



Technical Webinar Series Climate Change and Health

# Developing a Health National Adaptation Plan: Introduction

**12 June 2024**

9:30 – 11:00 CEST  
15:00 – 16:30 CEST

# WHO Technical Webinar Series



<https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2024/04/24/default-calendar/who-technical-webinar-series-on-climate-change-and-health>

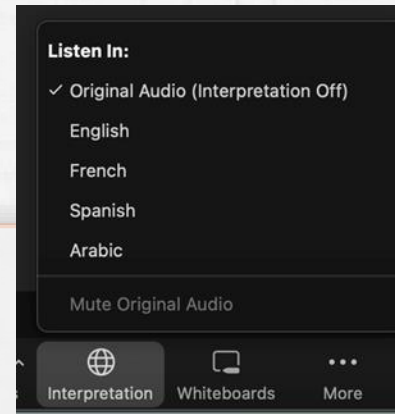


Date & time (CEST)	Topic*
24 <sup>th</sup> April 2024	Getting started: climate change and health vulnerability & adaptation assessments
30 <sup>th</sup> April 2024	WHO as an Accredited Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund; Accessing AF funding for Climate Change and Health
15 <sup>th</sup> May 2024	WHO Operational Framework for building climate resilient and low carbon health systems
12 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	Developing a Health National Adaptation Plan: Introduction
19 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	GIS and risk mapping in climate change and health vulnerability & adaptation assessments
10 <sup>th</sup> July 2024	Climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities
17 <sup>th</sup> July 2024	Quantitative approaches for Vulnerability & Adaptation assessments: sensitivity analyses and projecting future health risks of climate change
18 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2024	Integrating health in NDCs and LT-LEDS
25 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2024	Developing a Health National Adaptation Plan: Quality criteria for HNAPs
16 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2024	Conducting a gender analysis for climate change and health vulnerability & adaptation assessments



## Interpretation

AM session: English, French and Arabic  
PM session: English, French and Spanish



### *To activate interpretations (in English):*

1. Click on the interpretation icon.
2. Select "English"
3. **Optional** : mute original audio

### *Pour activer les interprétations (en français):*

1. Cliquez sur l'icône d'interprétation
2. Sélectionnez "Français"
3. **Facultatif** : couper le son d'origine

### *Para activar interpretación (en español)*

1. Haga clic en el icono de interpretación.
2. Seleccionar "Español"
3. **Opcional**: silenciar el audio original

### لتفعيل التفسير باللغة العربية

1. اضغط على أيقونة التفسير.
2. اختر "العربية"
3. اختياري: كتم الصوت الأصلي



## Agenda

Time	Agenda item	Speaker
<b>9:30 – 9:35 (5 minutes)</b>	Opening remarks	Dr Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum, Head, Climate Change and Health Unit, WHO
<b>9:35 – 10:05 (30 minutes)</b>	Introduction to Health National Adaptation Plans (HNAPs)	Dr Amy Savage, Technical Officer, Climate Change and Health Unit, WHO
<b>10:05 – 10:20 (15 minutes)</b>	Country experience: developing a HNAP	Dr Munjed AlSharif Consultant and Team Lead, HNAP update, Jordan  Raja Ram Pote Shrestha, National Professional Officer, WHO Country Office, Nepal
<b>10:20 – 10:45 (25 minutes)</b>	Interactive activity	
<b>10:45 – 10:55 (10 minutes)</b>	Group feedback	Breakout group volunteer Moderated by Amy Savage
<b>10:55 - 11:00 (5 minutes)</b>	Close webinar	Kristiina Yang, Climate Change and Health Unit, WHO



## Agenda

Time	Agenda item	Speaker
<b>15:00 – 15:05</b> <b>(5 minutes)</b>	Opening remarks	Elena Villalobos Prats, Lead Capacity Building and Country Support, Climate Change and Health Unit, WHO
<b>15:05 – 15:35</b> <b>(30 minutes)</b>	Introduction to Health National Adaptation Plans (HNAPs)	Amy Savage, Technical Officer, Climate Change and Health Unit, WHO
<b>15:35 – 15:50</b> <b>(15 minutes)</b>	Country experience: developing a HNAP	Dr Phillip Swann, Registrar, Ministry of Health, Bahamas  Dr Ashrafedin Youya, Environmental Health Expert, Emergency WASH and Climate Change & Health Focal Point, Ministry of Health, Ethiopia
<b>15:50 – 16:15</b> <b>(25 minutes)</b>	Interactive activity	
<b>16:15 – 16:25</b> <b>(10 minutes)</b>	Group feedback	Breakout group volunteer Moderated by Amy Savage
<b>16:25 - 16:30</b> <b>(5 minutes)</b>	Close webinar	Kristiina Yang, Climate Change and Health Unit, WHO

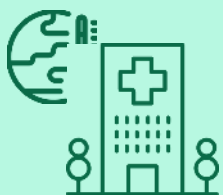
# Climate Change and Health Planning



## Health National Adaptation Plans (HNAPs)

Dr Amy Savage  
Technical Officer, CCH Unit, WHO HQ

# By the end of this training module learners will be able to:



**Understand how HNAPs contribute to adaptation planning processes**



**Explain the HNAP process and sequence of steps for developing an HNAP**



**Identify criteria for a high quality HNAP**



**Use the WHO Operational Framework for Building Climate Resilient and Low Carbon Health Systems**



**Apply this knowledge within the broad context of health systems**



# Overview

**Where do HNAPs fit in climate change and health planning?**

**What is the current status of health integration in NAPs globally?**

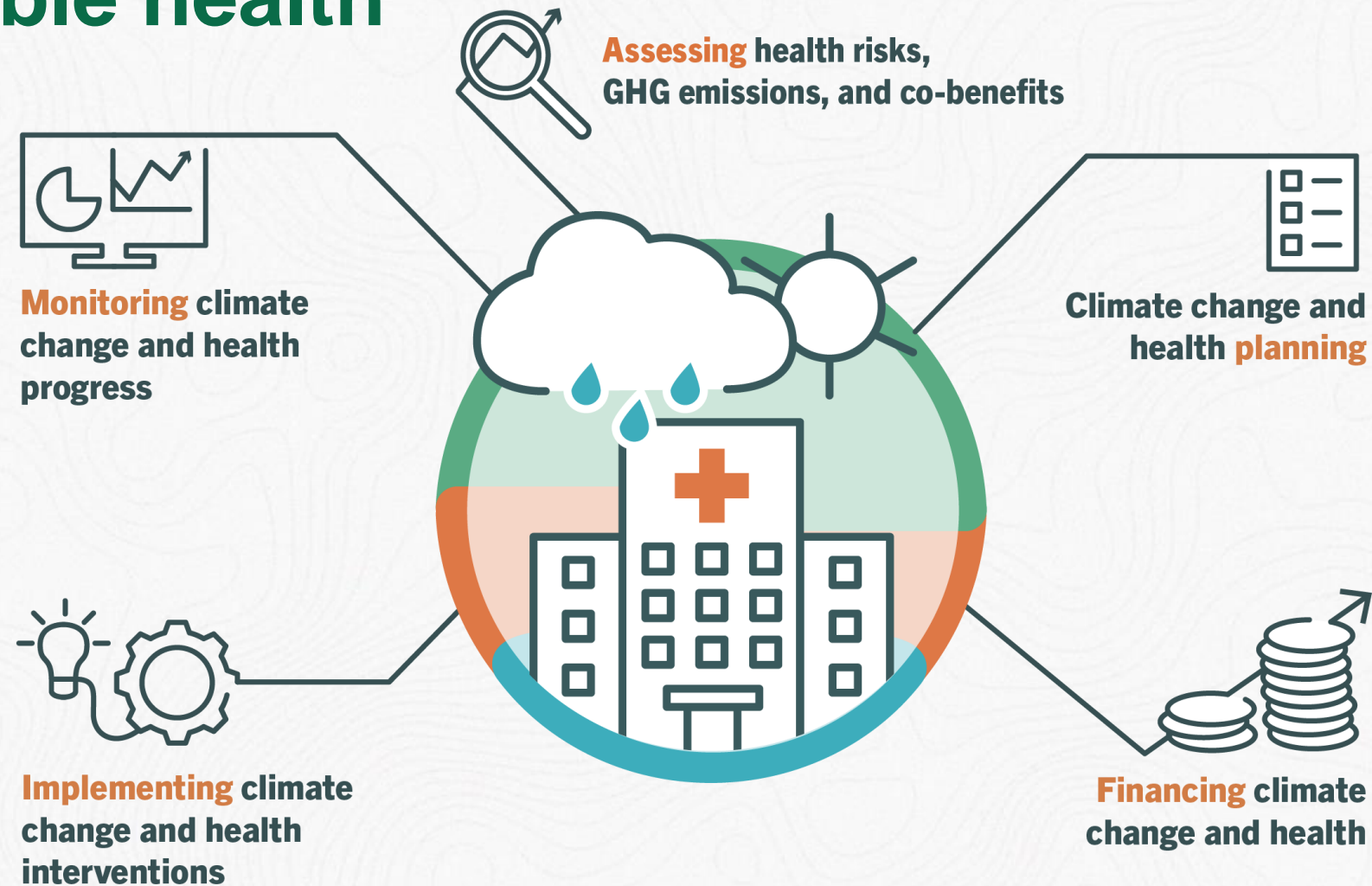
**How can we build climate resilient and low carbon health systems?**

**How is an HNAP developed and implemented?**

**What is an HNAP and why is it important?**

**How can we make sure our HNAP is of high quality?**

# Building climate resilient and sustainable health



**Assessing** health risks,  
GHG emissions, and co-benefits

**Monitoring** climate  
change and health  
progress

**Implementing** climate  
change and health  
interventions

## Climate change and health **planning**

**Financing** climate  
change and health



slido



**What actions do you think are important for health adaptation to climate change?**

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

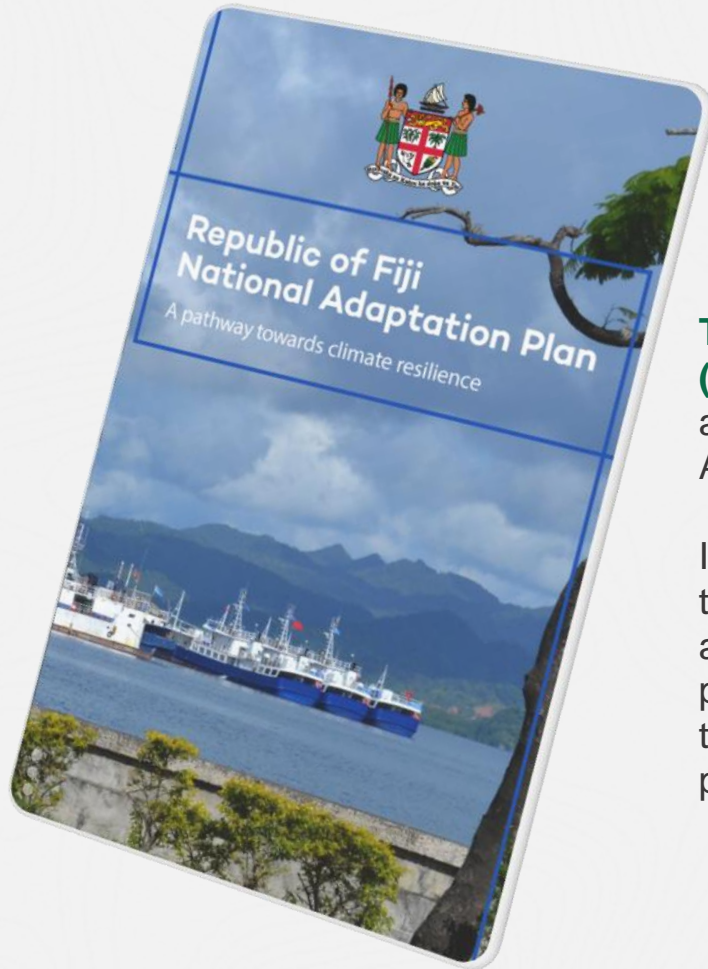


# What actions do you think are important for health adaptation to climate change?

Wordcloud Poll   33 responses   28 participants



# Health National Adaptation Plans



**The National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** is a process established as part of the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement agenda.

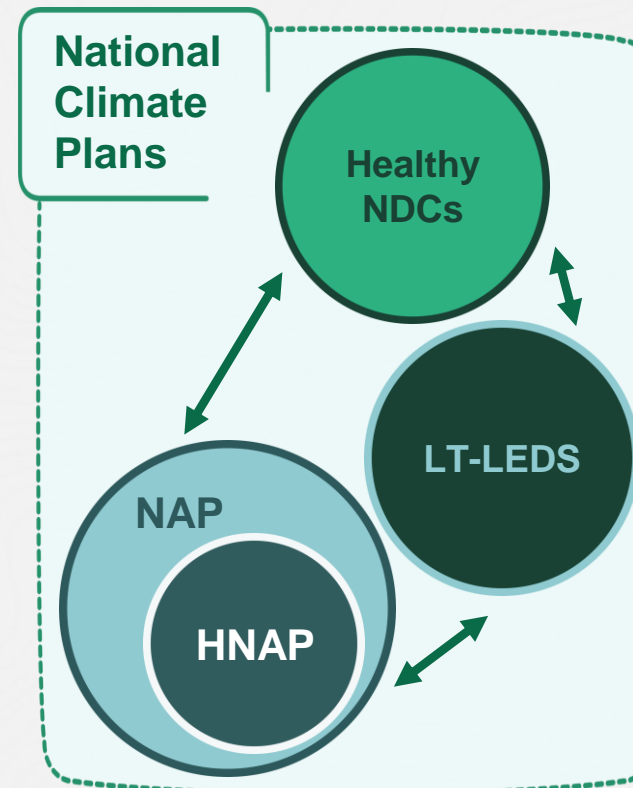
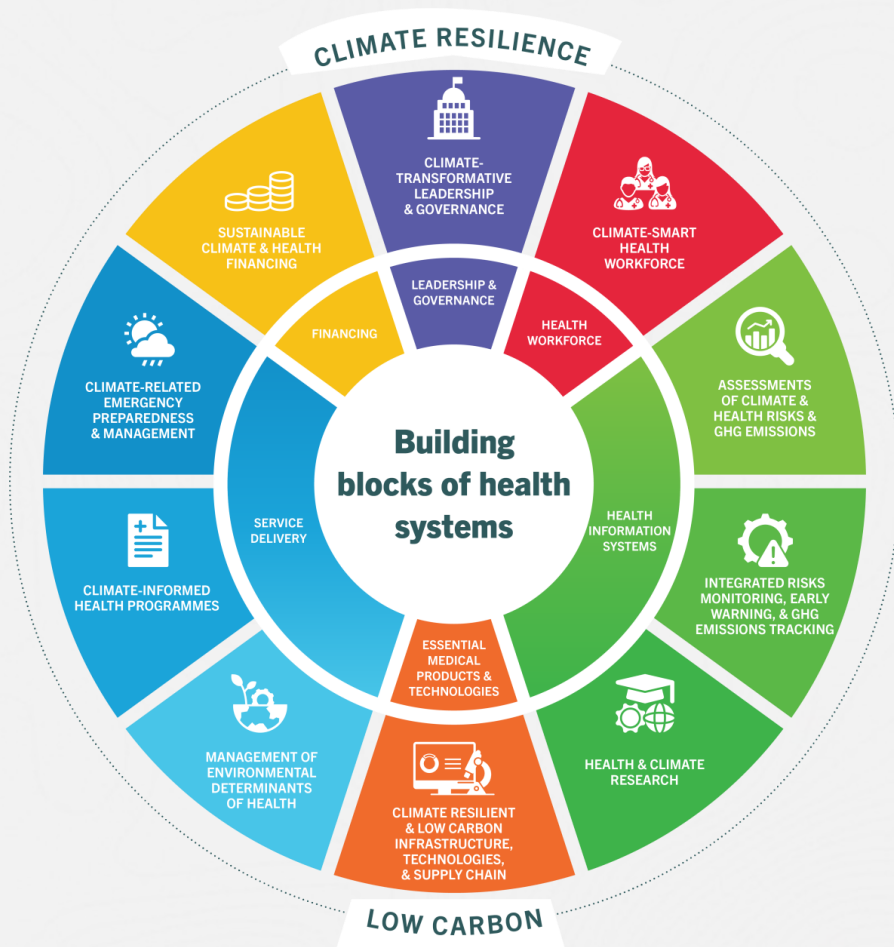
It aims to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and integrate adaptation into policies and programmes through development strategies, plans and budgets.



**Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP)** is the health component of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process



# Key processes in tackling climate change



## Why are HNAPs important?

- **Engage in the overall NAP process** at country level
- Identify **strategic goals** for building health resilience to climate change
- **Develop a plan** with prioritized activities to achieve goals, within specific period of time and given available resources



# Why develop an HNAP?



Ensure that the health impacts of climate change are prioritised at all levels of planning



Link the health sector to national and international climate change agendas, working with other sectors which impact health



Enhance opportunities to successfully access funding for climate change and health



# How does an HNAP help mobilize financial resources?

HNAPs benefit from national ownership, a robust evidence base, and endorsement by UN agencies, leading to their status as the plan for climate and health resource mobilization.



The WHO supports countries to develop single and multi-country project proposals to access climate financing for health:

- Key funding streams include the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

# Review: Health in National Adaptation Plans

- Assessed the degree to which health is considered in National Adaptation Plans
- Included **19 NAPs**, submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2020
- Review of:
  - **Context sections**
  - **Health chapters**





# Review: Health in National Adaptation Plans

## Key findings:

- All NAPs identified health as a **priority sector** for climate change adaptation
- All NAPs consider a range of **climate-sensitive health risks** (CSHRs)
- There are **gaps** between the CSHRs identified in NAPs and specific **actions** to address them
- Many NAPs addressed several components of building a **climate-resilient** health system
- The majority (80%) of NAPs identify adaptation actions in **other sectors** that will have benefits for health

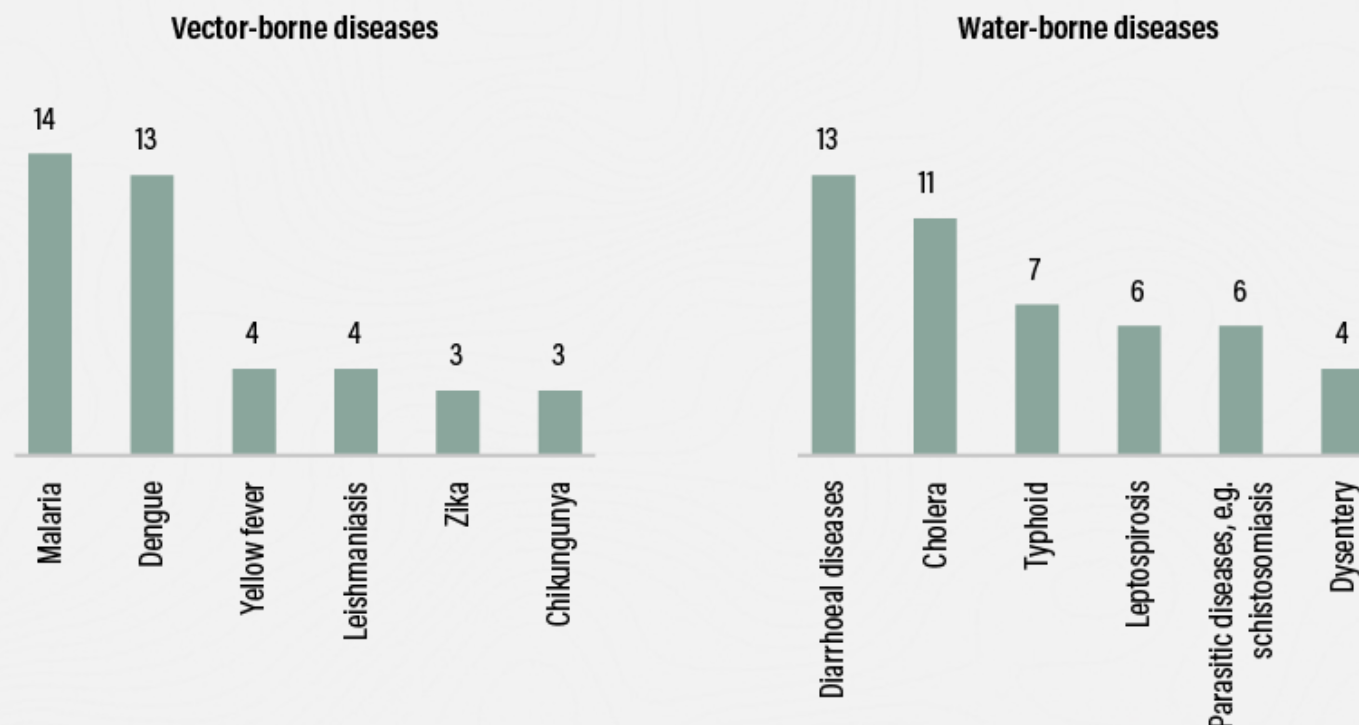


# Review: Health in National Adaptation Plans

All NAPs consider a range of **climate-sensitive health risks** (CSHRs).

Most frequently included were vector-borne and water-borne diseases.

Number of NAPs which included specific diseases

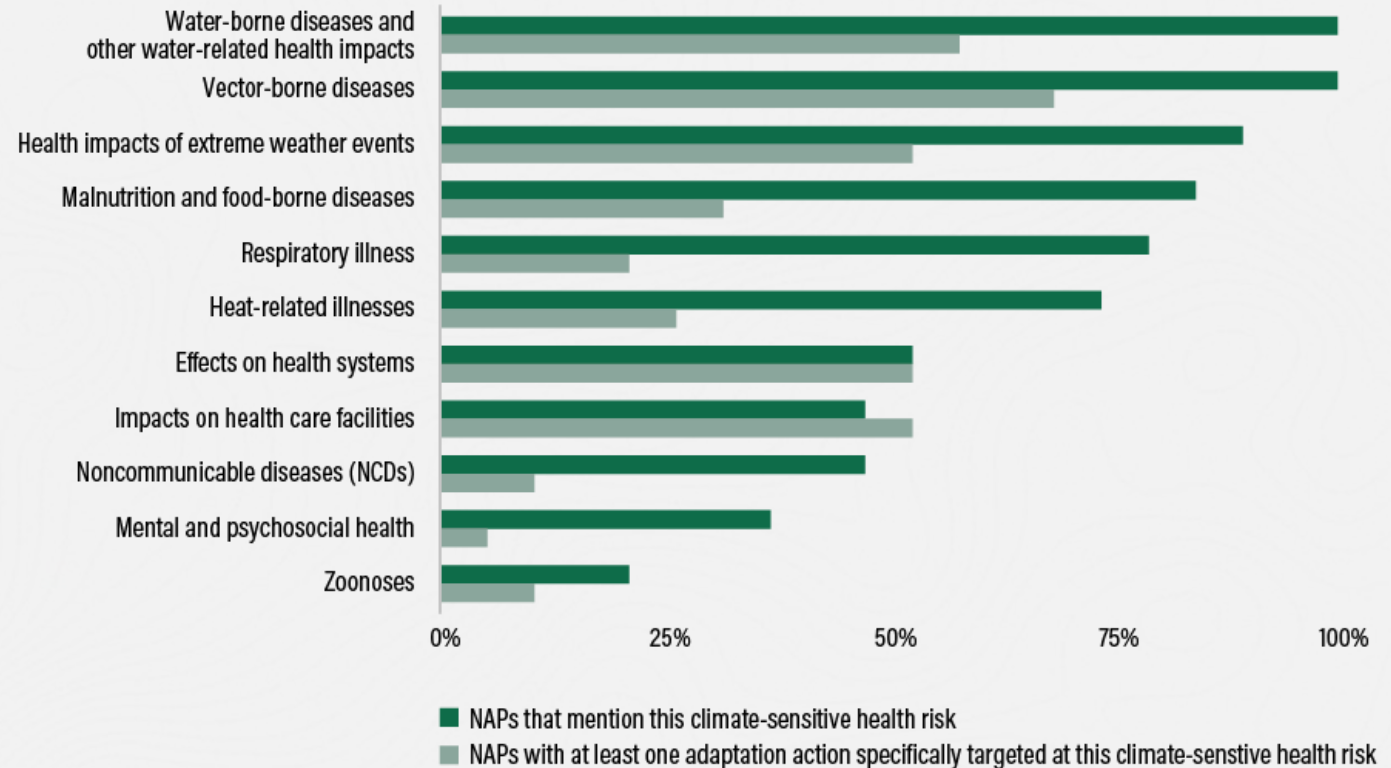




# Review: Health in National Adaptation Plans

There are gaps between the **CSHRs identified** and the **specific actions** required to address them.

The comprehensiveness of climate-sensitive health risks in NAPs:

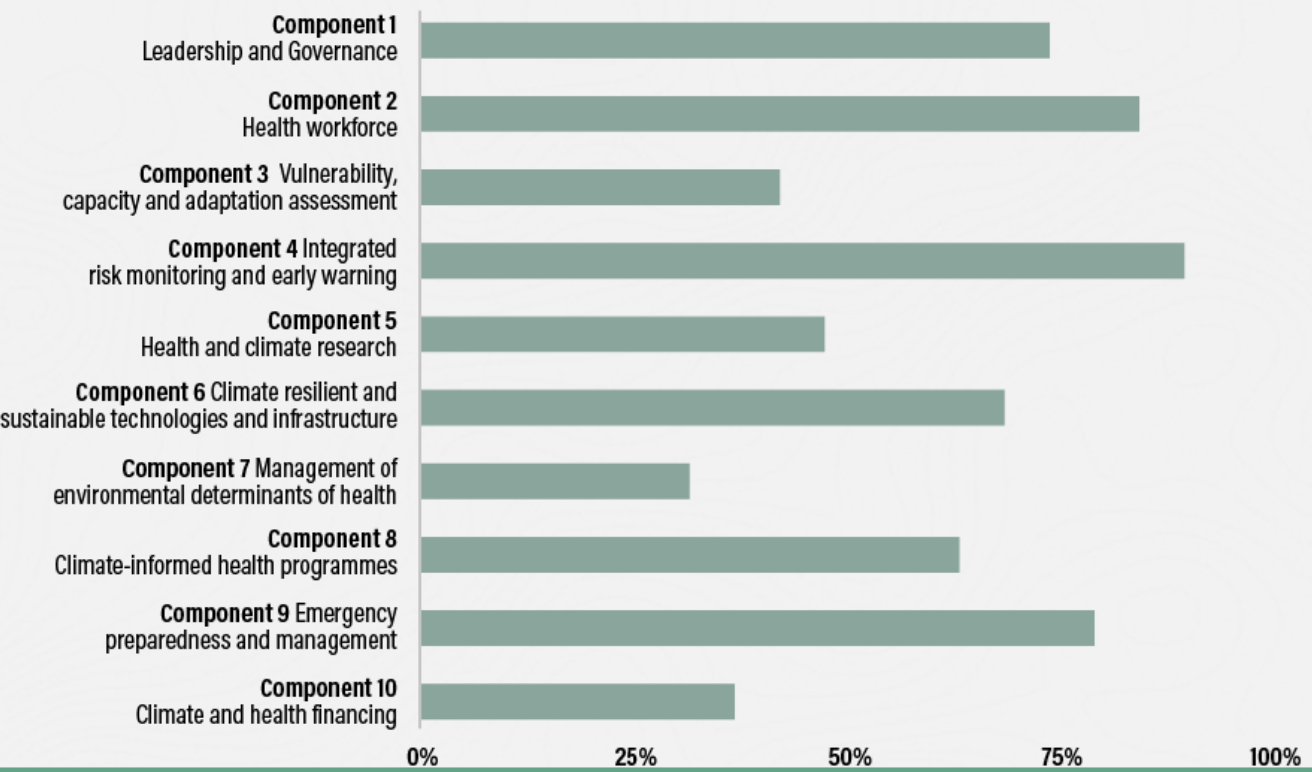




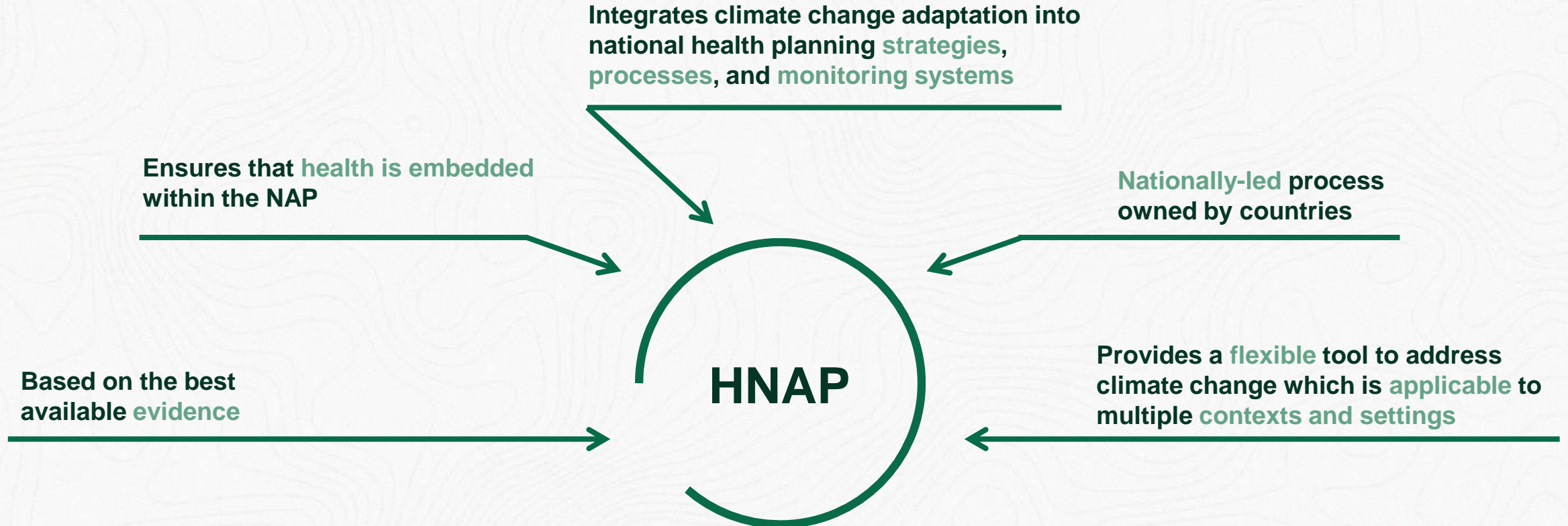
# Review: Health in National Adaptation Plans

