Health at COP 26  Glasgow November 2021
COP26 Campaign aims
Bringing countries together to tackle shared climate challenges and accelerate progress towards a zero emission, resilient global economy

- **Adaptation and resilience**: Encourage greater political ambition, tools, finance, coordination and commitments to support practical adaptation and resilience action.

- **Energy transition**: Seize the opportunity of rapidly falling renewables and storage costs to accelerate zero-carbon transition.

- **Clean transport**: Accelerate the transition to zero carbon road transport by phasing out petrol and diesel engines.

- **Nature**: Protect and restore our natural habitats and ecosystems on which our climate, air, water and way of life depend.

- **Finance**: A green transformation of the financial system so that all countries have access to funds for climate investment.

**Health aim**

- **Build climate resilient health systems, and support adaptation in food systems, water and sanitation, transport and energy systems**

- **Guide a rapid transition to clean renewable energy, to save lives from air pollution, particularly from coal combustion. Ensure energy security for health facilities and decrease energy poverty.**

- **Promote sustainable, healthy urban transport systems, including active and public transport, and the rapid phase out of petrol and diesel engines.**

- **Protect and restore nature and ecosystems, the foundations for healthy lives and sustainable livelihoods.**

**Invest in climate-resilient health systems. Value health gains from carbon mitigation and adaptation policies, fossil fuel-subsidy reform and carbon pricing.**

*With support from:* United Nations Climate Change, UN Climate Change Conference UK 2021, World Health Organization, Wellcome, THE GLOBAL CLIMATE & HEALTH ALLIANCE.
The COP 26 Presidency will deliver on three priority areas for adaptation and resilience:

1. Building on the Call for Action on Adaptation and Resilience: endorsed by 118 countries and 86 institutions and organisations.

2. Increasing the availability, efficiency and accessibility of adaptation and resilience finance: private investments in climate resilient infrastructure and vulnerable communities.

3. Reducing the cost of disaster, urgent on the ground adaptation: through the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)- UK, Egypt, Finland, the Met Office, IFRC, Start Network.
The energy transition campaign has four elements. These will support countries to phase out coal and focus on renewables.

**Energy Transition Campaign**

- **Phase out of coal power**
  Engaging key countries to join the Powering Past Coal Alliance and commit to coal phase out, with developed countries taking the lead.

- **Reduce international coal financing**
  Pushing back on international coal finance.

- **More attractive clean energy offer**
  MDBs and donors support developing countries to increase use of renewables and commit to reduce new coal pipeline, a moratorium on coal, or refreshed national energy plans.

- **New financial framework**
  Establishing financial and technical assistance to support a just transition away from existing coal.
Clean transport and health

Cleaning up road transport is a priority campaign for COP26. Emissions from cars and vans make up ~7% of the global total, and this is increasing.

To meet the goals of the Paris agreement, there needs to be a rapid global shift to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs). Benefits include cleaner air and better energy security.

UK will use COP26 Presidency to bring together countries, states, industry and businesses to make all new cars zero emission by 2040.

Health professionals can advocate for the health benefits of active travel, such as walking and cycling, use of public transport and urban and regional planning that support safe walkable, bikeable and well connected cities.

Health professionals can support by educating on the health benefits of ZEVs in situations where cars and vans are needed: in short, improved air quality leads to improved respiratory and cardiovascular health.
The COP26 Nature campaign—priorities:

1. Building a new dialogue on sustainable land use and trade between agricultural producer and consumer countries, to reduce tropical deforestation; investing in sustainable production and building new markets;

2. Delivering increased, and more sustainable, finance for Nature Based Solutions


4. Just rural transition

5. Increase ambition and awareness of the Ocean’s role in the climate system and potential of marine ecosystems for adaptation and mitigation.

Priority countries: European Commission, France, Germany, China, US, Saudi Arabia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Norway, Canada, New Zealand, Japan, Italy, Netherlands, Indonesia, Brazil, Malaysia, Argentina, Ghana, Cote D'Ivoire, DRC, Fiji, Vanuatu, Ethiopia, Zambia
Reducing the carbon emissions from health care

--NHS England commits to net zero by 2040 for direct emissions and by 2045 for indirect emissions
Timeline for the Nationally Determined Contributions of GHG reductions

- **2018**: Adoption of the Paris Rulebook
  - COP25 November
- **2019**: UNSG Summit September 23rd
  - Talanoa Dialogue
  - Discuss new financial goal for 2025
- **2020**: UNFCCC Secretariat collects new finance information
  - Communicate new or updated NDCs and long-term GHG reduction plans
- **2021**: National inventory report on NDCs
  - Global Stocktake
- **2023**: New financial commitment due
- **2024**: Decision on a common timeframe for NDCs
  - Communicate new or updated NDCs
- **2025**: Communicate new or updated NDCs
  - Global Stocktake
- **2028**: Communicate new or updated NDCs
- **2030**: Communicate new or updated NDCs
- **2031**: Communicate new or updated NDCs
- **2050**: Net-Zero Emissions
Achieving a healthy, zero carbon economy

- These actors join 120 countries in the largest ever alliance committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest. [https://unfccc.int/climate-action/race-to-zero-campaign](https://unfccc.int/climate-action/race-to-zero-campaign)