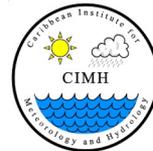
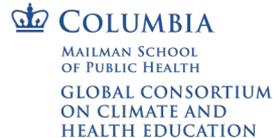




Caribbean Climate and Health Responders Course

Health sector mitigation and adaptation - June 1st, 2022

Antonella Risso / Andrea Hurtado Epstein
Health Care Without Harm



Learning Objectives

- A. Apply the concepts of mitigation and adaptation to the healthcare sector and explore examples of how healthcare systems can perform both.
- B. Identify ways in which health care facilities can become more resilient in the face of increasingly severe and/or frequent climate-related weather extremes.
Sensitization to the PAHO SMART Hospital program.
- C. Use emergency planning skills to plan for and respond to climate-related extreme weather events and disasters, including workforce surge needs, and distinguish the roles of and interactions between agencies involved in emergency care.
- D. Describe how health professionals can partner with health care institutions, professional organizations, and advocacy groups to reduce health care sector greenhouse gas footprint.

What is Health Care Without Harm?



Health Care Without Harm (HCWH) is an international nongovernmental organization (NGO) that works to transform health care worldwide so that it reduces its environmental footprint, becomes a community anchor for sustainability, and a leader in the global movement for environmental health and justice.

The Global Green and Healthy Hospitals (GGHH) Network

GGHH has 1,556 members in 75 countries representing the interests of 62,016 hospitals and health centers



US and Canada

12 members representing the interests of 2,384 hospitals and health centers.

Europe

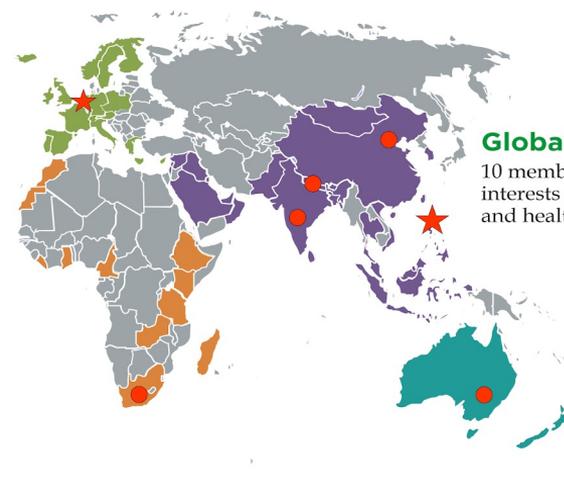
117 members representing the interests of 5,741 hospitals and health centers.

Asia

242 members representing the interests of 19,730 hospitals and health centers.



- Strategic Partners
- ★ HCWH Regional Offices



Global

10 members representing the interests of 1,315 hospitals and health centers.

Latin America

946 members representing the interests of 25,339 hospitals and health centers.

Africa

107 members representing the interests of 5,472 hospitals and health centers.

Pacific

122 members representing the interests of 2,035 hospitals and health centers.

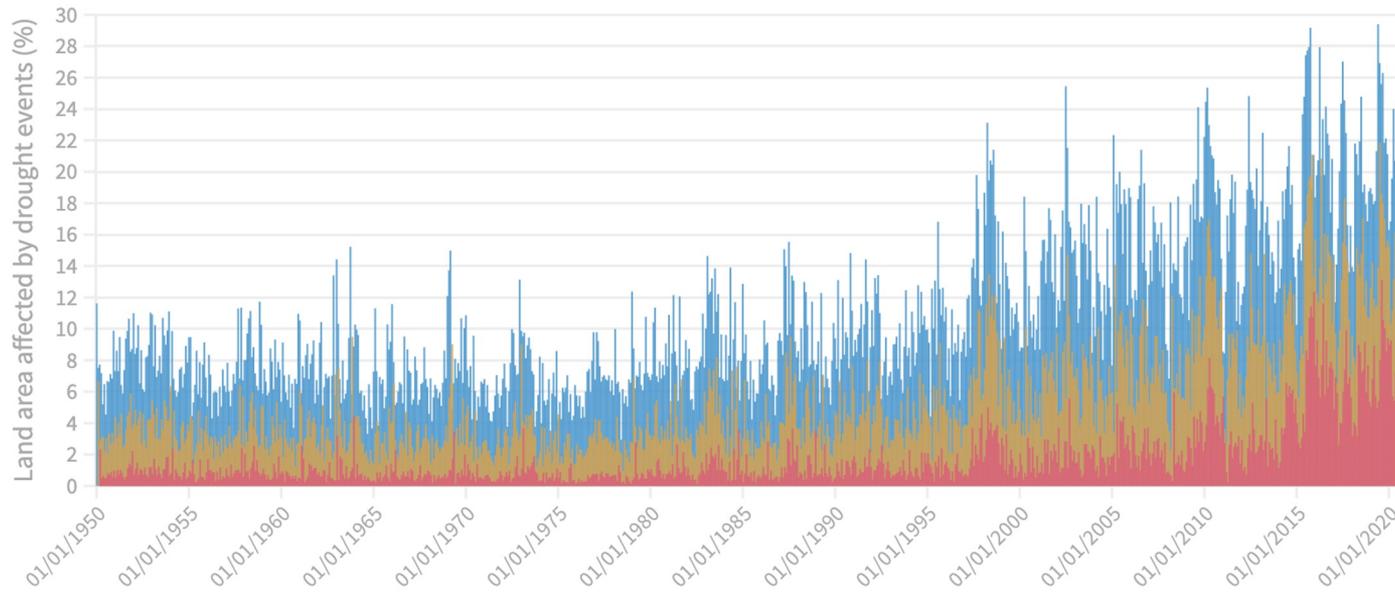
The climate crisis is a health crisis

The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change

Land Affected by Droughts

Percentage of land area affected by drought events per month, classified by drought severity

