



AREAS OF ACTION TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE NEW FINANCE PACT

As partners of the Paris Summit taking place 22-23 June 2023, Foundation S, Africa-Europe Foundation and One Sustainable Health Forum are working to contribute to the definition and building of the New Global Financial Pact.

In preparation of the Paris Summit, and on the roadmap to COP28, Foundation S, the Africa-Europe Foundation (AEF), and One Sustainable Health (OSH) have worked together with partners and global thought-leaders of the Collective MindS Climate Council (see below) to raise awareness about the health impacts of climate change on health and to mobilize collective action to increase the health resilience of vulnerable communities impacted by climate change

The culmination of dialogues from across sectors have led to the following points of action:

- 1) **Centralize the voice of local communities in decision making and solutions.** While climate change is applicable globally, its impact disproportionately effects low- and middle-income countries. Specific solutions must be contextually defined and include local contexts, communities and people experiencing the direct impacts. One size does not fit all - development, implementation, and evaluation of solutions must be included in and driven by local actors themselves.
- 2) **Build the evidence base of effective local solutions.** For communities to be equipped with best practices to inform policy and to incentivize financial investment in climate adaptation, evidence on what works or does not and ways to access and use such evidence are needed.
- 3) **Ensure flexible financing is channeled directly to communities on the frontlines.** Communities need the resources to adapt and act effectively and punctually. Blended finance can catalyze agile and flexible financing that can be rapidly channeled to communities for locally led adaptation solutions.

- 4) **Restructuring of political frameworks that consider health across all climate policies.** Global, multisectoral agreements to increase accountability, shift ownership, and promote a whole-of-society “One Health” approach and legal frameworks that enable agile funding are urgently needed to catalyze and sustain action.
- 5) **Embed mechanisms to track and facilitate the implementation of existing commitments.** Adopt new mechanisms for monitoring progress on climate commitments, as this is key to restore trust severely damaged by the ongoing inability to deliver on commitments made at the highest levels. This approach should be embedded systematically within all key multilateral initiatives, beginning with the Paris Summit for a New Global Financing Pact.

Climate & Health Key Facts

- Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is **expected to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths** per year from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea and heat stress¹.
- Despite contributing the least to climate change, **developing countries are the most impacted** with many seeing the reality of climate change now with droughts, floods, etc¹.
- According to the UN, the combined emissions of the richest one percent of the global population are **larger than the combined emissions of the poorest 50 percent**².
- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has concluded that to avert catastrophic health impacts and prevent millions of climate change-related deaths, **the world must limit temperature rise to 1.5°C**³.
- In low-income countries, frequent extreme weather events (heatwaves, storms and floods) are disturbing food systems and increasing climate sensitive diseases (zoonoses, food-, water- and vector-borne diseases). These impacts are adding pressure to already weak primary healthcare systems and compromise the accessibility and uptake of essential health services, especially for disadvantaged populations¹.
 - **Food security/ malnutrition:** According the World Food Program, climate change is a long-term threat to food security and nutrition. By 2050, the risk of hunger and malnutrition could rise by 20 percent if the global community

¹ WHO Climate Change and Health [Climate change and health \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/climate-change-and-health)

² United Nations Act Now [Facts and Figures | United Nations](https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/facts-figures/facts-figures-2019.html)

³ COP26 Special Report on Climate Change and Health “The Health Argument for Climate Action”
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240036727>

fails to act now to mitigate and prevent the adverse effects of climate change⁴.

- Water/ sanitation: Climate change exacerbates water stress leading to increased competition for water, and even conflict. By 2040, almost 1 in 4 children will live in areas of extremely high-water stress.⁵
- Air – air pollution: Greenhouse gases and climate-forcing pollutants have a severe impact on the environment and human health. Long-term exposure to PM 2.5, black carbon, and ozone air pollution is linked to 1 million premature deaths per year due to strokes, chronic respiratory diseases, lung cancer, and heart attacks⁶.

The Financing Gap – Climate & Health Adaptation – Key Facts

- Multilateral climate finance for health has been limited. According to the Lancet, **almost no climate finance targets the health sector**, and nearly no global health finance targets climate adaptation⁷.
- The direct and indirect impacts of climate change on health and health systems will have short and long-term health consequences and will further strain limited resources. WHO predicts **the direct costs of health impacts could reach US\$ 4 billion a year by 2030⁸**.
- **Finance for adaptation continues to make up only a small percentage** of overall climate finance at about 20% while the vast majority continues to flow toward mitigation. Furthermore, adaptation represented only 0.1% of private flows⁹.
- **Investing in adaptation has benefit-cost ratios ranging from 2:1 to 10:1**. Specifically, research finds that investing \$1.8 trillion globally in five areas — early warning systems, climate-resilient infrastructure, dryland agriculture mangrove protection and water systems — from 2020 to 2030 could yield \$7.1 trillion in total net benefits¹⁰.
- The 46 least developed countries vulnerable to the impacts of climate change **received less than 3% of the funds they need to adapt to climate change¹¹**.