Many of the NAPs addressed several components of **building a climate-resilient health system.**

NAPs with adaptation actions addressing components of resilient health systems



# Features of an HNAP





# HNAP + Quality criteria



## Step D

### Reporting, monitoring and review

9. Monitor and review the HNAP
10. Update the HNAP regularly
11. Reporting on progress and effectiveness of the HNAP



Monitoring,  
evaluation  
and reporting

## Step C

### Implementation Strategies

7. Develop an implementation strategy for operationalising the HNAP
8. Promote coordination and synergy with the NAP process



Resourcing

## Step B

### Preparatory Elements

4. Conduct a health vulnerability and adaptation assessment
5. Review implications of climate change on health-related development goals and policies
6. Develop a health national adaptation plan



Comprehensive  
coverage of  
climate-sensitive  
health risks



Comprehensive  
coverage of  
adaptation options  
and actions

## Step A

### Lay the groundwork and address the gaps

1. Align the HNAP with the NAP process
2. Take stock of available information
3. Address capacity gaps in undertaking the HNAP



Leadership  
and enabling  
environment



Cross-sectoral  
coordination and  
policy coherence



**World Health  
Organization**

Quality criteria for health national adaptation plans.  
Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021

# Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps



Develop institutional arrangements to **coordinate and promote health** adaptation within the NAP process



Assess the **available evidence** on climate change and health and **identify gaps**

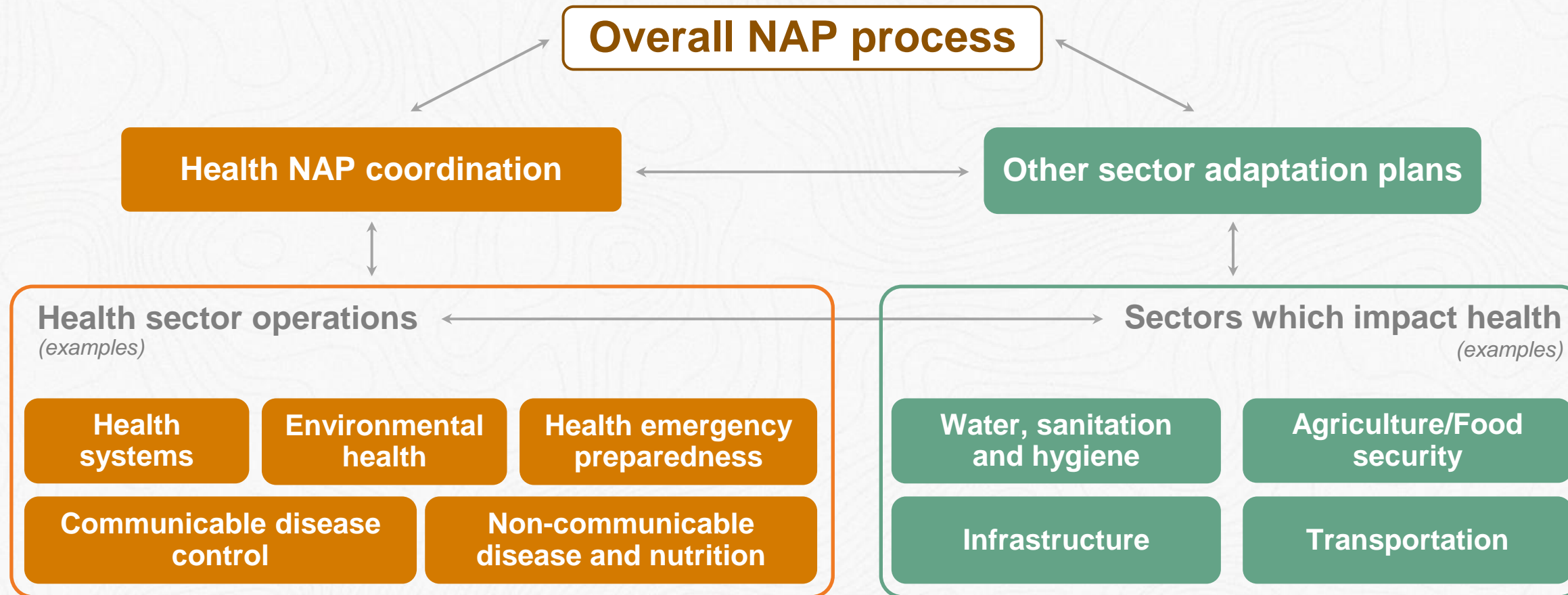


Identify the links between **national development priorities** and **health adaptation strategies**



Step  
A

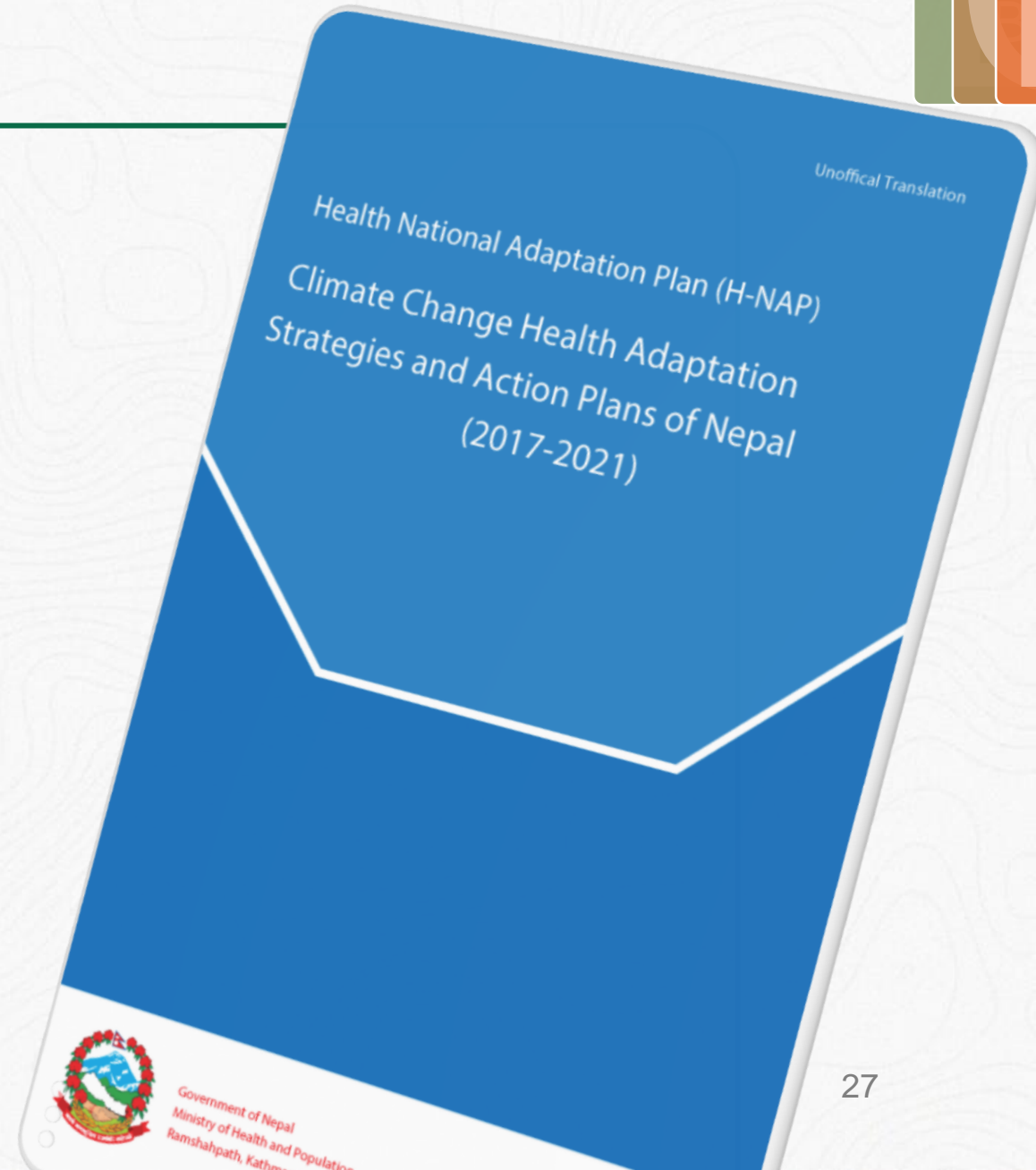
Laying the  
groundwork and  
addressing gaps:





## A case study from Nepal:

- Nepal MoH led the development of the HNAP, recognizing the importance of developing the health component of the NAP
- Active consultation with MoE and other stakeholders.
- A dedicated unit was created within MoH to manage overall coordination of HNAP implementation and its integration in NAP.
- Strong leadership of MoH enabled the development of HNAP and prioritization of climate change and health at the national level.



# Preparatory elements



Conduct a health **Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment**, including short- to long-term adaptation needs in the context of development priorities



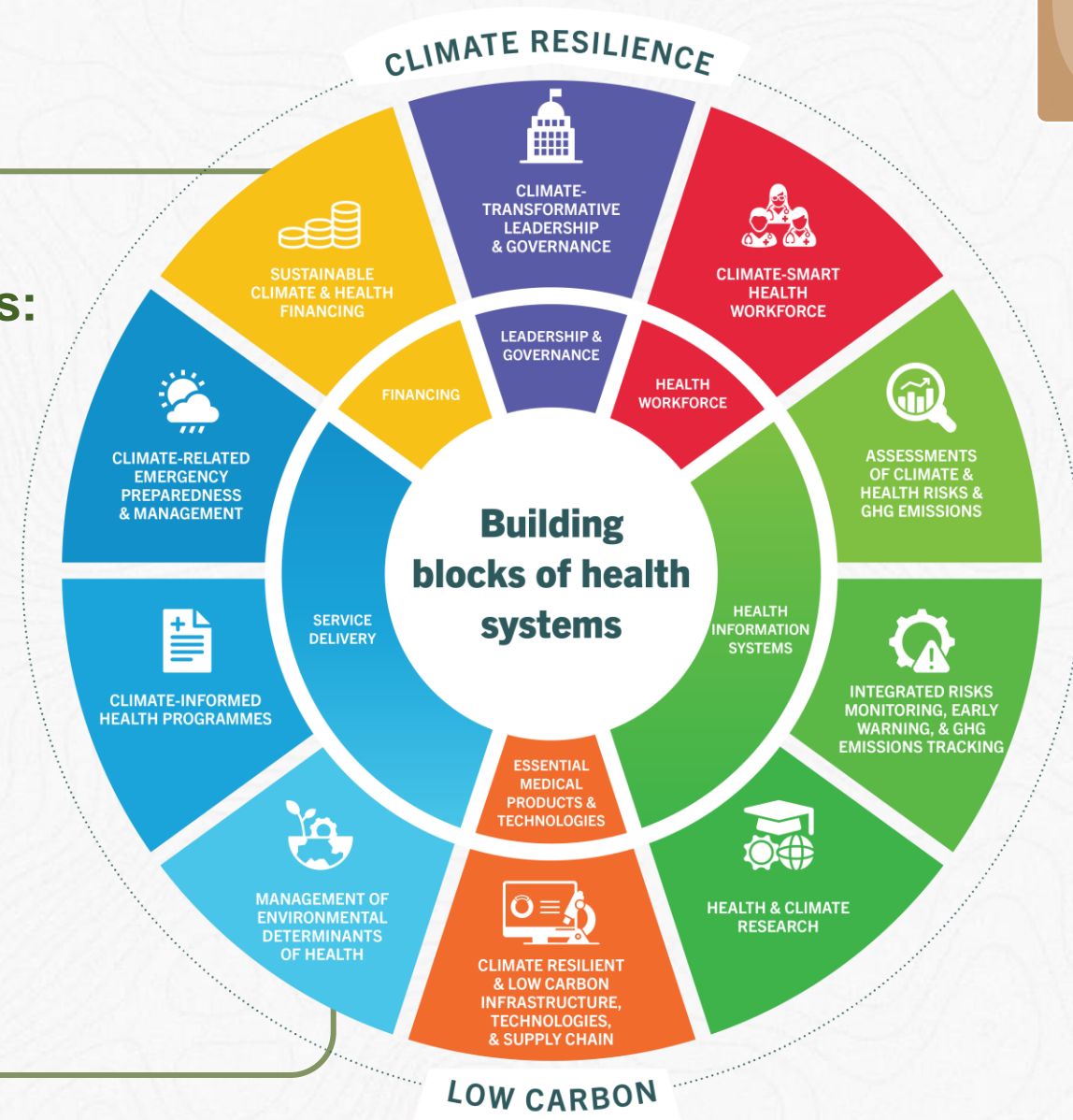
Development of **National Strategy** on health adaptation to climate change



Develop a **plan of action** which identifies **priority actions** for adaptation

## The WHO Operational Framework for building climate resilient and low carbon health systems:

- Describes how to build a **climate resilient and low carbon health system**
- Supports **health adaptation planning** in a comprehensive and long-term manner
- Provides a **structure** for developing **plans** or designing **interventions**