■ Severe drought ■ Extreme drought ■ Exceptional drought



The climate crisis is a health crisis

The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change

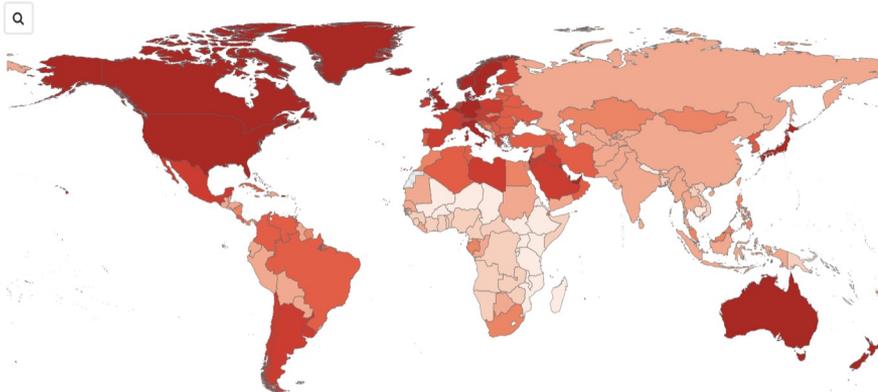
Vulnerability to extremes of heat

Population Vulnerability to Extremes of Heat

Heat vulnerability index by country

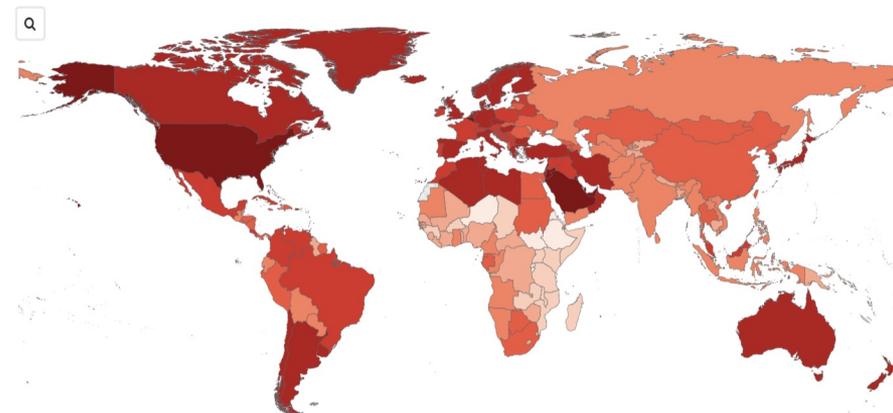
▶ ● 1990

Heat Vulnerability Index 16 20 24 29 33 37 41 45 49



▶ ● 2019

Heat Vulnerability Index 16 20 24 29 33 37 41 45 49



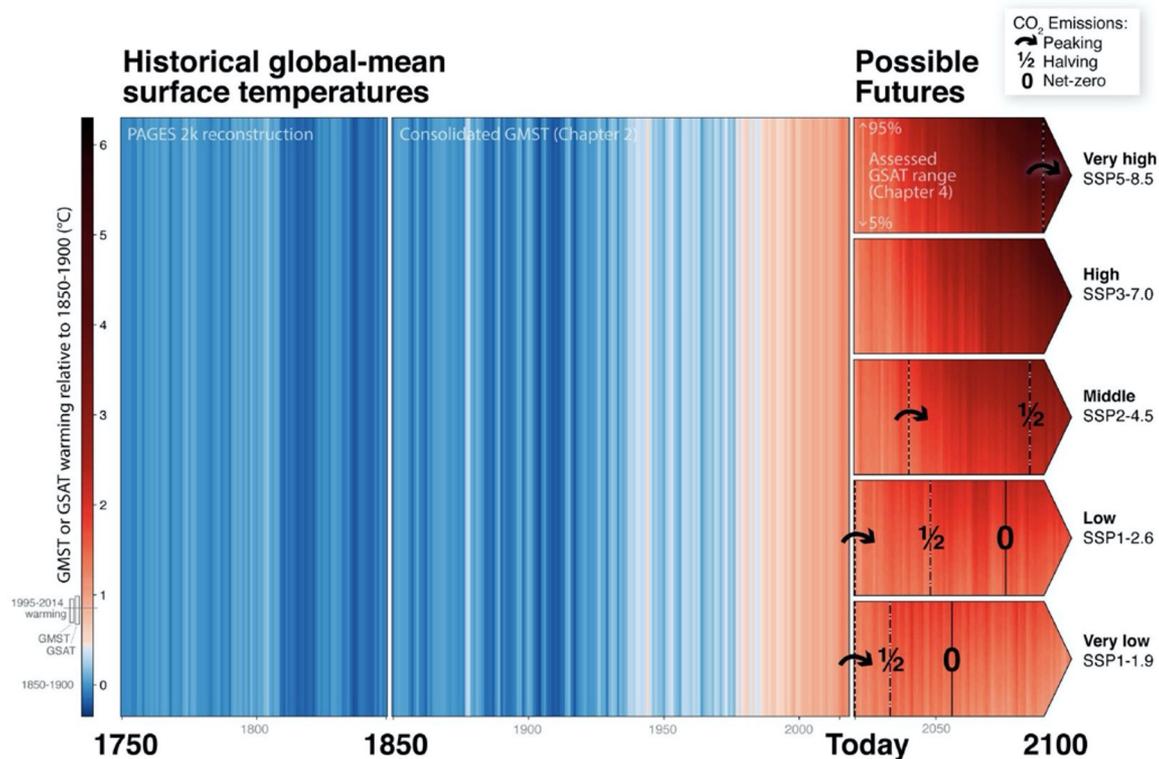
IPCC Group 2. Sixth Assessment report

Chapter 7: Health, Wellbeing, and the Changing Structure of Communities



- Climate-related illnesses, premature deaths, malnutrition in all its forms, and threats to mental health and wellbeing are increasing (very high confidence). Climate hazards are a growing driver of involuntary migration and displacement (high confidence) and are a contributing factor to violent conflict (high confidence)
- With proactive, timely, and effective adaptation, many risks for human health and wellbeing could be reduced and some potentially avoided
- Climate resilient development has a strong potential to generate substantial co-benefits for health and wellbeing, and to reduce risks of involuntary displacement and conflict
- Key transformations are needed to facilitate climate resilient development pathways for health, wellbeing, migration and conflict avoidance.
- Targeted investments in health and other systems, including multi-sectoral, integrated approaches, to protect against key health risks can effectively increase resilience
- Transitioning toward equitable, low-carbon societies has multiple benefits for health and wellbeing

IPCC Group 1. Sixth Assessment report



- 2018 report: 1.5°C as the threshold for a liveable planet
- **AR6: we can still keep 1.5°C alive, but we need to peak emissions by 2025, cut them in half by 2030 and reach net-zero by 2050**
- Every single fraction of a degree matters

Why do we need to mitigate in the health sector?

