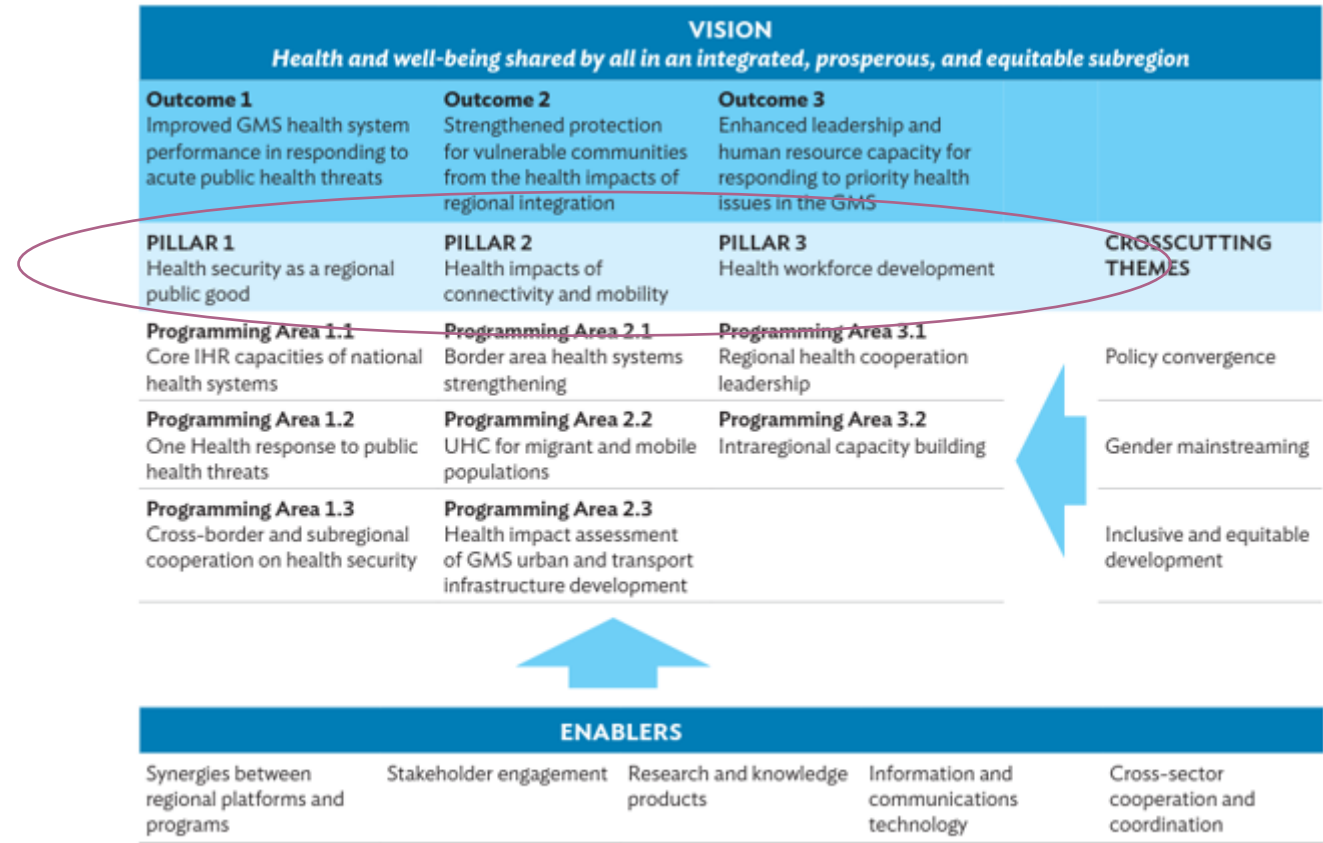
Session 6: Climate Change



Business Meeting for the Greater Mekong Subregion Working Group on Health Cooperation, 25-26 July 2023

GMS Health Cooperation Strategic Framework

- Are these strategic pillars and programming areas still meeting your needs?
- Should climate change become a strategic pillar and programming area?