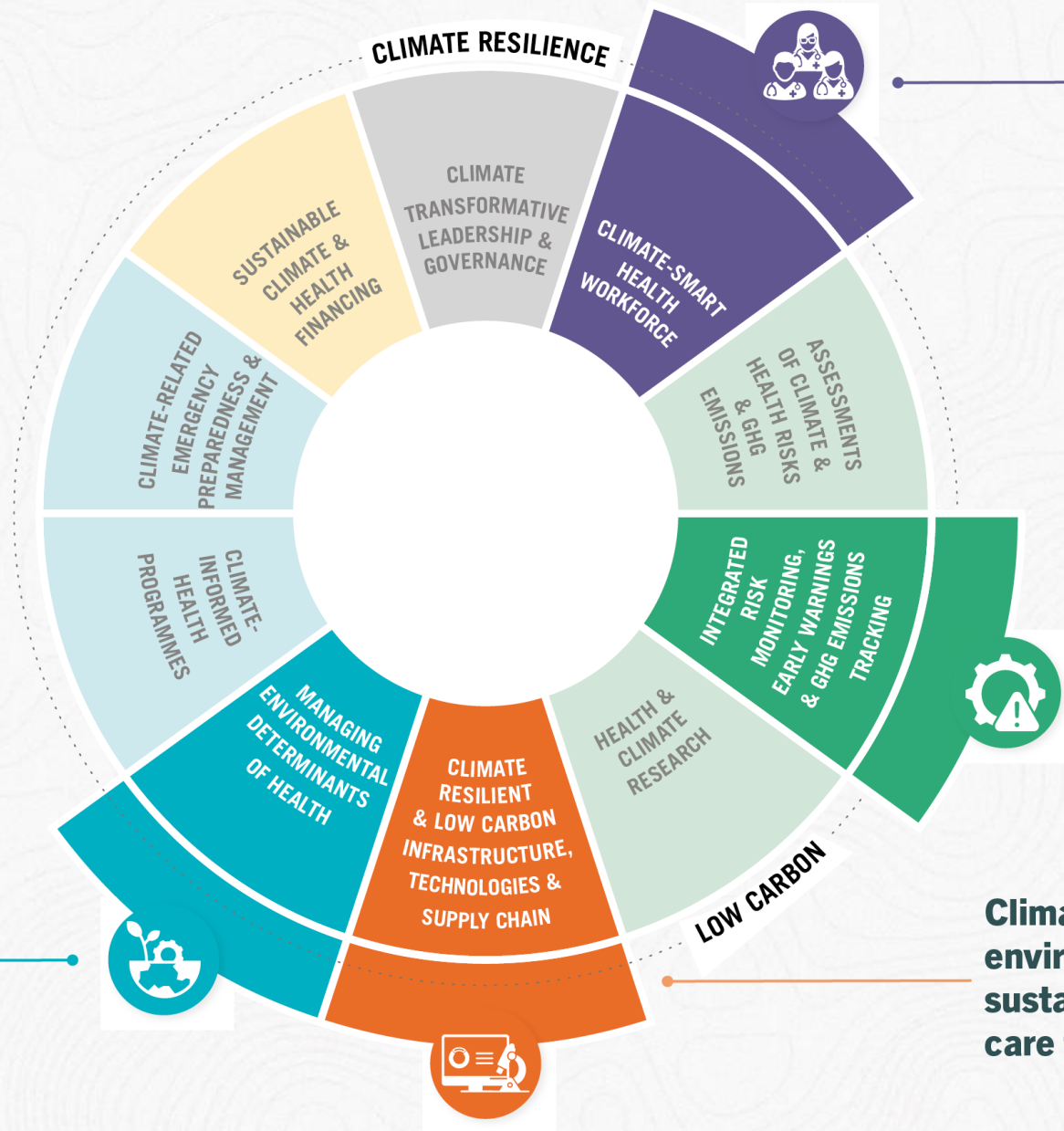




# Step B

## Preparatory elements:

Climate-resilient water and  
sanitation safety plans



Capacity building  
for climate change  
and health

Climate-informed  
health surveillance and  
early warning system

Climate-resilient and  
environmentally  
sustainable health  
care facilities

## Prioritization of adaptation options

### Key Considerations

Estimated **current morbidity and mortality** of the CSHO of concern

Projections of **future health impacts**

**Effectiveness of current** policies and programmes in managing risk

## Steps to prioritize adaptation options

### Identify possible adaptation policies and programmes:

- **New** interventions which have been successful elsewhere
- Interventions which have **previously** been successful
- **Innovative interventions** which have not yet been evaluated

### Evaluate policies and programmes to determine those that can be implemented at present:

- **Technical feasibility:** Is it viable and available?
- **Operational feasibility:** Is there a trained workforce, sustainable financial resources, mechanisms for service delivery?
- **Degree of effectiveness:** Will it address the intended outcome?
- **Environmental acceptability:** Could there be unintended environment consequences?
- **Economic efficiency:** Will the cost of the programme be validated?
- **Social and legal acceptability:** Is it in accordance with local law and culturally acceptable?



## Approaches to prioritization

The **number of additional cases** of climate-sensitive diseases, injuries, illnesses and deaths due to, for example, recent changes in temperature or precipitation



A **comparative risk assessment** to evaluate whether alternative interventions have comparable levels of risk

A **benefit-risk assessment** to evaluate the costs and benefits of risk reduction - the benefits of the proposed programme should exceed the costs



A **multicriteria assessment** to rank how well each adaptation measure meets established criteria, such as effectiveness, feasibility or cost

## Case study from Grenada

Health Workforce Actions	Priority	Affordability
Inclusion of climate sensitive diseases in Disaster Risk Management training	2 points	0 points
Training of health care personnel on Disaster Risk Management	3 points	1 point
Establishment of training curriculum on climate sensitive diseases and emergency mechanisms	0 points	2 points
Training of health personnel in communities	2 points	5 points
Health Information Systems Action	Priority	Affordability
Establish a communication system via SMS	0 points	0 points
Research: Prevalence/incidence of priority diseases collated with climatic data for the last 10 years	2 points	2 points
Link health data with climate data	3 points	1 point



## Implementation Strategies:



Develop an **implementation strategy and plans** for operationalising the HNAP



Coordination with the **NAP process**, national development priorities, and other health-determining sectors, can promote synergies and increase success

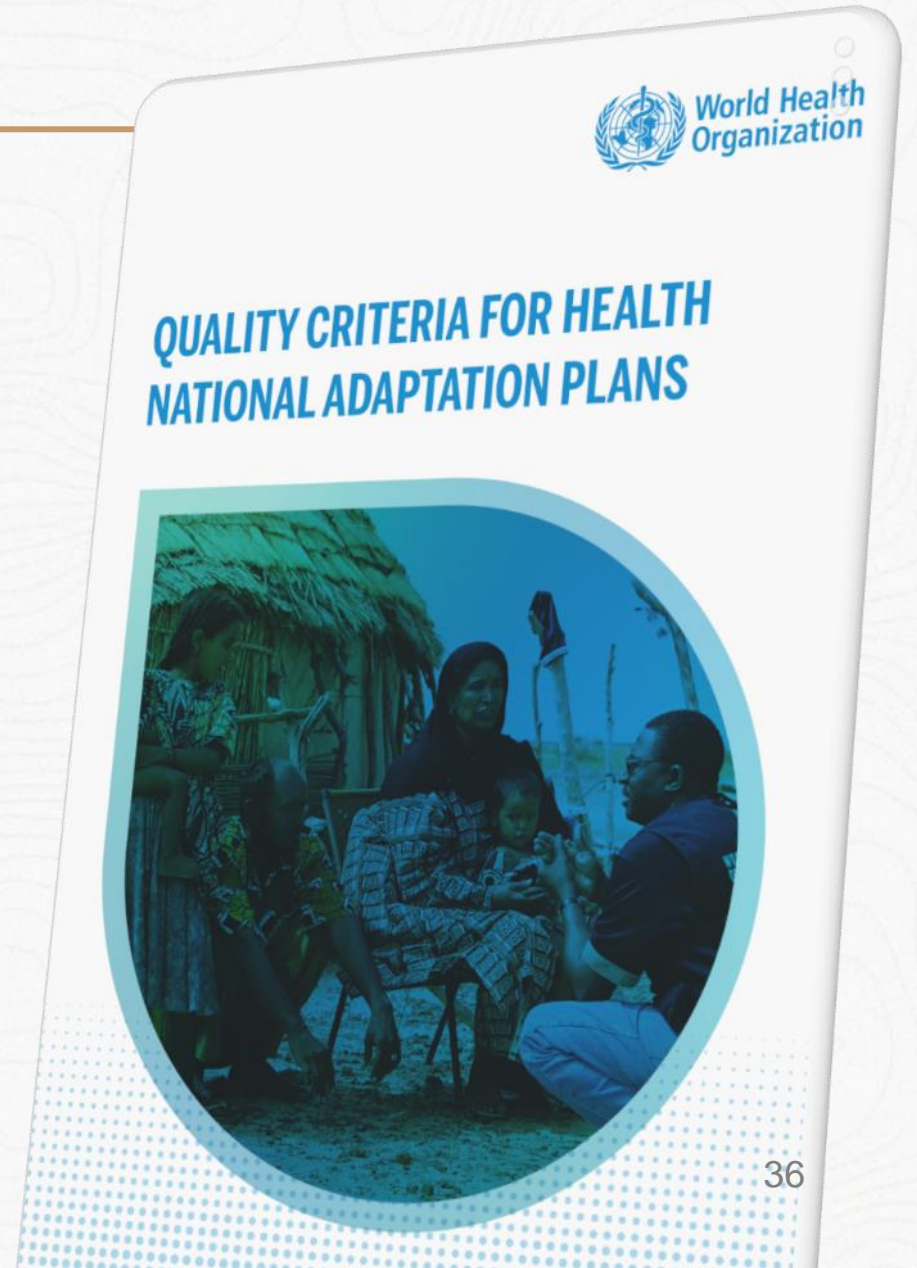


The **HNAP** can be used to help **mobilize financial resources**



## A case study from Republic of Montenegro

- A national working group with representatives from various key health institutions was established
- Strong emphasis on the adequate allocation of human and financial resources to overcome institutional barriers
- A resource mobilization plan was a key element for implementation



**Estimating required resources** for HNAP implementation is a significant challenge but necessary for resource mobilization

**External funding sources** are necessary to address funding gaps for some countries

The HNAP can be used to obtain support from donors or external funding sources

**Insufficient finance** is the main barrier to implementation – identified by 70% of countries (32 out of 46 countries).

WHO health and climate change  
global survey 2021

## Reporting, monitoring and review



Strengthen health monitoring systems for **health vulnerability** and **health system resilience**, for example, integrated surveillance and early warning systems



Integrate cross-sector monitoring of **health indicators**, and include **climate indicators** within national health monitoring systems



**Iteratively update** the HNAP, each time the NAP is revised



# Thank You!

**ATACH Community of Practice**

<https://www.atachcommunity.com/>

**Climate Change**

<https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/climate-change-and-health>

Email: [healthclimate@who.int](mailto:healthclimate@who.int)

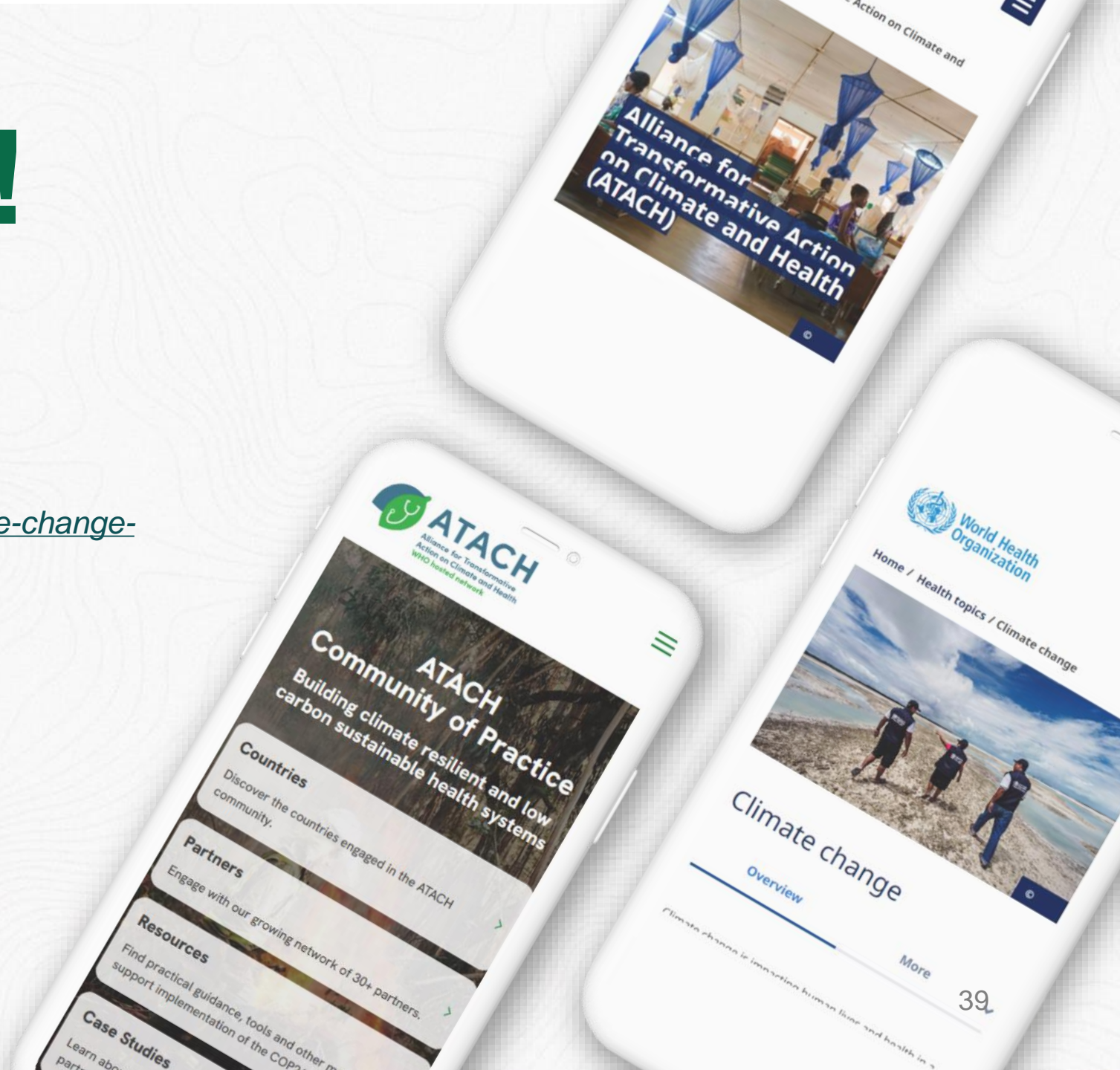
**Dr Amy Savage**

Technical Officer

**Climate Change and Health Unit**



**World Health  
Organization**





**World Health  
Organization**



# Country experience: Developing a HNAP

AM Session

**Dr Munjed AlSharif,**  
Consultant and Team Lead, HNAP update, Jordan



Dr. Munjed Al Sharif  
*Consultant and Team lead*  
*Updating Jordan CC and HNAP*

# *Updating National Climate Change Health Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan of Jordan*

*WHO Climate Change and Health Technical Webinar Series*  
*Developing a Health National Adaptation Plan: Introduction*

*June 12<sup>th</sup>, 2024*

# Background

## ***National Climate Change Health Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan of Jordan (2012)***

### **The strategy consisted of two main components:**

- Vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment of six main health outcomes of concern at the national level,
- The adaptation strategy and plan of action for the health sector (health national adaptation plan).
- In addition, project proposals were developed based on the findings of the V&A assessment and HNAP priorities.

# CCIVA FOR HEALTH SECTOR *(as reported in the FNC 2023)*



The CCVA in the health sector revealed that **CLIMATE RISKS** (droughts, dust and sandstorms, flooding, shift in rainy season, increasing humidity, decreasing precipitation, increasing temperature) **HAVE BOTH DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKAGES WITH HEALTH RISKS**, and they impact everyone from farmers, consumers of produce, children, and vulnerable populations across the entire country at different levels.



# Most Visible Impacts of CC on Health *(as reported in the FNC, 2023)*



Increase in **water-borne and food-borne** diseases.



**Increased VBD risk** with increasing temperature. Areas with scarce water like the eastern Badia will become an area of higher risk due to water-harvesting projects. Water projects will certainly have impacts on the intermediate hosts or vectors responsible for the transmission of malaria, schistosomiasis and leishmaniasis.



**Reduced access to nutritious food** is expected; dietary quality and eventually quantity are expected to decline, and micronutrient malnutrition (or hidden hunger) to increase as an indirect impact of climate change.



**Increase in spectrum of disorders** related to the expected increase of heatwaves due to climate change such as sunburn and fatigue, heat rash, heat cramps, heat syncope, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. The most serious of these are heat exhaustion and heat stroke, which can lead to death. In addition, exposure to hot weather may exacerbate existing chronic medical conditions.