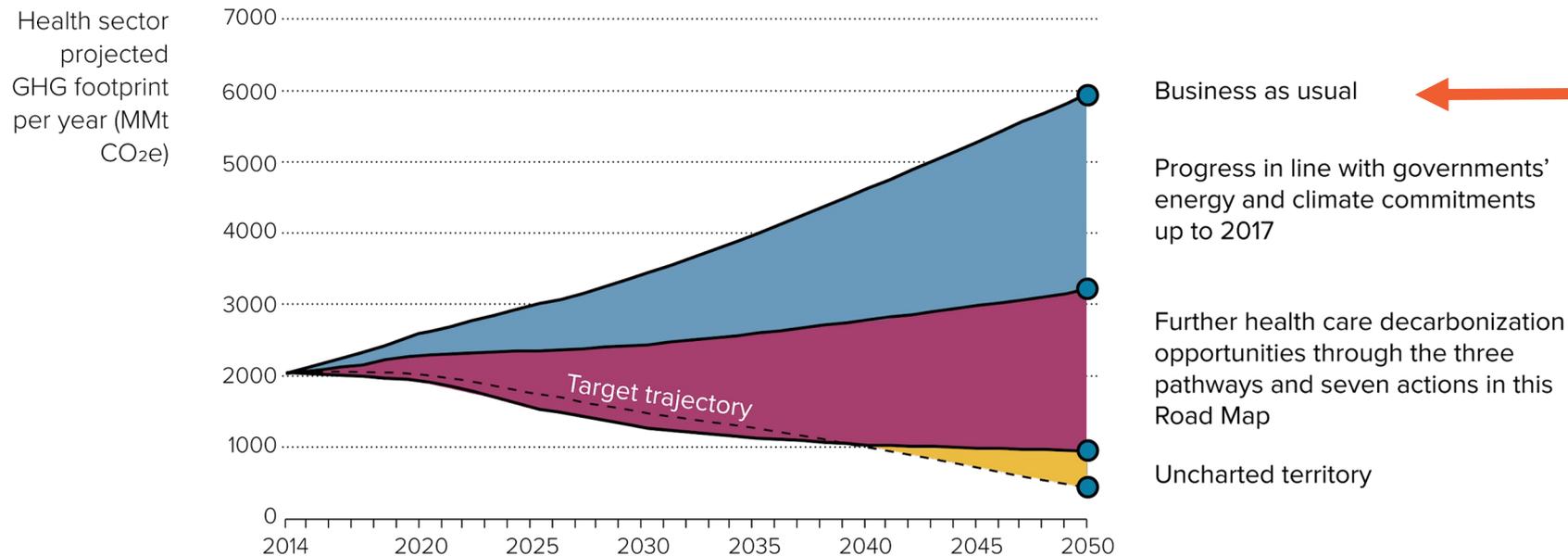
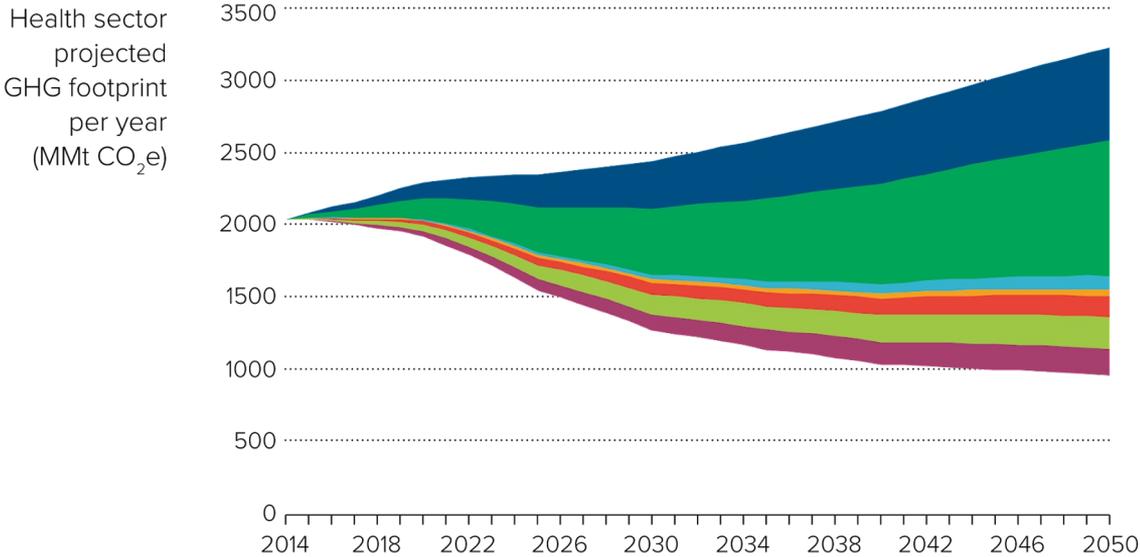


Figure i. Health Care Without Harm and Arup Global Road Map for health care decarbonization.

Possible pathways to zero emissions



- 1. Power health care with 100% clean, renewable, electricity
- 2. Invest in zero emissions buildings and infrastructure
- 3. Transition to zero emissions, sustainable, travel and transport
- 4. Provide healthy, sustainably grown, food and support climate-resilient agriculture
- 5. Incentivize and produce low carbon pharmaceuticals
- 6. Implement circular health care and sustainable health care waste management
- 7. Establish greater health system effectiveness

Figure ii. Reduction in health sector emissions between 2014 and 2050 enabled by the seven high-impact actions. This details a segmentation of the purple wedge shown in Figure i. above.

Common but differentiated responsibilities

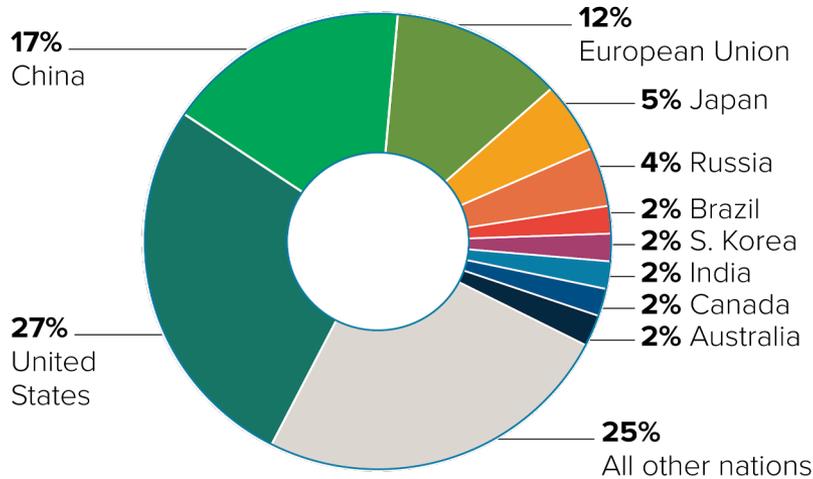


Figure 5. Top ten emitters plus all other nations and percentage of global health care footprint.

Source: Green Paper One.

<https://healthcareclimateaction.org/roadmap>

- The United States health sector, the world's number one emitter in both absolute and per capita terms produces 57 times more emissions per person than India's health system does.
- Other top health sector emitters, like Australia, Canada, and Switzerland emit between 30 and 50 times more per capita than India does.

Common but differentiated responsibilities

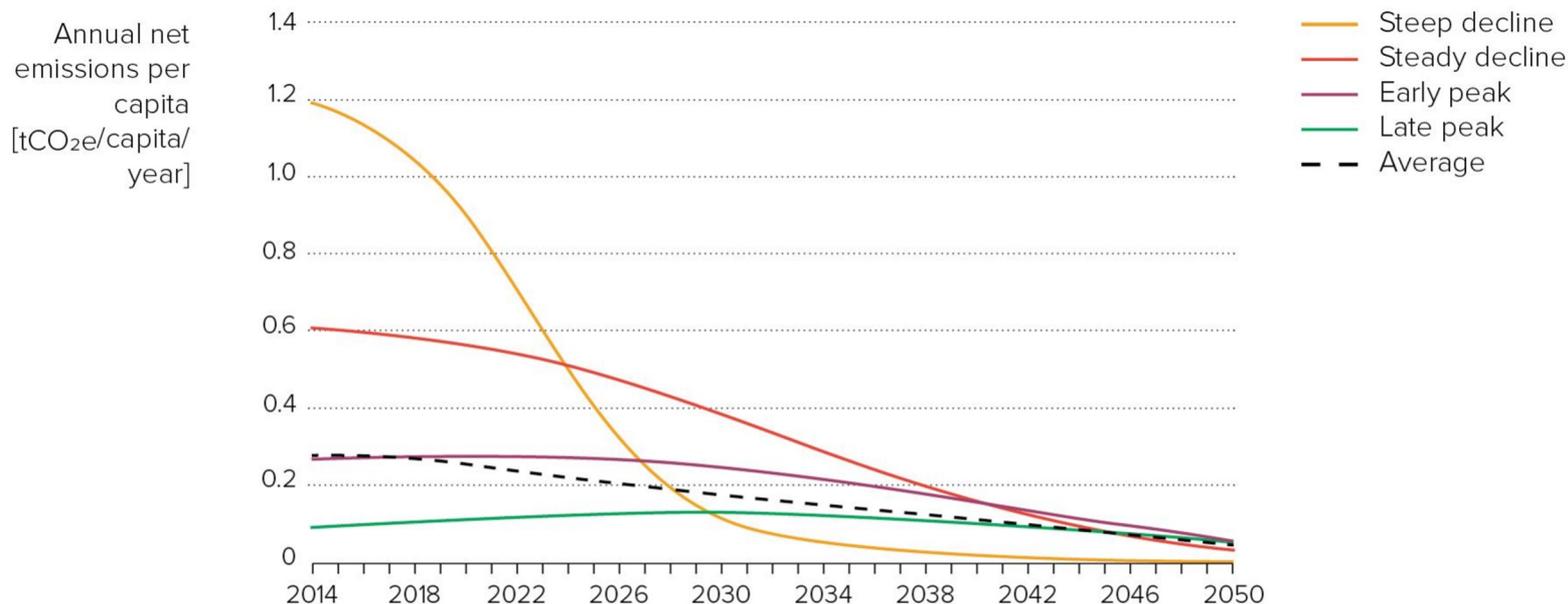
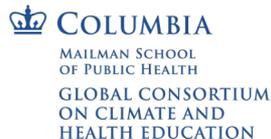


Figure 15. Four Decarbonization Trajectories – annual per capita emissions.