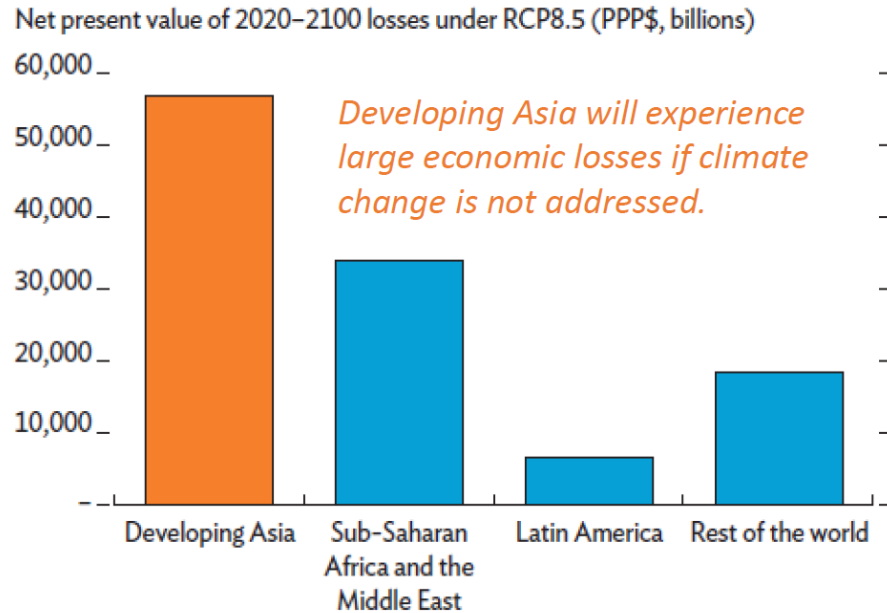


GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, IHR = International Health Regulations (2005), UHC = universal health coverage.
Source: GMS Working Group on Health Cooperation.

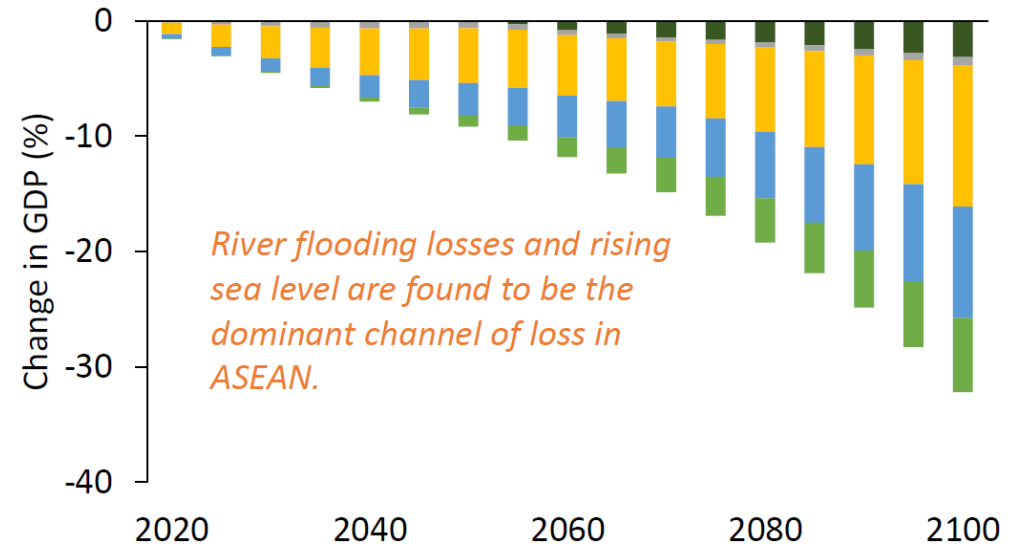


Developing Asia is vulnerable to climate change

Total Economic Losses Associated with Climate Change under a High Emissions Scenario by World Regions by 2100



Total Economic Losses (by sector) in Southeast Asia estimated under IPCC high emissions scenario by 2100, (% change vs without climate change)



■ Energy & Transport ■ Forestry ■ Labor Productivity ■ Riverine Flooding ■ Sea level Rise ■ Agriculture

GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: Asian Development Outlook (2023) thematic report.



Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

c) Observed impacts and related losses and damages of climate change

		Global	Africa	Asia	Australasia	Central & South America	Europe	North America	Small Islands	
HUMAN SYSTEMS	Water availability and food production	Physical water availability								
		Agriculture/crop production								
		Animal and livestock health and productivity								
		Fisheries yields and aquaculture production								
	Health and wellbeing	Infectious diseases								
		Heat, malnutrition and harm from wildfire								
		Mental health		-			/			-
		Displacement				/				
	Cities, settlements and infrastructure	Inland flooding and associated damages								
		Flood/storm induced damages in coastal areas								
Damages to infrastructure										
Damages to key economic sectors										
ECOSYSTEMS	Changes in ecosystem structure	Terrestrial								
		Freshwater				-				
		Ocean								
	Species range shifts	Terrestrial								
		Freshwater		-		-				
		Ocean			-					
	Changes in seasonal timing (phenology)	Terrestrial		-			-			
		Freshwater				-	-			
		Ocean								

Dimension of Risk: Impact

Key

Increased climate impacts

HUMAN SYSTEMS

- Adverse impacts
- Adverse and positive impacts

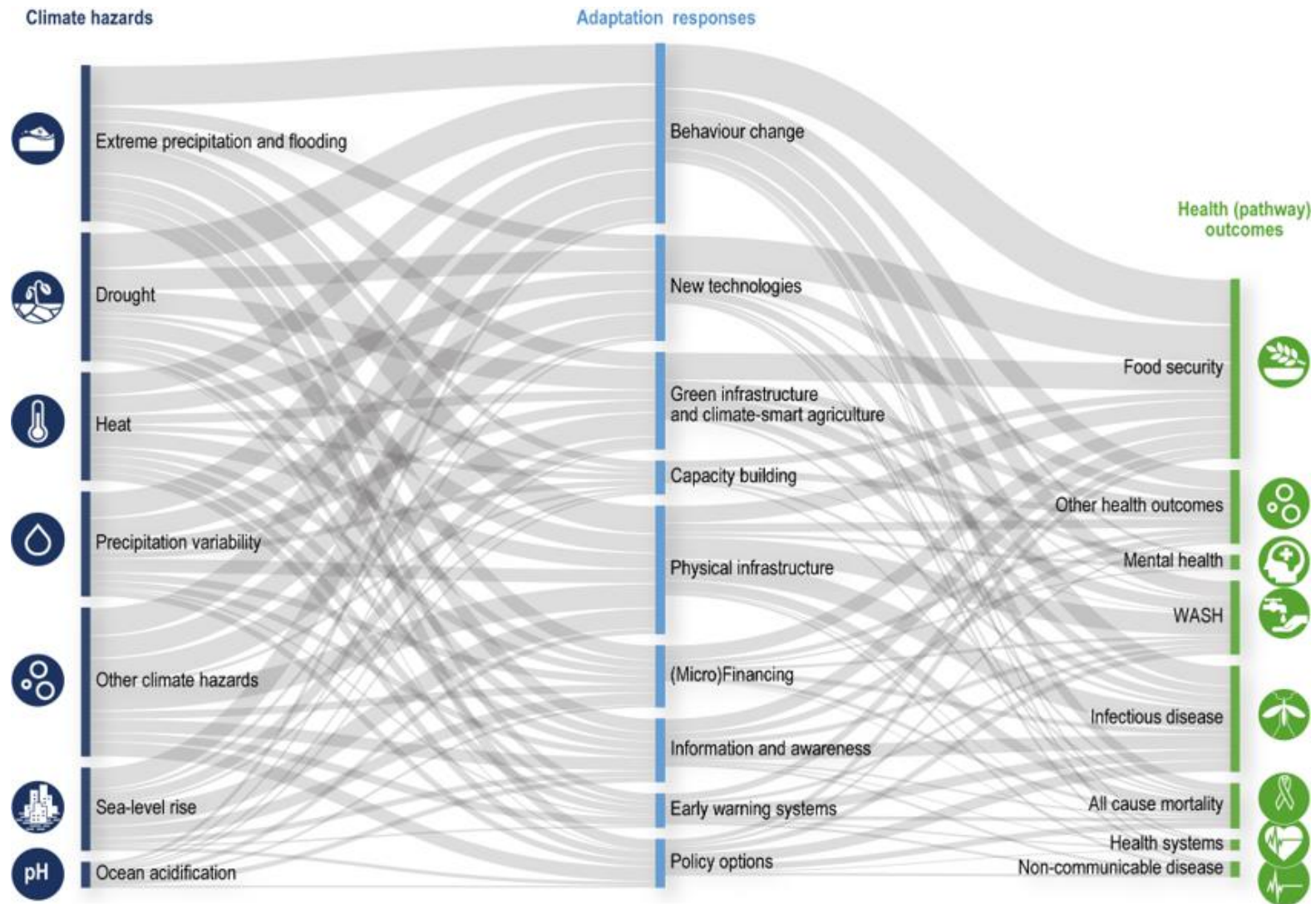
ECOSYSTEMS

- Climate-driven changes observed, no assessment of impact direction

Confidence in attribution to climate change

- High or very high
- Medium
- Low
- Evidence limited, insufficient
- / Not assessed

Sankey diagram of climate hazards, adaptation responses and health outcomes



Source: Scheelbeek, P., et al., 2021: The effects on public health of climate change adaptation responses: a systematic review of evidence from low- and middle-income countries. *Environ. Res. Lett.* , 16 (7), doi:10.1088/1748-9326/ac092c.

IPCC 6th Assessment Report

- Deep, rapid and sustained mitigation and accelerated implementation of adaptation actions in this decade **would reduce projected losses** and damages for humans and ecosystems (*very high confidence*), and deliver many co-benefits, especially for air quality and health (high confidence).