⁴ United Nations Act Now [Facts and Figures | United Nations](#)

⁵ [Water and Climate Change | UN-Water \(unwater.org\)](#)

⁶ [How Does Air Pollution affect Climate Change? | LinkedIn](#)

⁷ [The 2022 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: health at the mercy of fossil fuels - The Lancet](#)

⁸ WHO Climate Change and Health [Climate change and health \(who.int\)](#)

⁹ UN Financing for Climate Action Climate Finance | United Nations

¹⁰ [Why investing in resilience is good for business - Global Center on Adaptation \(gca.org\)](#)

¹¹ [Least developed countries get less than 3% of money needed to transform to face climate change | International Institute for Environment and Development \(iied.org\)](#)

Climate & Health Key References

- [The 2022 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: health at the mercy of fossil fuels - The Lancet](#)
- [Health-Inequalities-and-Climate-Change-Action-for-Global-Health-Position-Paper.pdf \(actionforglobalhealth.org.uk\)](#)
- [Climate Finance Shadow Report 2023: Assessing the delivery of the \\$100 billion commitment \(openrepository.com\)](#)
- [Why Climate Change Matters for Investors | GIC ThinkSpace](#)
- [Unlocking Private Investment in Climate Adaptation and Resilience \(worldbank.org\)](#)
- [Least developed countries get less than 3% of money needed to transform to face climate change | International Institute for Environment and Development \(iied.org\)](#)

ABOUT FOUNDATION S & THE COLLECTIVE MINDS CLIMATE COUNCIL

Foundation S, the philanthropic organization of Sanofi, - ('Foundation S') was launched in May 2022 to improve the lives of vulnerable populations by catalyzing community-based solutions and expanding access to medicines. With a focus on creating healthier futures for generations to come, Foundation S is committed to four key areas: childhood cancer, climate change and its impact on health, humanitarian aid, and neglected tropical diseases.

Foundation S operates as a "think and do tank." Through the "think tank," Foundation S, works with global experts and thought leaders to identify solutions to global health challenges that impact LMICs while, through its "Do Tank," the Foundation, addresses those challenges with its partners through collective action. To advance the urgent need for action and attention to the impact climate change is already having on communities and public health in some of the most vulnerable countries around the world, Foundation S convened the Collective Minds Climate Council in 2023, inclusive of members with broad sectoral representation. Members of the Climate Council serve as advisors and co-advocates in the movement to accelerate and raise awareness about the impact of climate change on health and to accelerate policy change and global financial support for climate adaptation in countries where climate change is already a reality and for those most at risk.

ABOUT THE AFRICA-EUROPE FOUNDATION

The Africa-Europe Foundation (AEF) is an independent platform for multistakeholder dialogue, frank debate and strategic analysis, working to strengthen the partnership between Africa and Europe. During the inception phase of AEF (2021-2022), multistakeholder Strategy Groups were set up and mandated to offer a safe space for exchange on complex issues of Africa-Europe relations, catalyse innovative partnerships and unlock untapped areas of cooperation. These dialogue platforms form the backbone of AEF's programming which has a strategic focus on unlocking untapped areas of cross-continental cooperation, from working at the climate-development nexus to digital, blue

economy, carbon markets and the future of health work force. AEF's [#AUEUCommitment Tracker](#) aims to complement existing efforts to monitor and facilitate the implementation of political and financial commitments of the Partnership.

ABOUT THE ONE SUSTAINABLE HEALTH FORUM

The OSH Initiative aims to facilitate collaborative work, essential today, to identify worldwide priorities and operational actions needed to progress towards sustainable health for all. This implies the involvement of all key health-related stakeholders in an international Forum in which all participants will contribute with their expertise and allow a truly interdisciplinary approach, without boundaries. To this end, the Initiative will create a consultation and research process supported by partners; in particular in favor of a Europe of Health, with the input of international and interdisciplinary Working Groups. This process will result in concrete recommendations of new operational actions and public policies in favor of universal health. These actions and recommendations will be closely linked to changes in the economic, social, energy, and ecological paths that will take effect to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development goals.