Zoom Poll Question 1

- Out of the high impact actions that the health sector can take to reach zero emissions by 2050, which are the three in which you could have the most influence from your current position?
 1. Powering healthcare with 100% clean, renewable electricity
 2. Investing in zero emissions buildings and infrastructure
 3. Transitioning to zero emissions, sustainable travel and transport
 4. Providing healthy and sustainably grown food
 5. Incentivizing and producing low-carbon pharmaceuticals
 6. Implementing circular healthcare and sustainable health care waste management
 7. Establishing greater health system effectiveness





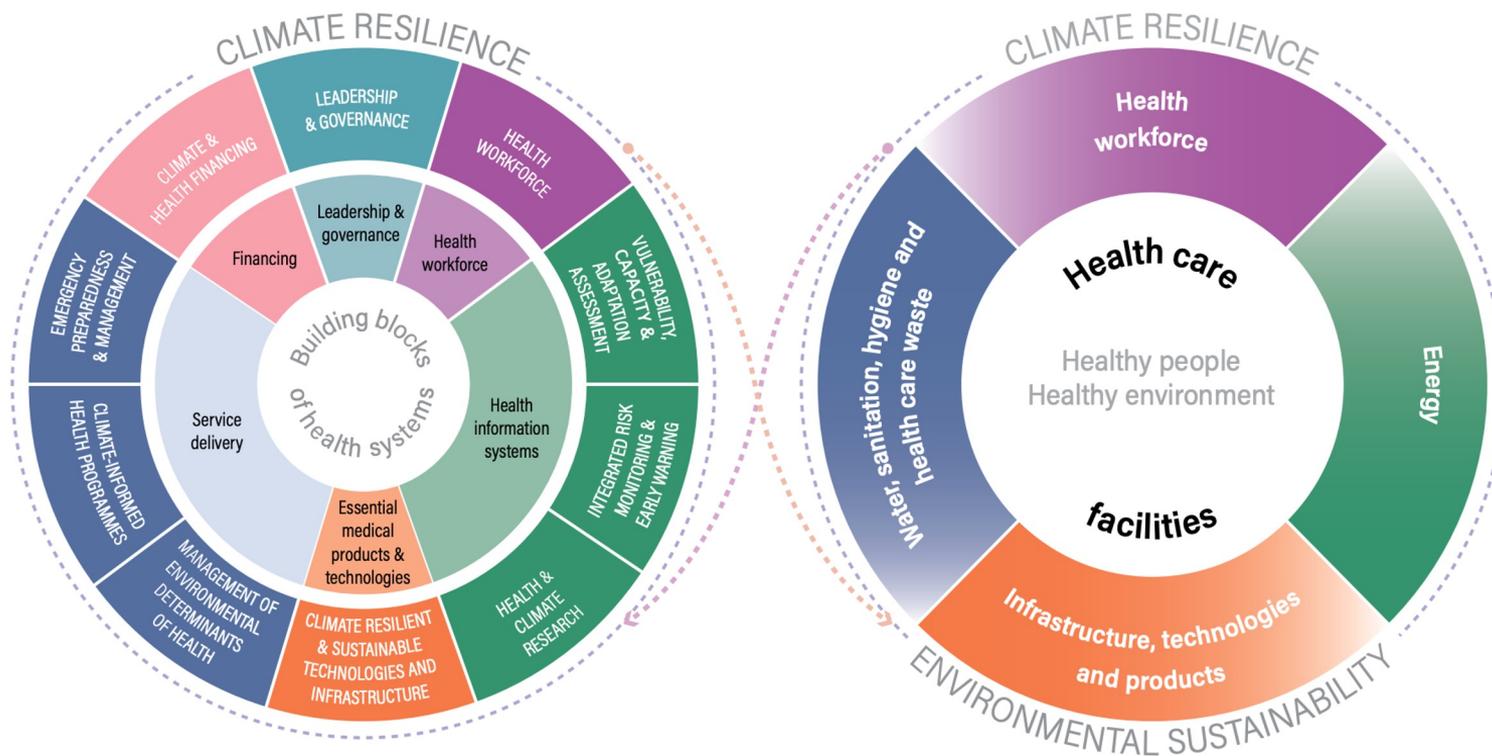
“4-5% of total GHG emissions in the world are produced by the health care sector”



* Picture: Hospital Universitario Austral, Argentina. Tracks GHG emissions since 2016 and is committed to net zero by 2030.

