



COP28 UAE

COP28 UAE Declaration on Climate and Health

We, on the occasion of the first Health Day at the 28th UN Climate Change Conference (COP28), express our grave concern about the negative impacts of climate change on health. We stress the importance of addressing the interactions between climate change and human health and wellbeing in the context of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, as the primary international, intergovernmental fora for the global response to climate change.

We recognize the urgency of taking action on climate change, and note the benefits for health from deep, rapid, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, including from just transitions, lower air pollution, active mobility, and shifts to sustainable healthy diets.

In this year of the first Global Stocktake, and given the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, which strained all health systems and further widened inequities and vulnerabilities within and among countries, regions and populations, we are committed to the advancement of climate-resilient development, the strengthening of health systems, and the building of resilient and thriving communities, for the benefit of present and future generations.

In order to work towards ensuring better health outcomes, including through the transformation of health systems to be climate-resilient, low-carbon, sustainable and equitable, and to better prepare communities and the most vulnerable populations for the impacts of climate change, we commit to pursuing the following common objectives:

- Strengthening the development and implementation of policies that maximize the health gains from mitigation and adaptation actions and prevent worsening health impacts from climate change, including through close partnerships with Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and girls, children and youth, healthcare workers and practitioners, persons with disabilities and the populations most vulnerable to the health impacts of climate change, among others.
- Facilitating collaboration on human, animal, environment and climate health challenges, such as by implementing a One Health approach; addressing the environmental determinants of health; strengthening research on the linkages between environmental and climatic factors and antimicrobial resistance; and intensifying efforts for the early detection of zoonotic spill-overs as an effective means of pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.
- Recognizing that healthy populations contribute to, and are an effect of, climate resilience and an outcome of successful adaptation across a range of sectors - including food and agriculture, water and sanitation, housing, urban planning, health care, transport and energy - by prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions across sectors that deliver positive health outcomes.
- Improving the ability of health systems to anticipate, and implement adaptation interventions against, climate-sensitive disease and health risks, including by bolstering climate-health information services, surveillance, early warning and response systems and a climate-ready health workforce.



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- Promoting a comprehensive response to address the impacts of climate change on health, including, for example, mental health and psychosocial wellbeing, loss of traditional medicinal knowledge, loss of livelihoods and culture, and climate-induced displacement and migration.
- Combating inequalities within and among countries, and pursuing policies that work towards accelerating achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG3; reduce poverty and hunger; improve health and livelihoods; strengthen social protection systems, food security and improved nutrition, access to clean sources of energy, safe drinking water, and sanitation and hygiene for all; and work to achieve universal health coverage.
- Promoting steps to curb emissions and reduce waste in the health sector, such as by assessing the greenhouse gas emissions of health systems, and developing action plans, nationally determined decarbonization targets, and procurement standards for national health systems, including supply chains.
- Strengthening trans- and inter-disciplinary research, cross-sectoral collaboration, sharing of best practices, and monitoring of progress at the climate-health nexus, including through initiatives such as the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH).

Recognizing that health actors face challenges in accessing finance for health and climate change activities, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, we underscore the need to better leverage synergies at the intersection of climate change and health to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of finance flows.

- Encouraging the scaling up of investments in climate and health from domestic budgets, multilateral development banks, multilateral climate funds, health financing institutions, philanthropies, bilateral development agencies, and private sector actors.
- Encouraging international finance providers, including development banks, to strengthen the synergies between their climate and health portfolios, and enhance their support for country-led projects and programs in the health-climate nexus.
- Sharing learnings and best practices on financing and implementing climate-health interventions, and develop a common understanding of existing needs for climate-health finance, grounded in country priorities and needs. We welcome ongoing efforts in this regard, including by the COP28 presidency, the ATACH finance working group, and the joint Development Bank working group for climate-health financing.
- Improving monitoring, transparency and evaluation efforts of climate finance, as relevant, including for climate-health initiatives, in order to strengthen common understanding of its efficiency and effectiveness, and to maximize the delivery of positive health outcomes.



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To achieve these aims - according to our national circumstances - we commit to pursuing the better integration of health considerations into our climate policy processes, and of climate considerations across our health policy agendas, including by:

- Incorporating health considerations in the context of relevant Paris Agreement and UNFCCC processes, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on public health, and mainstreaming climate considerations in global health work programs, including those of the World Health Organization, where relevant and appropriate.
- Taking health into account, as appropriate, in designing the next round of nationally determined contributions, long term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications.

We commit to convene regularly with diverse line-ministries and stakeholders to foster synergies and strengthen national and multilateral collaboration on climate change and health, including through the ATACH initiative. We will review our collective progress at future UN Climate Change Conferences, World Health Assemblies, and other global convenings.



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Endorsements as at 1 December 2023

1. Albania
2. Andorra
3. Angola
4. Antigua and Barbuda
5. Argentina
6. Armenia
7. Australia
8. Austria
9. Azerbaijan
10. Bahamas
11. Bangladesh
12. Belgium
13. Bhutan
14. Brazil
15. Brunei Darussalam
16. Bulgaria
17. Burundi
18. Cambodia
19. Canada
20. Chad
21. Chile
22. Colombia
23. Costa Rica
24. Cote d'Ivoire
25. Croatia
26. Cuba
27. Cyprus
28. Czechia
29. Denmark
30. Ecuador
31. Egypt
32. Estonia
33. Ethiopia
34. European Union
35. Fiji
36. Finland
37. France
38. Gabon
39. Germany
40. Greece
41. Guatemala
42. Hungary
43. Indonesia
44. Iran (Islamic Republic of)
45. Iraq
46. Ireland
47. Israel
48. Italy
49. Japan
50. Jordan
51. Kenya
52. Kiribati
53. Kuwait
54. Kyrgyzstan
55. Lao People's Democratic Republic
56. Latvia
57. Lebanon
58. Lesotho
59. Liberia
60. Lithuania
61. Luxembourg
62. Malawi
63. Malaysia
64. Maldives
65. Malta
66. Mexico
67. Micronesia (Federated States of)
68. Monaco
69. Mongolia
70. Montenegro
71. Morocco
72. Mozambique
73. Myanmar
74. Nauru
75. Nepal
76. Netherlands
77. New Zealand
78. Nicaragua
79. Nigeria
80. Norway
81. Oman
82. Pakistan
83. Palau
84. Panama
85. Papua New Guinea
86. Paraguay
87. Peru
88. Philippines
89. Poland
90. Portugal
91. Republic of Korea
92. Republic of Moldova
93. North Macedonia
94. Romania
95. Rwanda
96. Samoa
97. Sao Tome and Principe
98. Serbia
99. Seychelles
100. Sierra Leone
101. Slovakia
102. Slovenia
103. Somalia
104. Spain
105. Sweden
106. Switzerland
107. Syrian Arab Republic
108. Tajikistan
109. Tunisia
110. Turkmenistan
111. Tuvalu
112. Uganda
113. Ukraine
114. United Arab Emirates
115. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
116. United States of America
117. Uruguay
118. Vanuatu
119. Venezuela (Bolivian Republic of)
120. Viet Nam
121. Yemen
122. Zambia
123. Zimbabwe