**Increase in outdoor workers exposure to solar ultraviolet radiation (UVR)** is likely to cause a range of health impacts. The greatest burdens result from UVR-induced cortical cataracts, cutaneous malignant melanoma, and sunburn. Heat stress due to high temperature and humidity can lead to an increase in deaths or chronic ill health after heat strokes. Both outdoor and indoor workers are expected to be at risk of heatstroke. Indoor (chemical industries) workers and farmers may be exposed to higher levels of air pollutants due to increased temperatures.

# Outcomes from Stakeholders and Professionals Workshops/meetings

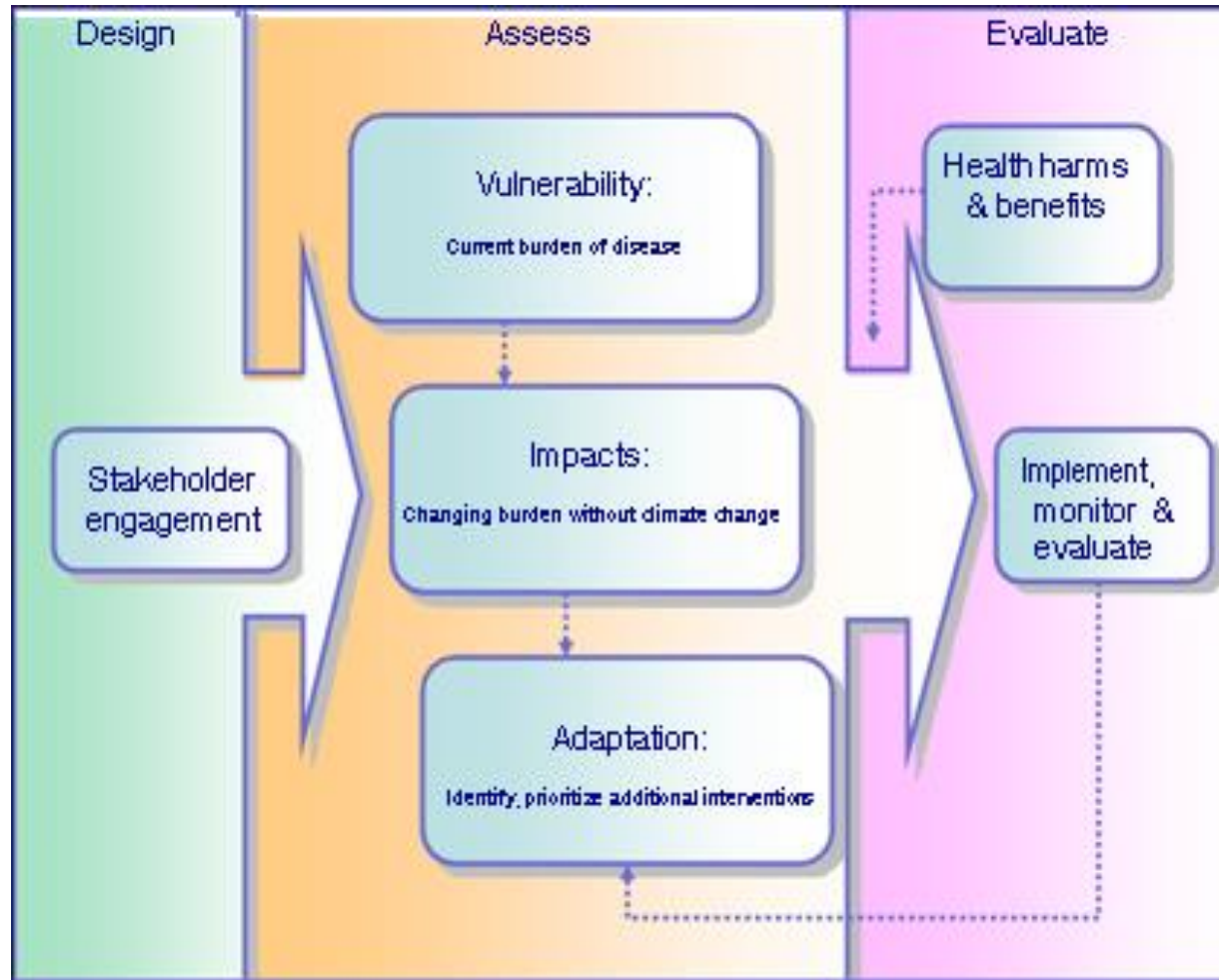
1. Agreed on the strategy duration. (10 years with a focus on the short term and long term interventions for the first 5 years).
3. Revisit the 2012 list of projects to decide on the most relevant for inclusion.
4. Discussion of the old health outcomes; it was agreed to keep all of them
5. Addition of a new outcome; the Mental Health.
6. Agreed on the importance of the one Health Approach.
7. The use of health findings and data from the Fourth National communications (2023).
8. The strategy should be at the national level. However, the data collection (if possible) can be at the district or sub-district level.

# Main components of the Updated CC and HNAP

- Climate Change and Health –Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Planning
- Capacity Assessment
- The health outcomes vulnerability assessment and adaptation
  - Air borne and Respiratory diseases
  - Water borne diseases
  - Vector Borne Diseases
  - Nutrition
  - Heat Waves
  - OHS
  - Mental Health (introduced for the first time)
- Adaptation measures and projects/programs for each health outcome



# Roadmap Towards Updating The CC and HNAP



# Methodology

**1. Review the selected health risks in the previous strategy and agree on a final health risks list from climate change for Jordan**

**2- Review protocols, methodologies, and indicators to assess health vulnerability to climate change in Jordan and agree on them for use on the VA. The review of protocols, methodologies and indicators to be used will rely on current knowledge and theory**

**3- Conduct a training workshop for the working teams, experts and stakeholders on V&A assessment and HNAP with the goal of having their initial inputs on the proposed planning process, the health outcomes and each step of the assessment.**

**4 – Initiate the process of updating the V&A assessment components for each health outcome previously selected. This will include a review of the available evidence, policies, plans and ongoing programmes and strategies concerned with each health outcome to complete the assessment steps of vulnerability, capacity, future risk and adaptation**

**5- Initiate the process of updating the HNAP and project proposals components for each health outcome previously selected. This will include a review of the available evidence, policies, plans and ongoing programmes and strategies concerned with each health outcome to complete a plan of action to implement the selected priority adaptation measures in addition to a number of suggested project proposals for future**

## DATA SOURCES AVAILABILITY CHALLENGES

- To cover for data deficiency the consultants are using other sources of data available in literature such as the National communications for the UNCCD and other national reports concerning CC and the health sector.
- Health infrastructure and human resources data from private sector and Royal Medical Services could not be directly obtained. Data were to be looked for from other sources such as the Department of statistics, annual reports, and previous studies.
- Some Data concerning the chosen health outcomes were not available as monthly records and at the district level (these were needed for vulnerability assessment)
- Also available data of climate sensitive diseases are only those recorded by the Ministry of Health. No records of such diseases are available in the private sector or the Royal Military Services.
- Mental health Data are scarce and in many cases confidential. Number of visits were available but not the number of cases (this is needed to vulnerability assessment).



# Major Finding of the CC and HNAP exercise

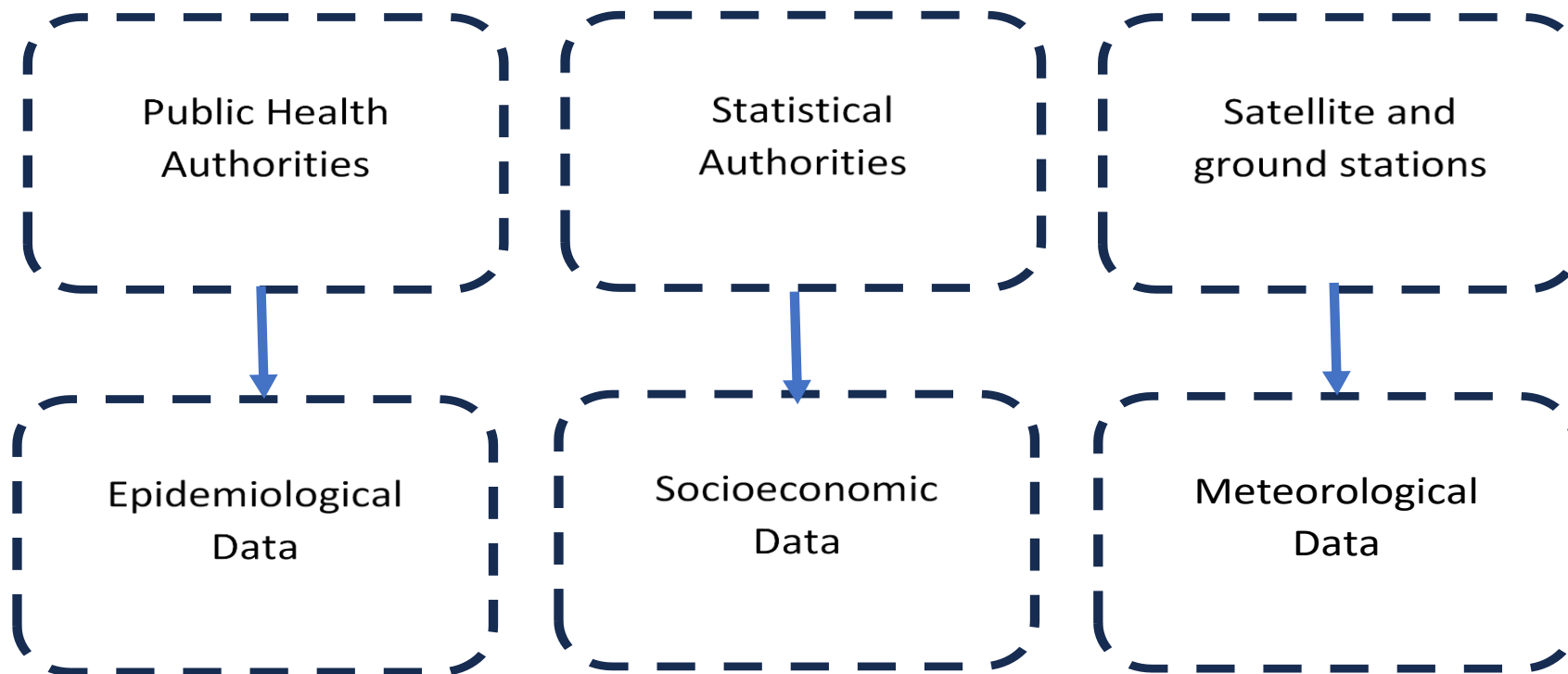
## Climate based Early Warning System (EWS) for Health outcomes

### Objective

The main objective of designing and putting into operation an EWS is to offer a scalable, reliable, sustainable and cost-effective Early Warning System (EWS) that connects environmental, climatic and meteorological essential parameters, socioeconomic and population data, ecosystem related parameters, as well as epidemiological data to forecast and monitor health outcomes.

# Data resources Climate based Early Warning System (EWS) for Health outcomes

*Three categorical data sources are indispensable to inform the EWS. The inputs to the system should be epidemiological Data, socioeconomic data, and meteorological data.*



# EWS operational plan.



**Thank you**



# Country experience: Developing a HNAP

AM Session

**Raja Ram Pote Shrestha**

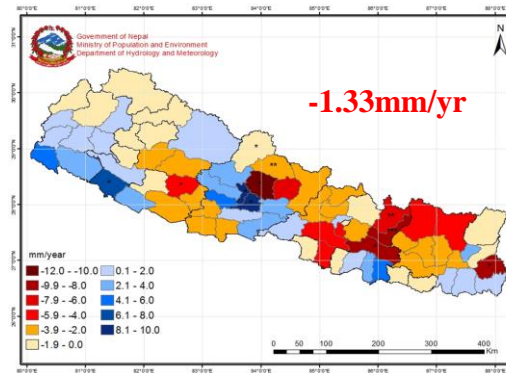
National Professional Officer, WHO Country Office,  
Nepal

# Developing H-NAP in Nepal: Country Experience

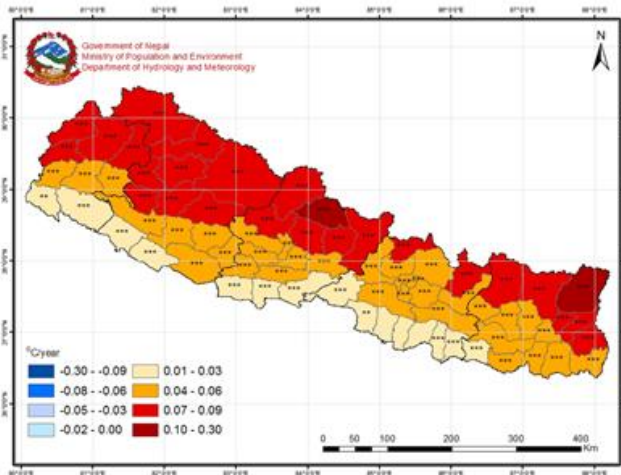


Raja Ram Pote Shrestha  
12 June 2024

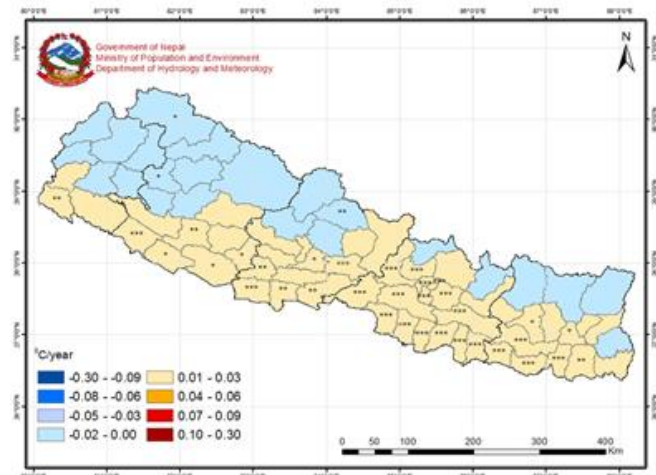
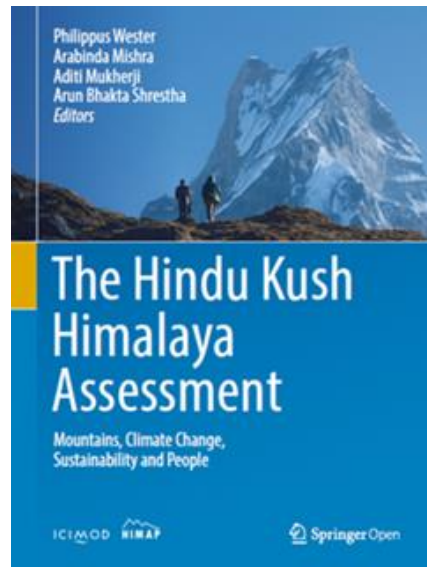
# Climate Change Scenario in Nepal



Source: DoHM



Annual Max. Temp. Increase: 0.056°C/y



Annual Min. Temp. Increase: 0.002°C/y

**1.5°C is too hot**







## As Himalayas Warm, Nepal's Climate Migrants Struggle to Survive

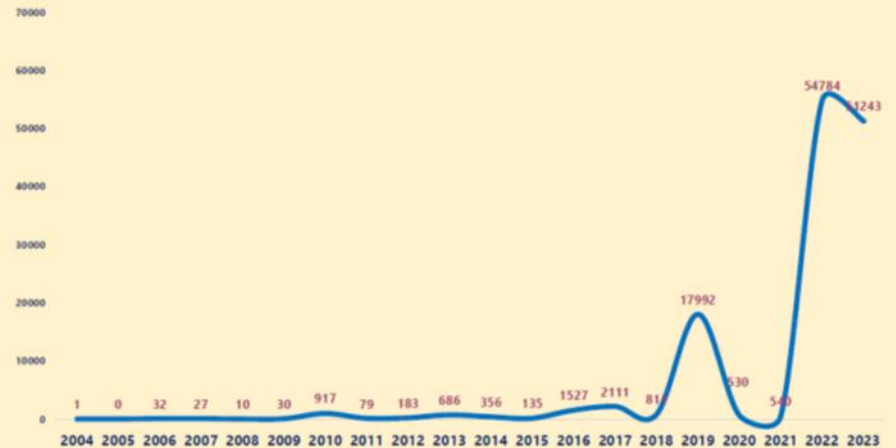
Pushed out of their village by a drought and lack of food, a group of Nepalis are fighting to amplify the voices of those forced to relocate by the planet's warming.