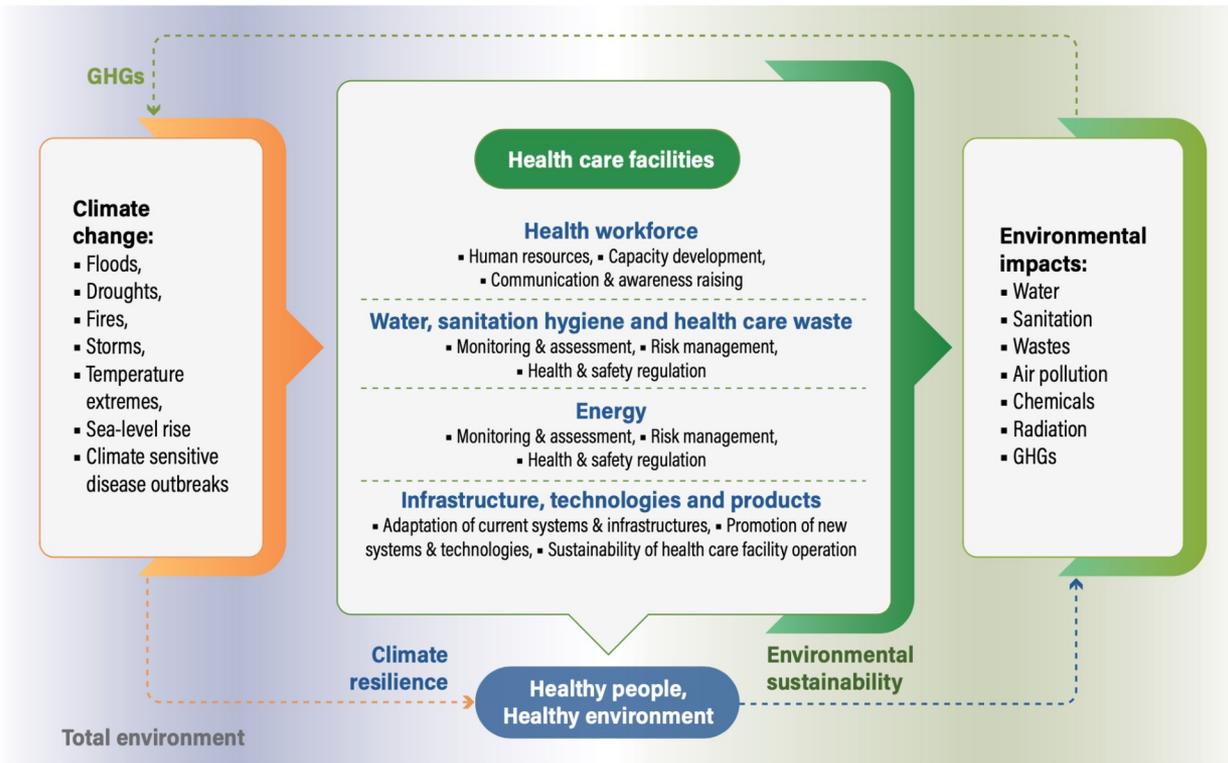
One integrated approach

WHO Guidance for climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities



One integrated approach

WHO Guidance for climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities



Towards a resilient health system

PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS

Disease surveillance systems

Business continuity plans incl pandemic preparedness

Supply chain surge capacity and stock readiness

Workforce preparedness, planning and development

Vaccine readiness planning and delivery

Capacity planning for workforce and surge capacity for testing, isolation & treatment

Supporting vulnerable people

Non pharma interventions eg hand washing

Pandemic scenario planning

Mental health support for staff

Events & disease surveillance systems

Supporting vulnerable communities

Emergency preparedness planning & rehabilitation

RESILIENCE

Supply chain resilience

Water conservation

Adaptation mechanisms

Anchor institutions

Community asset focussed programs

Re-useable PPE by design

Green Recovery

System effectiveness

Climate change in curriculum

Care closer to home

Sustainable Leadership, governance, skills & capacity

Green Universal Health Coverage

Sustainable WASH facilities

Financing systems for sustainability

Disease prevention & health promotion incl addressing social & envl determinants of health

Telehealth

Sustainable Cold Chains

Local, sustainable and resilient supply chains

On site renewables

Sustainable models of care

Sustainable cooling

Water conservation

Bio digestors

Healthy and sustainable food

Reducing air and water pollution

Local supply chains

Infrastructure resilience eg elevation of energy system

Vulnerability, capacity and adaptation assessment

Integrated risk, monitoring and early warning systems

Heat and cold weather plans

Low carbon pharmaceuticals, anaesthetics & inhalers

Purchasing renewables

Resources efficiency

Zero carbon technology & infrastructure: buildings, travel & ICT

Low carbon food

Green building design and location

Sustainable waste management

Zero emission products across supply chain

DECARBONIZATION



Towards a new model that integrates decarbonization, resilience and pandemic preparedness

- Lifestyle disease prevention
- Care closer to home
- Low Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) materials
- Local food suppliers
- Waste recycling
- Air quality
- Backup generators

- Health system strengthening
- Universal health coverage (UHC)
- Energy, water efficiency
- Daylighting
- Natural ventilation
- Rainwater capture
- Solar shading

- Risk and disaster preparedness and planning
- Climate-related disease monitoring
- Flood barriers
- Elevation
- Backup generators



Integrating climate-smart health care into COVID-19 response and recovery

- Public health surveillance and risk assessment
- Emergency preparedness, planning and rehabilitation
- Capacity for testing, isolation and treatment
- Supply of essential medical commodities
- Health services for non-COVID 19 conditions
- Non-pharmaceutical interventions
- Public health risk communication
- Vaccine readiness, procurement and deployment
- Building back better

Sustainable Procurement in health systems- Climate-smart health care during COVID-19

COLOMBIA

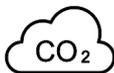
DISPOSABLE GOWNS



36,000 less units
purchased per month



3.6 tons less
of biological waste per
month



5.43Ton CO₂eq less
produced per month



\$82,700
saved per month

PPE



Decontamination
of N95 masks



500,000 less
PPE items disposed of per
month



9 tons less
of biological waste per
month

Biohazardous
waste
Autoclave in Costa
Rica



Climate and health opportunities for action

COP26 Health programme



So far, 57 countries have formally committed to develop climate resilient and low carbon, sustainable health systems:

18

Signed net zero
commitment
(Perú)

52

Committed to work for
sustainable and low carbon
health care systems

Argentina, Belize, Chile,
Colombia, Costa Rica,
República Dominicana,
Jamaica, Panamá

56

Committed to build
Climate resilient systems

Argentina, Bahamas,
Belize, Colombia, Costa
Rica, República
Dominicana, Jamaica,
Panamá

Climate and health opportunities for action

COP26 Health programme

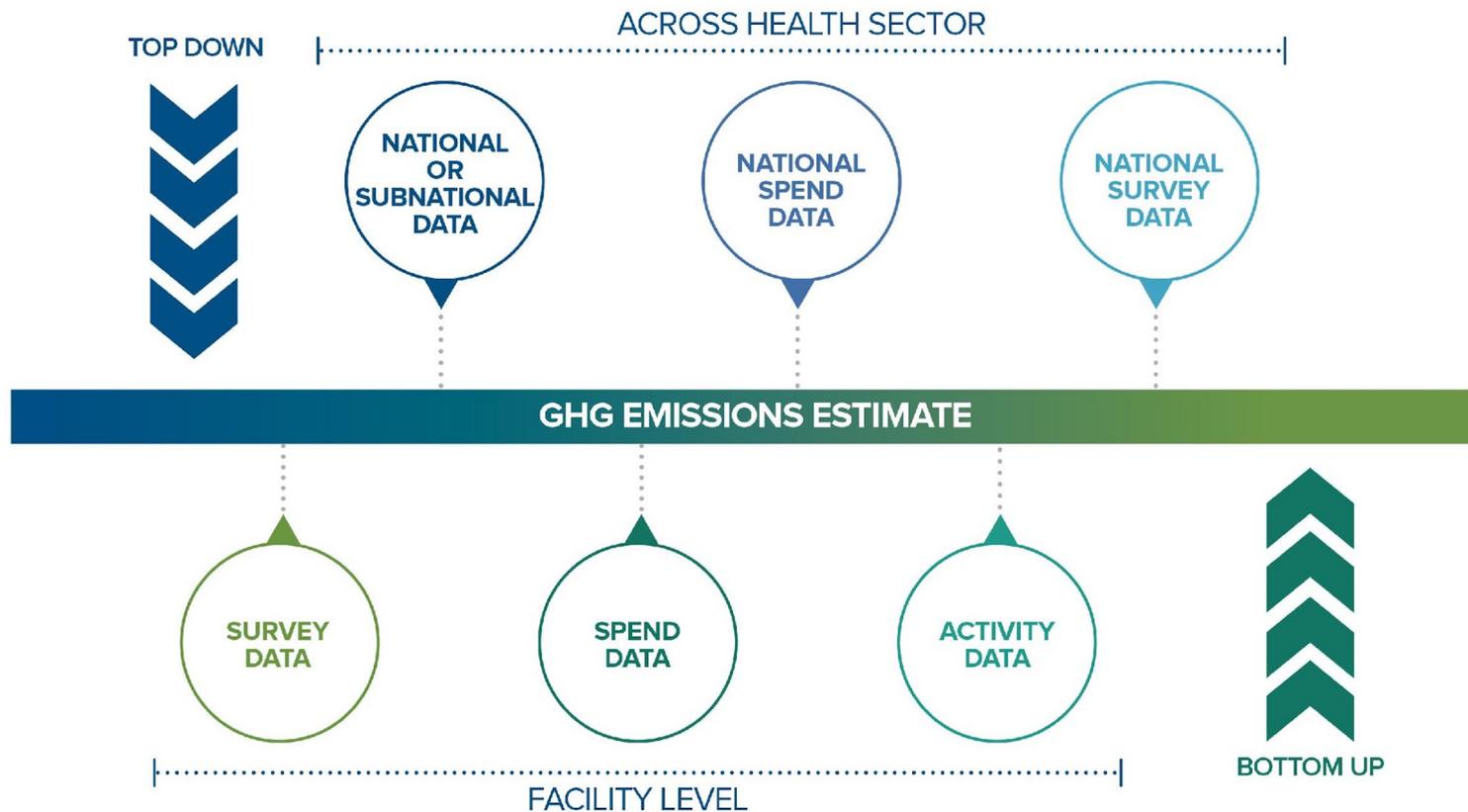


LAC countries that have joined the COP26 Health Programme:

- Argentina
- Bahamas
- Belize
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic
- Jamaica
- Panama
- Peru

Climate and health opportunities for action

COP26 Health programme



The health sector's carbon footprint in the LAC region

Gráfico 6. Distribución de emisiones reportadas por nivel de complejidad y alcance (2019)

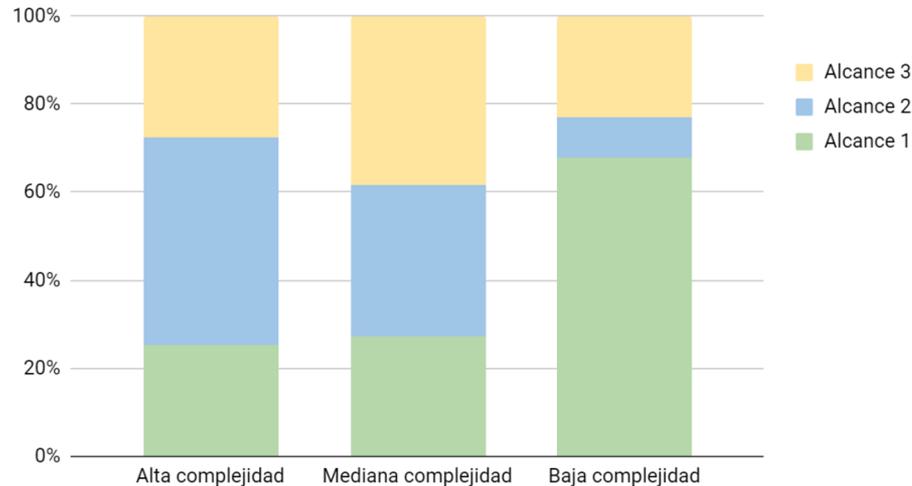
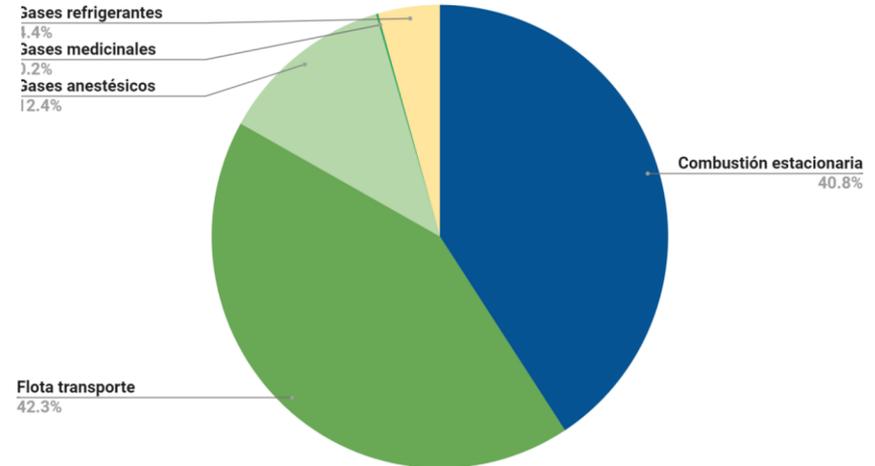


Gráfico 7. Composición de las emisiones reportadas para el alcance 1 (2019)



Health care climate action in the LAC region: Colombia case study



La salud es de todos Minsalud

Buscar Todo Buscar

Mapa del sitio Funcionarios Zona Interactiva English Version

Inicio Transparencia Servicios al ciudadano Ministerio Salud Protección social Normativa Comunicaciones

Minsalud firma memorando de entendimiento con organización "Salud sin Daño"

Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social > Minsalud firma memorando de entendimiento con organización "Salud sin Daño"



13/02/2022
Boletín de Prensa No 114 de 2022

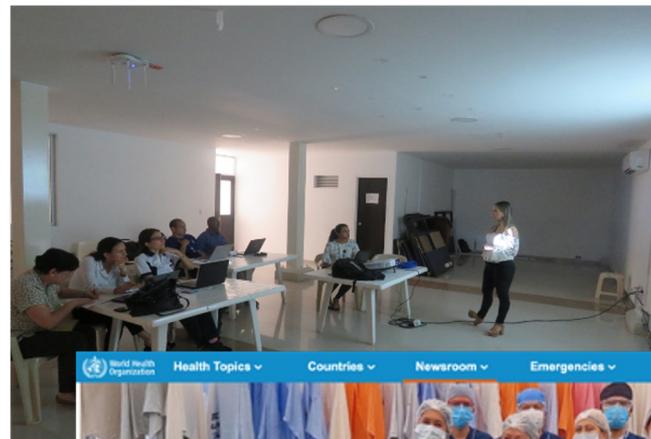
Audio de Juan Carlos Bernal, coordinador del Grupo de Cooperación y Relaciones Internacionales.

Bogotá, 13 de febrero de 2022. – El Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social y la organización no gubernamental internacional Salud sin Daño firmaron memorando de entendimiento para realizar un proyecto que permitirá estimar la huella climática del sistema nacional de salud colombiano.

El anuncio de la firma del acuerdo de colaboración se da en el marco del lanzamiento del Programa de salud de la COP26, en el que más de 50 países de diferentes regiones se han comprometido a desarrollar sistemas de salud resilientes al clima, sostenibles y bajos en emisiones.

"Colombia fue uno de los diez países de América Latina y el Caribe que presentaron su compromiso en el marco de la vigésimosexta Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático (COP26) y, con la firma de este memorando de entendimiento, avanza en los primeros pasos hacia la implementación para impulsar la descarbonización del sistema de salud colombiano", explicó Juan Carlos Bernal, Coordinador del Grupo de Cooperación y Relaciones Internacionales.