- **Delayed mitigation and adaptation action would lock-in** high-emissions infrastructure, raise risks of stranded assets and cost-escalation, reduce feasibility, and increase losses and damages (*high confidence*).



Recap from 5th meeting

- The current strategies and policies of GMS and ASEAN countries on climate change adaptation and mitigation in the health sector recognize the impact of climate change on health and on delivery of healthcare and health services.
- However, none of their climate strategies explicitly referenced the transboundary nature of the risks and the need for enhanced regional and international cooperation on adaptation to manage them.



Regional cooperation frameworks and strategies

- Bringing countries together to assess and address climate risks to health shared across the region;
- Providing advice and support on how to integrate information on transboundary climate impacts, international health sector strategies, and activities;
- Supporting scientific collaboration to fill a lot of research gaps on the relationship between climate change and health;
- Integrating and managing climate and health data across jurisdictions;
- Pilot transdisciplinary and transboundary adaptation solutions to manage risks; and
- Spurring leadership and decision-making across borders.

Climate Hub for the GMS?

CLIMATE CHANGE

South Korea and ADB team up for climate change tech hub

Public-private platform in Seoul will support decarbonization in emerging markets



South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol gave a speech at the opening ceremony of the ADB annual meeting in Incheon on Wednesday. © Reuters

- South Korea and ADB will jointly establish a climate change technology hub in Seoul
 - aiming to provide technical support to developing countries in decarbonization and other climate-related initiatives.

- India and ADB to create climate change and health hub
 - it will facilitate knowledge sharing, promote partnership and innovations.

ADB to create climate change and health hub

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SHARE



For the first time, climate change is a part of the health agenda of G20

Thank you