By Bhadra Sharma and Kai Schultz Photographs by Rebecca Conway

April 5, 2020

### ANNUAL TRENDS OF DENGUE CASES (2004-2023)

Trends in Number of Dengue Cases in Nepal 2004-2023

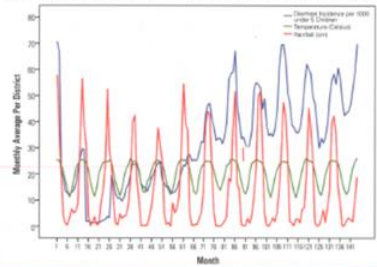


Source: EDCD, Sitrep 75, 15 Dec 2023

level

### Assessment of Effects of Climatic Factors on Diarrheal Diseases at National and Sub-national Levels in Nepal

Monthly Average Diarrhea Incidences, Temperature and Rainfall Per District in Nepal (2002-2014)



March 2018  
Kathmandu, Nepal

### Assessing Trends of Heat Waves and Perception of People about Health Risks of Heat Wave in Nepal



## Nepal's dengue outbreak exposes climate risk

29 November 2022

### Diseases climb up mountains as climate warms

As kala-azar and dengue among others make it to mountain districts, experts call for immediate mitigation measures.

NOVEMBER 28, 2022

## Nepal: Dengue Surge Exposes Climate Risk

Government Should Confront Growing Threat of Tropical Diseases

HUMAN  
RIGHTS  
WATCH

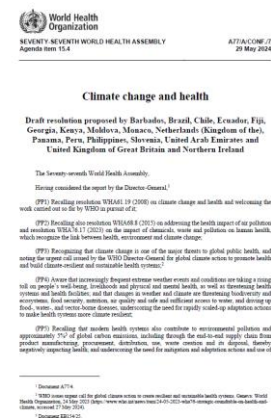
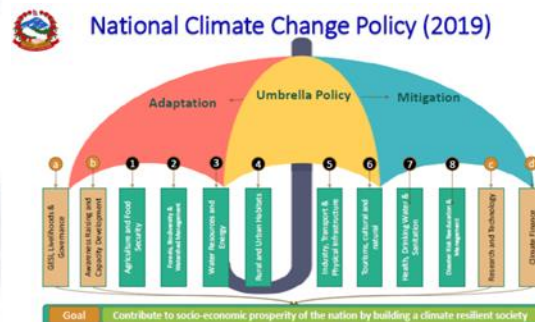
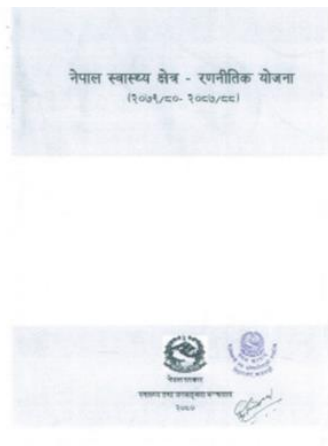
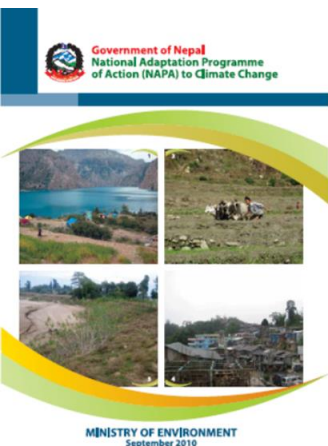
# Policy Responses on Addressing Health Impacts of Climate Change

- GoN/MoHP

- National Adaption of Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) 2010
- Climate Change Policy 2011 and revised in 2019
- NAP (2021-50) and Health National Adaptation Plan (H-NAP) (2017-2021)
- National Health Policy 2014 and revised in 2019
- National Health Sector – Strategic Plan (2023-2030)

- WHO facilitated

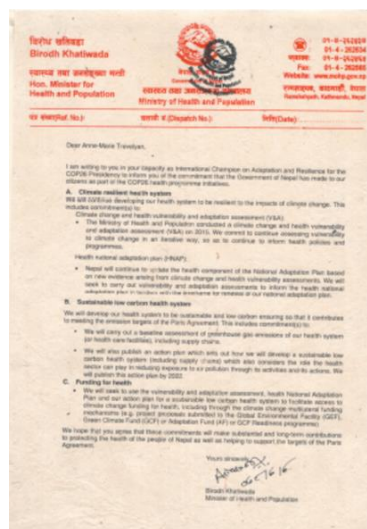
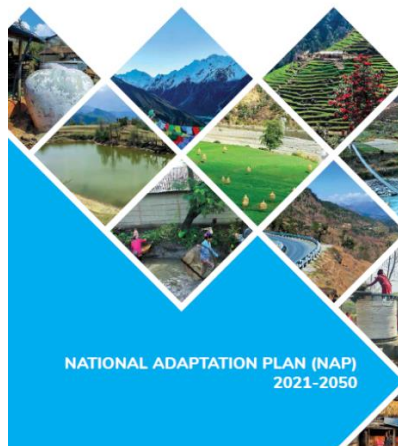
- SEARO Male Declaration, 2017
- COP28: Declaration on climate change and health
- WHA resolution on Climate Change and Health



PROTECTING HEALTH FROM CLIMATE CHANGE  
VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION ASSESSMENT OF THE  
HEALTH IMPACT OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE IN  
NEPAL



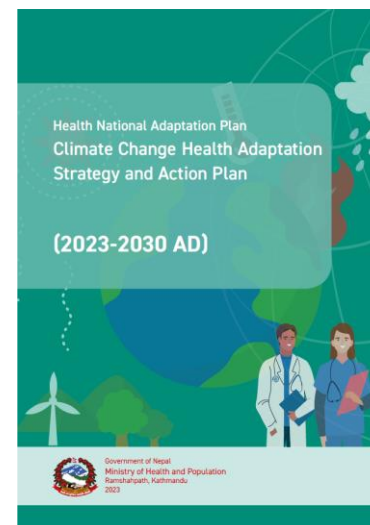
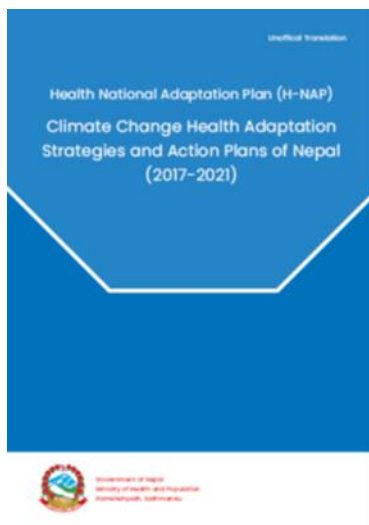
2015  
Kathmandu, Nepal



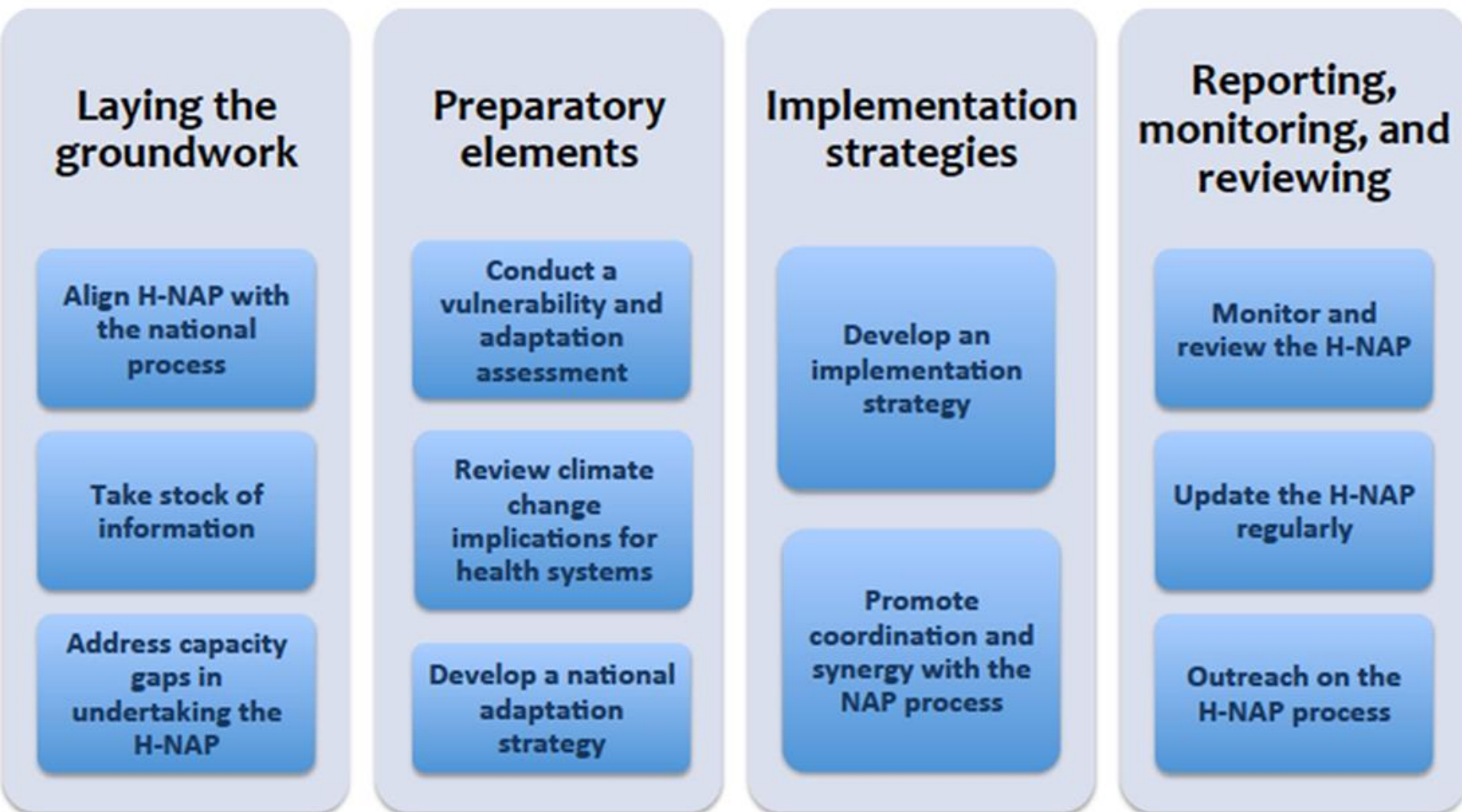
## Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment of Climate Sensitive Diseases and Health Risks in Nepal



2022



# Steps followed in developing H-NAP



Source: UNFCCC and WHO Guidelines



# Integration of H-NAP into NAP Process



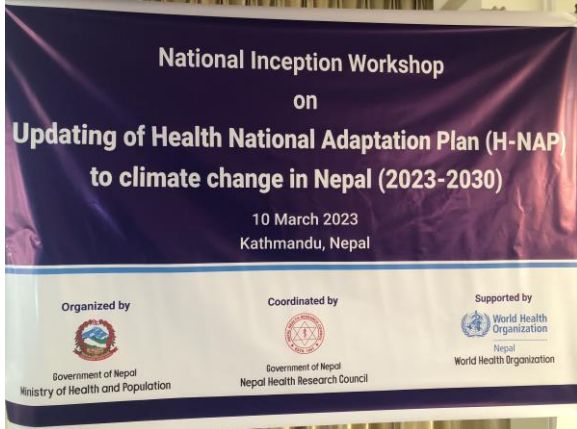
- **Health within NAP process**

- NAP (2021-50), 2021 developed by Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE)
- Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation is one out of nine thematic areas
- Health component broadly identified 7 programme, 34 objectives with total budget of \$4.75 billion
- Thematic Group under MoHP for health contribution
- One of the overarching objectives is to “Integrate adaptation into new and existing national, **sectoral** and sub-national policies and programmes, especially development strategies, plans and budgets”
- H-NAP is an integral part of overall NAP

- **H-NAP in line with NAP**

- VAA completed, 2022
- Institutional arrangements
  - Steering Committee under MoHP Secretary
  - TWG under Health Coordination Division
- Process
  - Inception Workshop
  - Joint Workshop with MoFE including active engagement in overall process
  - Write-shop
- Finalization and approval





**Inception Workshop**



**Health workshop with MoFE**



**Steering Committee**



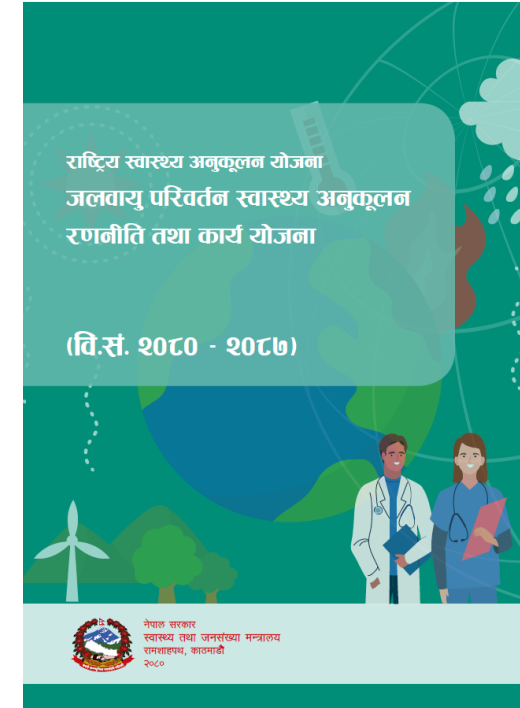
**TWG meeting**



**Write-shop**

# Overview of H-NAP (2023-2030)

- Consistent with NAP
- Vision: Climate resilient health system
- Mission and Goal followed by 5 strategic objectives with costed action plan
  - Key activities to meet each objective
  - Timeline (Short and long-term)
  - Indicator
  - Responsible agency with supporting partners
  - Budget
- Technical and financial support by WHO



# Key learnings

- Evidence based
- In line with policy documents and commitments
- Engagement of stakeholders
- Integration with emerging other issues e.g. air quality, nutrition, mental health, etc.
- Realistic plan