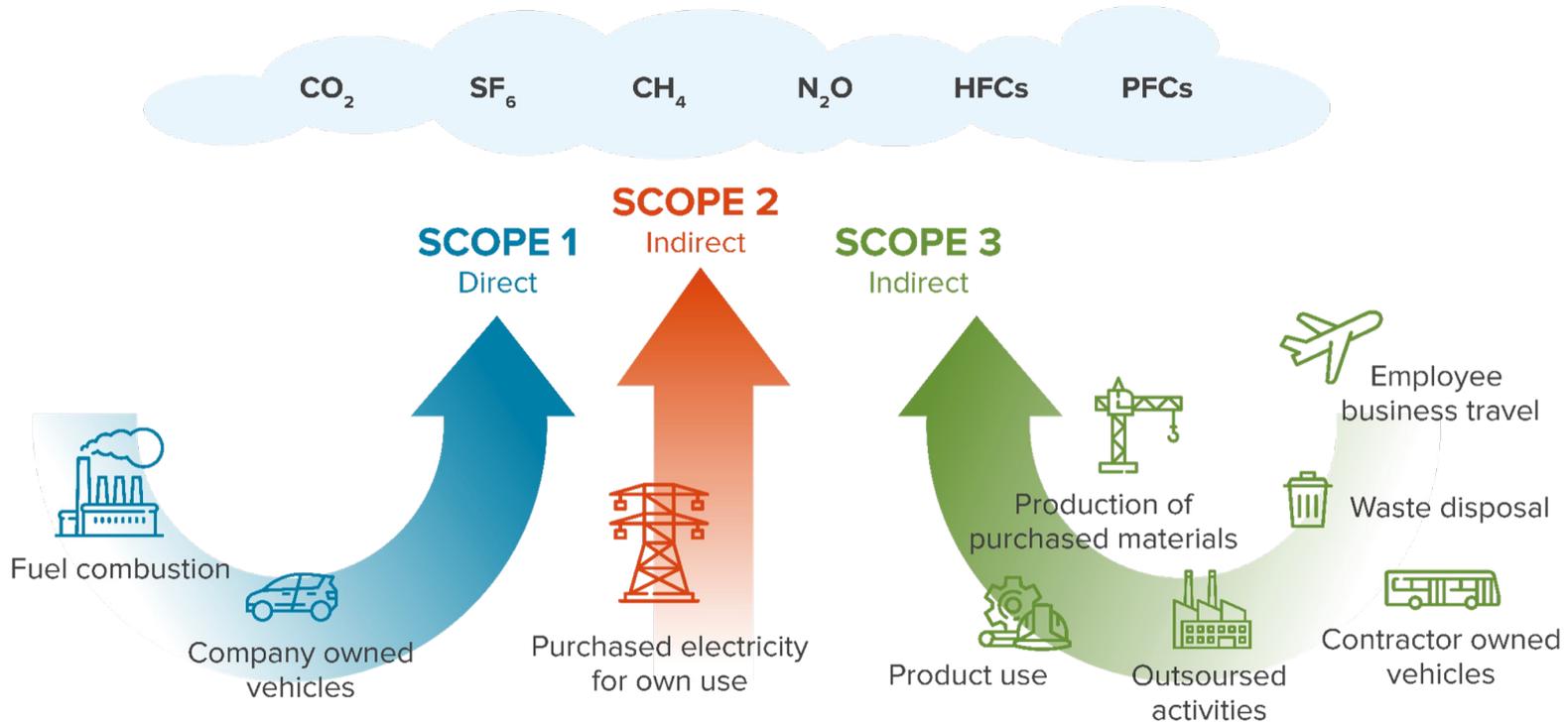
Señaló que los equipos técnicos de ambas organizaciones ya están trabajando en conjunto para diseñar un cronograma de actividades y avanzar en la implementación del proyecto, cuyos resultados están previstos para inicios de 2.023.



Decarbonizing health care at
the facility level in Colombia

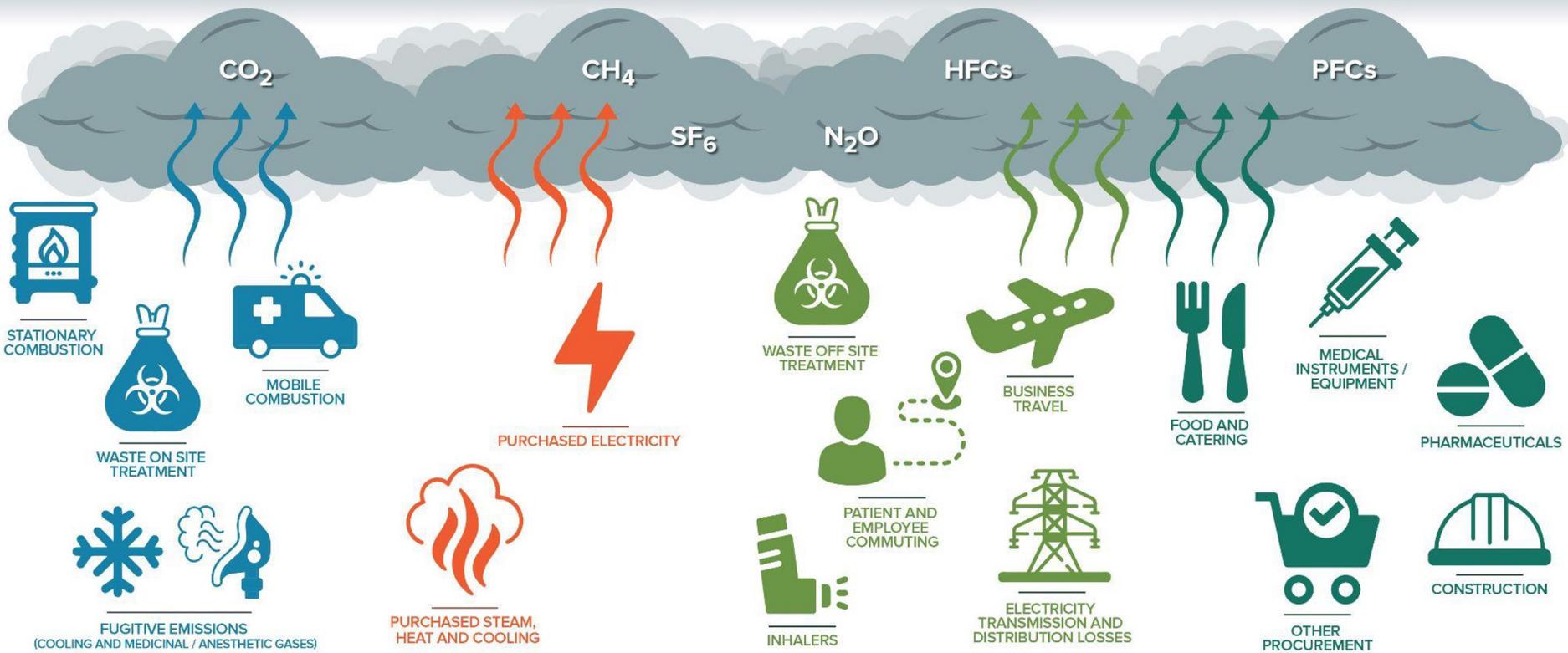


Greenhouse gas emissions: Scopes



Source: Graphic adaptation of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP)⁵.