Thank You

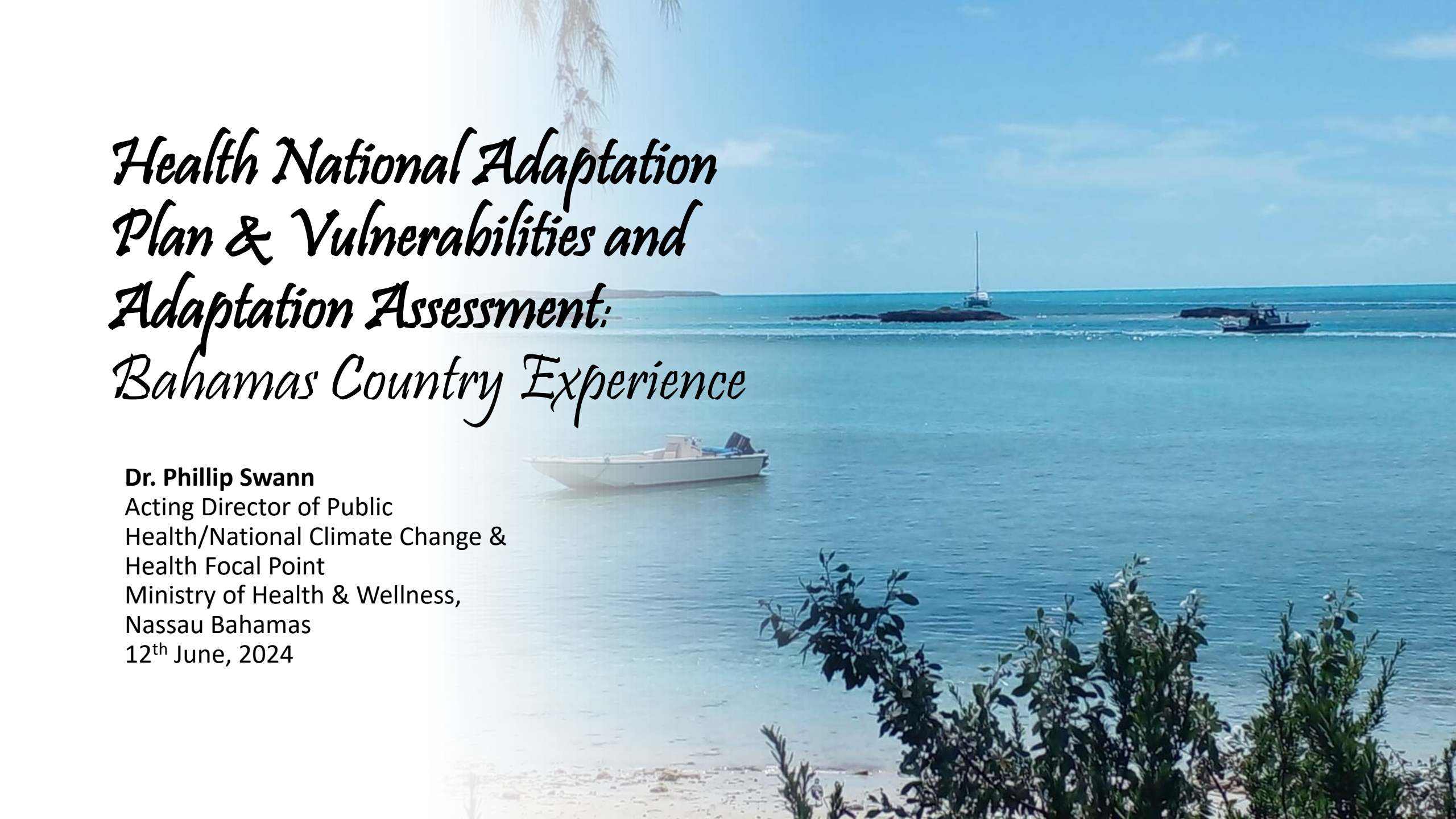
# Country experience: Developing a HNAP

PM Session

**Dr Phillip Swann**

Registrar, Ministry of Health, Bahamas





# *Health National Adaptation Plan & Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Assessment: Bahamas Country Experience*

**Dr. Phillip Swann**

Acting Director of Public  
Health/National Climate Change &  
Health Focal Point  
Ministry of Health & Wellness,  
Nassau Bahamas

12<sup>th</sup> June, 2024

# The Bahamas National Climate Change Policy (2005)

- “To address these impacts of Climate Change on human health, the Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with other relevant entities, will:
  - Promote health related research and information gathering;
  - Ensure that appropriate measures are incorporated into national health plans;
  - Inform, sensitise and educate health personnel and the public-at-large about Climate Change related health matters;
  - Ensure that preventative measures and resources for treatments available.



THE  
COMMONWEALTH  
OF THE BAHAMAS

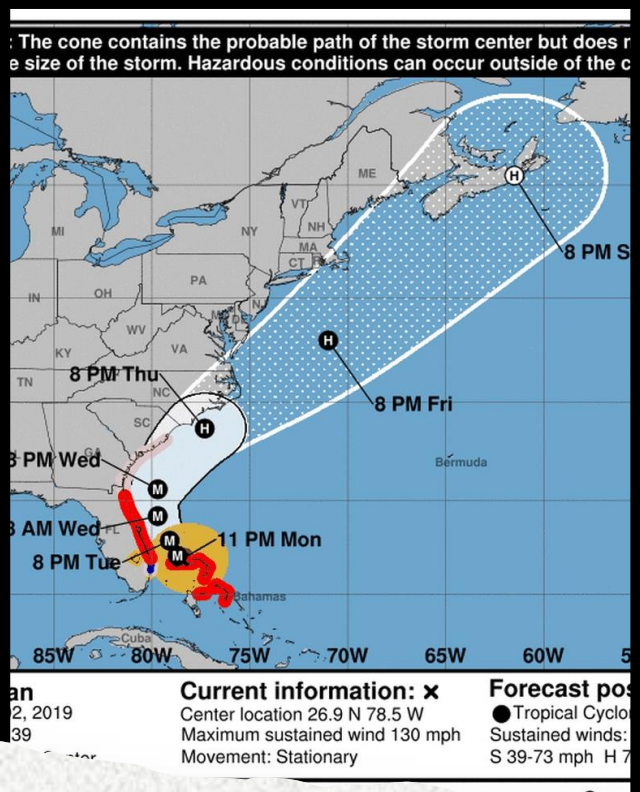


## **NATIONAL POLICY** FOR THE **ADAPTATION** TO **CLIMATE CHANGE**



March 2005





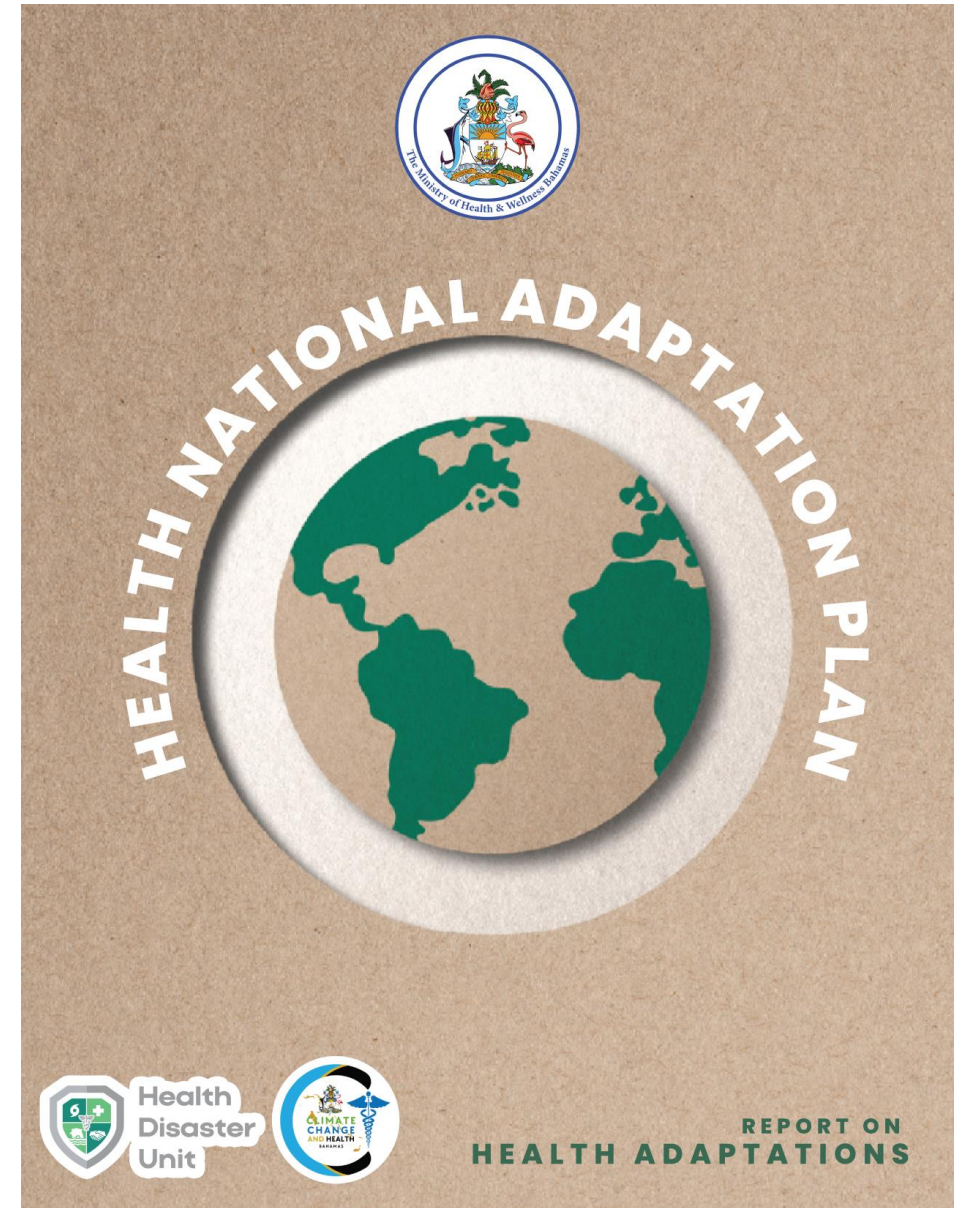
# Hurricane Dorian

1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2019

## The Northern & Central Abaco Grand Bahama



# EU-CARIFORUM Project



# Partners

- Government
  - Office of the Prime Minister
  - Department of Environmental Health Services
  - Department of Environmental Policy and Protection
  - Department of Meteorology
  - Ministry of Health & Wellness
  - National Emergency Management Agency
  - Disaster Recovery Management Authority
  - Department of Social Services
  - Department of Local Government
  - Ministry of Works
  - Ministry of the Public Service,
  - Ministry of Finance,
  - Ministry of Transport,
  - Ministry of Housing, and
  - Ministry of Agriculture, outside of BAHFSA.
  - Health Professionals' Organizations
  - Bahamas Chamber of Commerce
  - University of The Bahamas
- Authorities/Quasi-Governmental
  - Bahamas Agricultural Health & Food Safety Authority
  - Nassau Airport Development
  - National Health Insurance Authority
  - National Insurance Board
  - Public Hospitals Authority
  - Water & Sewerage Corporation
- Private sector
  - Doctors Hospitals Health System
  - The Walk-In Clinic
- International
  - Pan American Health Organization
  - Inter-American Development Bank

# Experience of Drafting The Bahamas' HNAP

## HNAP Steps

1. Health Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Report
2. Draft Health National Adaptation Plan
  1. implementation strategy
  2. identification of potential resources
  3. development of a monitoring & evaluation plan
3. Communication Strategy

## Estimated Costs

- Regionally managed funding (PAHO) - ~\$161K
- National budget ~\$200k over nine-month period
- CCCCC – unknown (no final figure recorded)

## Timelines

1. Agreement signed December 2020
2. First consultant onboarded – February 2021
3. Drafting of Plan began in April 2022
4. Cabinet Funding approved April 2022
5. Draft HNAP and closure of Project – June 2023



## Experience of Drafting The Bahamas' HNAP

### **Features for success**

1. High-level support and buy-in – Climate Change is a global platform for the Prime Minister of The Bahamas
2. Strong public engagement
3. Support from PAHO/WHO
4. Existing blueprints to guide the work
  - a. WHO Operational Framework for climate-resilient health system, and
  - b. Quality Criteria for HNAPs
5. Access to adequate funding (especially supplemental government funding)
6. International relationships and visibility built through consultancies
7. Collaboration/Integration with GCF Readiness and the 5C's.
8. Completion of the GCF Survey to inform the HNAP and Climate Change and Health Concept Note
9. Clear pathway for the development of a quality GCF Health Concept Note.

# Experience of Drafting The Bahamas' HNAP

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## **Challenges**

Incomplete proposal development

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No commitment for knowledge transfer

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Steep learning curve for PM team

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Absence of intra-subregional discourse

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Heavy reliance on external consultancies

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Difficulty sourcing available and suitable

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Suboptimal involvement/inclusion selection of consultants

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# Experience of Drafting The Bahamas' HNAP

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## **Recommendations**

Create sub-regional mechanisms for sharing information and experiences

---

Recommend TORs of Project Management Team

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Longer periods for funding contracts

---

Create Technical cooperation funding contingency for language translation for selected consultants who are not native English speakers.

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Prepare sub-regional reference document that describes climate-change risk potential for each territory/Member State in the subregion

---

Implement mechanisms to include country leads in recruitment exercises

---

Ensure full disclosure and communication of the budgetary allocations – if only in broad categories.

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Ensure appropriate guidance for project management and execution.

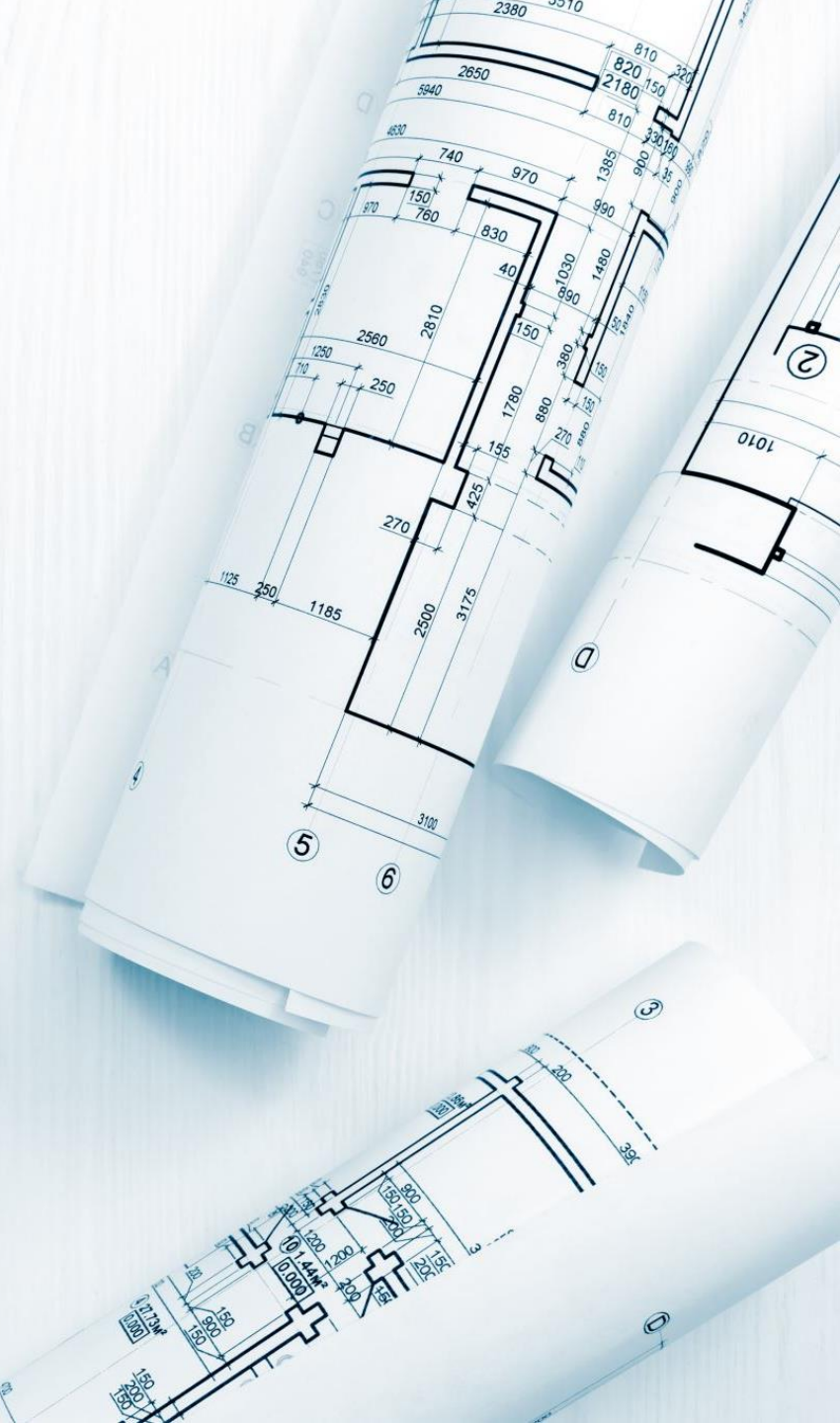
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# Experience of Drafting The Bahamas' HNAP

## Next steps

1. The HNAP must be finalized and approved by Cabinet
2. The Health Concept Note must be finalized and submitted for funding
3. Create/Establish a Initiative Execution Team
4. Establish a national CCH TWG to provide multisectoral oversight to the implementation and monitoring & evaluation of the Plan's execution



# Thank you

- Dr. Pearl McMillan, Chief Medical Officer (former Director of Public Health)
- Dr. Calae Philippe, Project Coordinator, Climate Change & Health Project

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## *Special thanks to*

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PAHO/WHO Bahamas Country Office

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PAHO Caribbean Subregional Office

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European Union – Caribbean Office

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CARICOM

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Caribbean Community Climate Change Center

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Green Climate Fund and other partners

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# Country experience: Developing a HNAP

PM Session

**Dr Ashrafedin Youya**

Environmental Health Expert, Emergency WASH and  
Climate Change & Health Focal Point, Ministry of Health  
Ethiopia



ጤና ሚኒስቴር - ኢትዮጵያ  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH-ETHIOPIA

የዜጎች ጤና ለሃገር ብልጽግና!  
HEALTHIER CITIZENS FOR PROSPEROUS NATION!

# HEALTH NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN -II

(2024-2028)

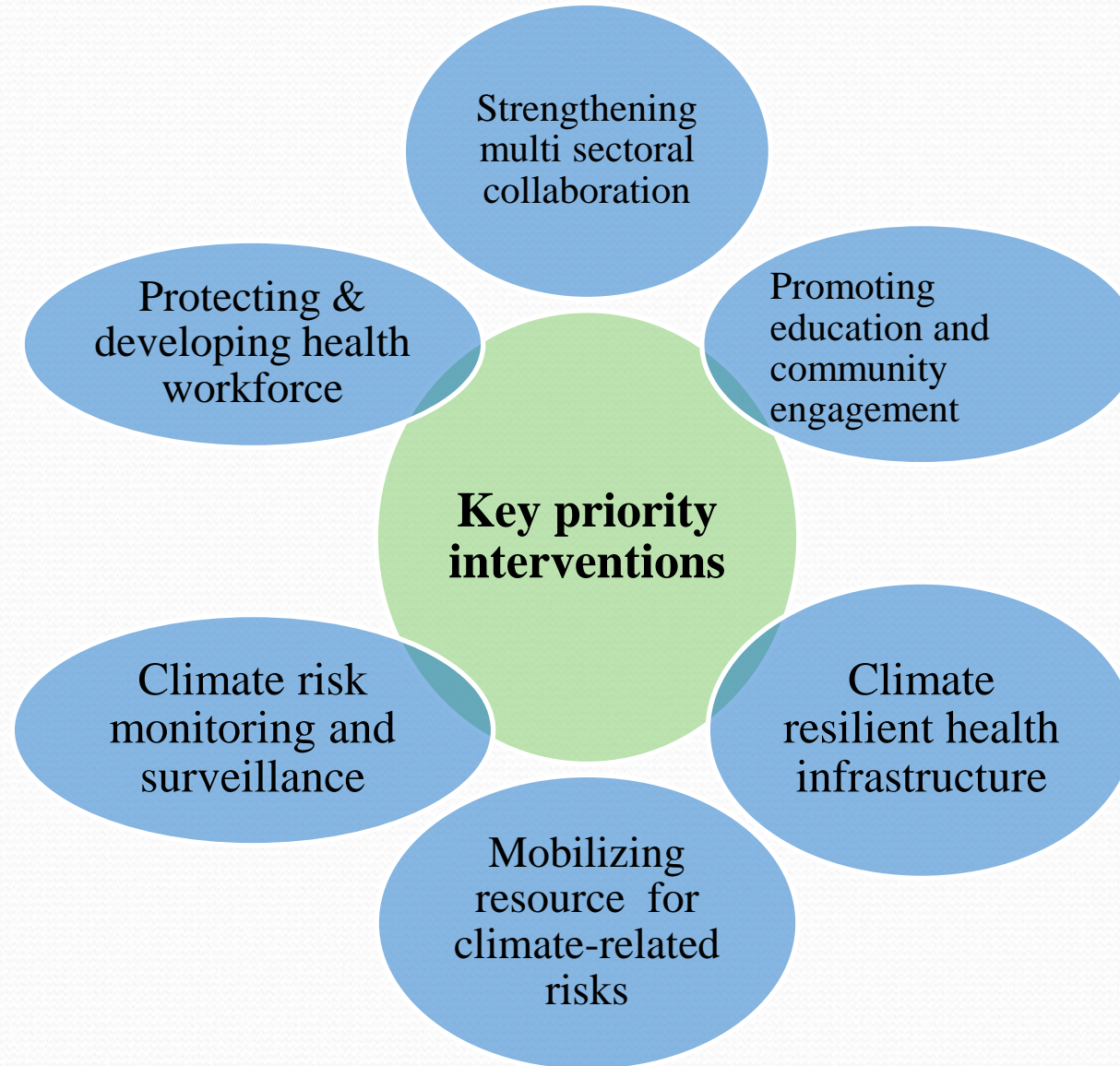
REVISED VERSION



# Introduction

- Ethiopia is prone to natural and human-made hazards like drought, flood, landslide, and conflict.
- Climate-sensitive diseases such as malaria, cholera, dengue, yellow fever, and others are currently challenging the health sector
- Malaria is expanding to high lands as high land temperatures getting and are favourable to mosquito breeding.
- Cholera outbreaks become frequent following drought and flood occurrence.
- Following the development of NAP, MOH recognized the need of HNAP which is aligned with strategic priorities identified in the health sector.
- The HNAP will be implemented from 2024-2027 with the objective to reduce mortality and morbidity of climate sensitive diseases through strengthening adaptation capacity of the health system



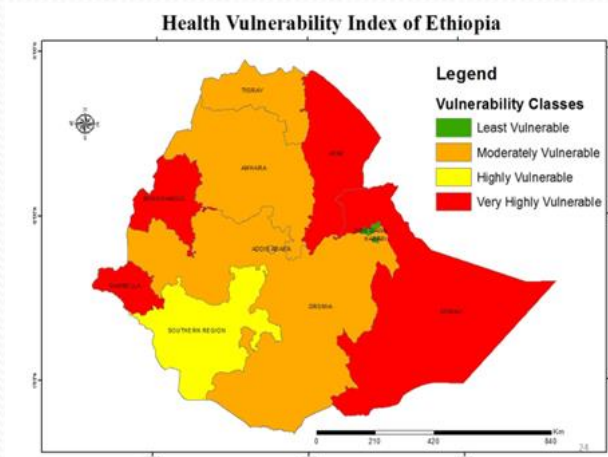


# Health Vulnerability and Adaption Assessment to Climate Change Report 2015 Ethiopia

- Health Vulnerability Index(HVI), Regional Level
- Adaptation options by HVI category

Ethiopia Area coverage and population of Ethiopia by vulnerability classes

Vulnerability classes	Regions	Area coverage		Population	
		Km <sup>2</sup>	%	Million	%
Least Vulnerable	Dire Dawa and Harari	1901	0.6	0.635	0.74
Moderately Vulnerable	Oromia, Addis Ababa, Amhara and Tigray	565875	49.95	59.562	69.48
Highly Vulnerable	SNNPR	117263	10.35	17.403	20.3
Very Highly Vulnerable	Afar, Benshangul-Gumuz, Somali and	447855	39.95	8.129	9.48



## Suggested health Adaptation options

No	Adaptation Options (Priorities)	Vulnerability Category			
		Low	Medium	High	Very High
1	Improve public health surveillance systems	***	***	***	***
2	Establish Health and Climate data management system	***	***	***	***
3	Strengthening Early warning systems:	***	***	***	***
4	Improved Public Health Services	*	**	***	***
5	Improved Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene system	*	**	***	***
6	Human Resource Development	*	**	***	***
7	Enhanced public awareness and attitudes	*	**	***	***
8	Targeted intervention to regional contexts by enhanced financial resources	*	**	***	***
9	Research	**	**	**	**
10	Mainstreaming climate change adaptation	***	***	***	***

\*\*\* high priority option

\*\* Medium priority option

\* Low priority option

<https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/vulnerability-and-adaptation-assessment-of-health-to-climate-change-in-ethiopia>



## Major Stakeholders

- ❖ National agencies: EPA, Plan & development ministry, EPHI, Regional Health Bureaus,
- ❖ Academics: Arbaminch University, Haramaya University, Addis Ababa University, professional Associations
- ❖ Development partners: USAID, WB, WHO, UNICEF...

## HNAP Development Process

- Identification of stakeholders/partners for technical and financial resource
- Establishment of TWG
- Organizing a workshop and draft the HNAP
- Sharing for the draft document for TWG, academics and sectors for review
- Finalization and advocating for its implementation
- We are planning for launching the HNAP at national level



## Challenges

- The increasing emerging and re-emerging diseases are posing challenges in the prevention and control
- The occurrence and widespread AMR is becoming widely reported.
- The limited financial resource mobilization and allocation for climate change and health,
- Competing priorities of the government were the key issues that call for the current revision of the HNAP for climate change in the health sector.

## Way forward

- Adopting and cascading the HNAP at regional level and assigning focal points
- Revitalize CCH working group made up of ministry representatives and stakeholders
- Follow-up on partners and stakeholders to support the implementation
- Next steps for malaria early warning systems to be funded, strengthened and expanded
- Prioritize regional initial V&A assessments
- Set targets for resource mobilization and funding CR health infrastructure



*Thank you for your Attention*



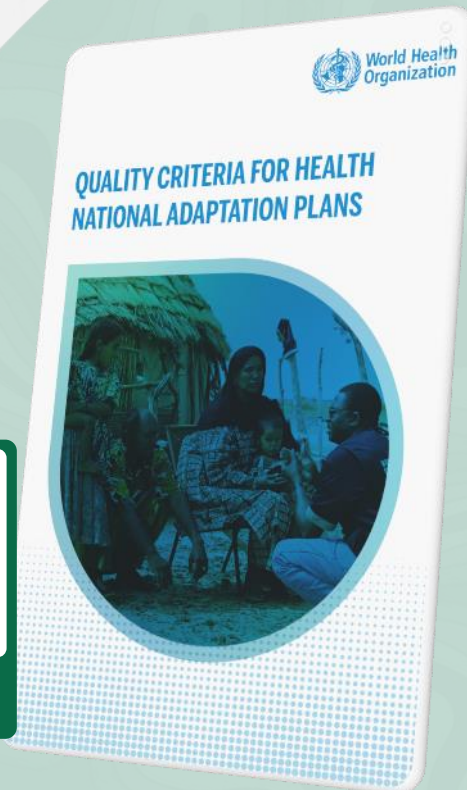


## GROUP DISCUSSION

# Developing an HNAP



SCAN ME



## What are your experiences with developing and implementing an HNAP?

- What challenges or barriers have you faced (or might you face)?
- How have you (or would you) overcome these?
- What are enabling factors for HNAP development and implementation?



# WHO Technical Webinar Series



<https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2024/04/24/default-calendar/who-technical-webinar-series-on-climate-change-and-health>



Date & time (CEST)	Topic*
24 <sup>th</sup> April 2024	Getting started: climate change and health vulnerability & adaptation assessments
30 <sup>th</sup> April 2024	WHO as an Accredited Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund; Accessing AF funding for Climate Change and Health
15 <sup>th</sup> May 2024	WHO Operational Framework for building climate resilient and low carbon health systems
12 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	Developing a Health National Adaptation Plan: Introduction
19 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	GIS and risk mapping in climate change and health vulnerability & adaptation assessments
10 <sup>th</sup> July 2024	Climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities
17 <sup>th</sup> July 2024	Quantitative approaches for Vulnerability & Adaptation assessments: sensitivity analyses and projecting future health risks of climate change
18 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2024	Integrating health in NDCs and LT-LEDS
25 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2024	Developing a Health National Adaptation Plan: Quality criteria for HNAPs
16 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2024	Conducting a gender analysis for climate change and health vulnerability & adaptation assessments



















**Which part of the HNAP process  
would you like to learn more  
about?**

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

## Which part of the HNAP process would you like to learn more about?

Open text poll  17 responses  14 participants

-  Anonymous  
Appropriate infrastructure and specialized equipment
-  Anonymous  
Stakeholder assessments and consultations
-  Anonymous  
Vulnerability and Adaptation assessments
-  Anonymous  
utility risk (energy, water, waste), roads/transportation risk, workforce training and numbers to deal with emergencies and surges/displaced populations
-  Anonymous  
problems of LMICs
-  Anonymous  
The knowledge of the country's context
-  Anonymous  
Contextual understanding of climate impact
-  Anonymous  
Water safety
-  Anonymous  
All of them
-  Anonymous  
Climate informed capacity building
-  Anonymous  
Climate change and health nexus. Creating data/information creation

-  Anonymous  
Laying the ground work. Countries need a lot of support in this.
-  Anonymous  
Skills on building genuine effective cross government department collaboration.
-  Anonymous  
Climate change and health nexus, climate data, and modeling-related aspects!
-  Anonymous  
Designing adaptation startegies with energy sector...how do we entertsin co benefits of health
-  Anonymous  
Effective criteria for prioritising adaptation priorities when there are so many possibles, such great need, so little time and so little money.

**slido**