Climate Impact Checkup tool



SCOPE 1
DIRECT

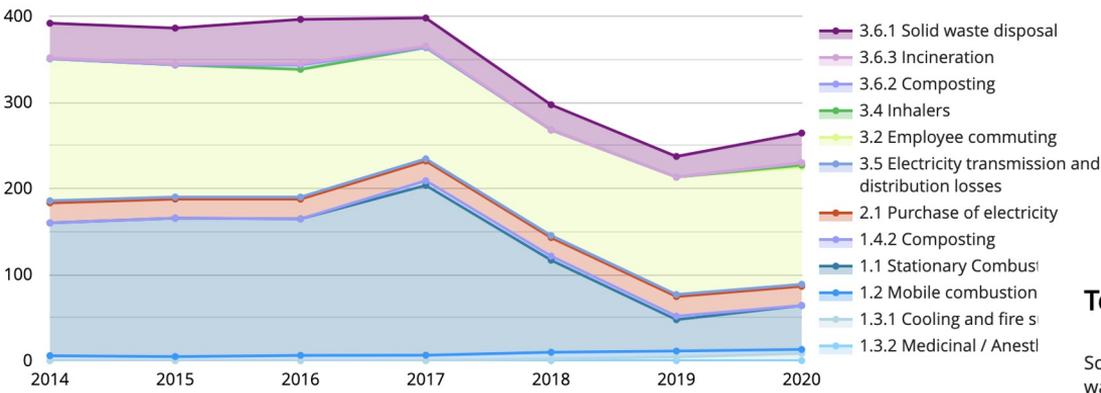
SCOPE 2
INDIRECT

SCOPE 3
INDIRECT

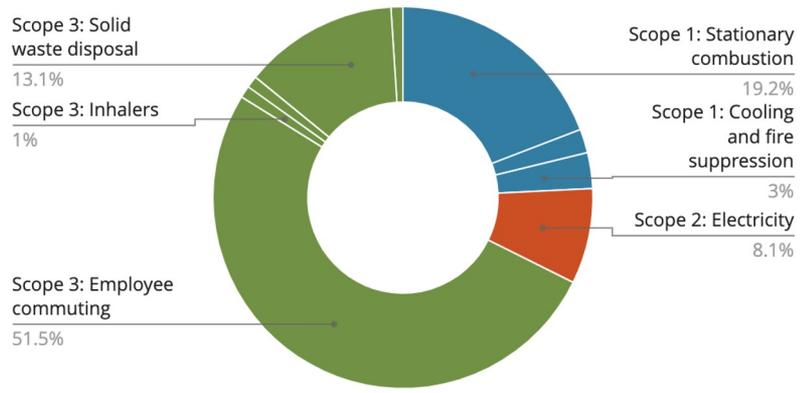
WITH EXTRA SUPPLY CHAIN
INDIRECT

What does a carbon footprint look like?

Total emissions per source and year



Total emissions per scope (%)

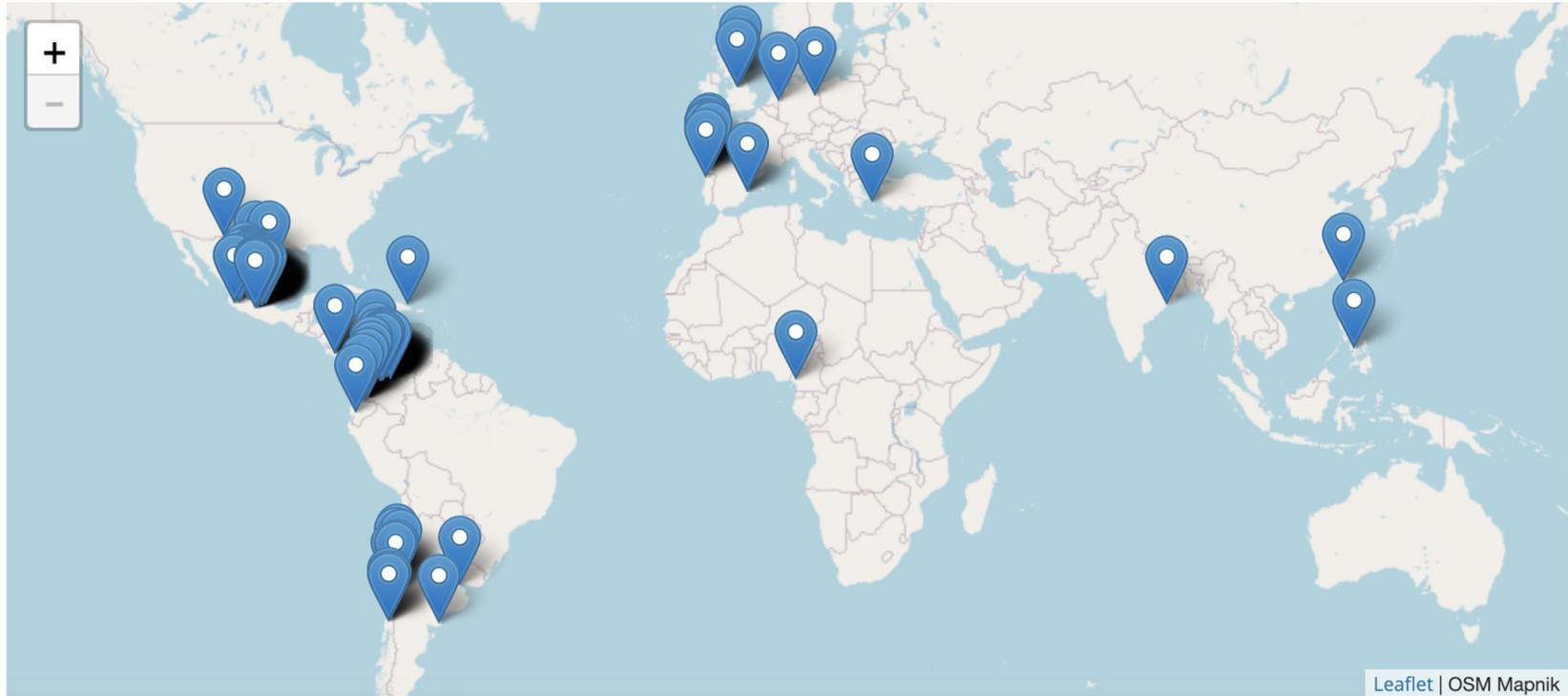


*Real data from a medium complexity institution sharing data with HCWH

Institutions already using Climate Impact Checkup

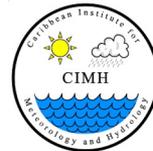
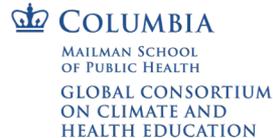
Global Carbon Footprint Tool Submissions

Total number of Carbon Footprint Tool submissions: 298



Zoom Poll Question 2

- Is your institution/organization already estimating its carbon footprint, or is in a position to do so? If not, what is the main challenge that your institution/organization faces to calculate its carbon footprint?
 - Yes - We are already calculating our carbon footprint
 - Yes - We have the capacity but haven't started yet
 - No - We lack the necessary data
 - No - We lack the technical capacity to undergo the analysis
 - No - We do not have the resources, including dedicated personnel
 - No - It is not a priority for our institution/organization
 - No - Other reasons



How can your institution get involved?

- [Health Care Climate Challenge](#)
- [Race to Zero](#) campaign
- If your country joined the [COP26 Health Programme](#), ask your government how your institution can help and participate



How can you get involved?

- Think about what you as an individual can change in your daily practice from tomorrow onwards
- Talk with your peers
- Ask if your institution has a sustainable, resilient and low carbon action plan
- If your institution does not have a plan yet, contribute so it can develop its baseline. We can help :)



References and resources

- Health Care Without Harm | Health Care Climate Action microsite: <https://healthcareclimateaction.org/>
- Climate Change is a Health Crisis: Health messages from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report on Climate Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (CAHA, 2022): https://assets.nationbuilder.com/caha/pages/27/attachments/original/1647402933/IPCC_Briefing_-_SM.pdf?1647402933
- WHO Guidance for Climate Resilient and Environmentally Sustainable Health Care Facilities: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240012226>
- Glossary of climate terminology for health professionals (in Spanish): <https://saludsindanio.org/glosarioCC>
- Webinar recording | Climate change for beginners: introduction to the climate negotiations for health professionals (in Spanish): <https://saludsindanio.org/seminario-web-cambio-climatico>

