“Putting health at the heart of the climate negotiations”
Working Together
Saving Tomorrow Today
28 November - 9 December 2011

United Nations
Climate Change Conference 2011
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

Welcome to COP17/CMP7
The 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 7th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (CMP7) to the Kyoto Protocol, have now come to an end.

Quick Information
- Geography
- Population
- Time
- Captains
- Languages

Plan your visit
- South Africa Tourism
- KZN Tourism
- Thompsons Travel
- SA Parks Board
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
Core texts used to guide the implementation of the Convention

- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change itself;
- The Kyoto Protocol and more recently,
- The Bali Action Plan;
- The Cancun Agreements;
- The Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
Acronyms!

- AAU
- NWP
- SBSTA
- MRV
- NAMAs
- LULUCF
- QELRO
- AOSIS
- AWG-LCA
- BINGO
- CERs
- CDM
- LDCs
- NAPAs
- REDD
- …..
The First Global Climate and Health Summit, takes place parallel to the COP 17 climate negotiations. It aims to bring together key health sector actors to discuss the impacts of climate change on public health and solutions that promote greater health, as well as economic equity between and within nations.

PARTNERS:
World Health Organization
World Medical Association
Public Health Association of South Africa
International Council of Nurses
International Federation of Medical Students Associations
groundWork, South Africa
Health and Environment Alliance, Europe
Climate and Health Alliance, Australia

CO-ORGANIZERS:
Health Care Without Harm
Climate and Health Council
World Federation of Public Health Associations
Nelson R. Mandela School of Medicine
University of KwaZulu-Natal

For more information, and to register contact: globalclimate@hcwh.org
Climate change poses an immediate and grave threat to the health and survival of the people of our country. Indeed, they are already suffering. Every day we delay reaching an agreement costs lives.
SOUT AFRICAN GOVERNMENT WORKING TOGETHER DESTROYING TOMORROW TODAY

SAVIE THE OIL IN THE SOIL ... THE COAL IN THE HOLE TAR SANDS IN THE LAND

DON'T INCINERATE APRIL STOP FOSSIL FUELS
First Global Climate and Health Summit

On December 4, 2011, the first Global Climate and Health Summit took place parallel to the international climate negotiations in Durban South Africa.

Organized by several leading health associations and organizations, the Climate and Health Summit raised the voice of the health sector as it calls for a healthy climate.

- Summit Declaration
- Summit Call to Action (endorse now!)
- Media Coverage
- Final agenda and Presentations
- Video of Summit Presentations
- Summit Organizers & Partners
What happened in Durban

- KP2 was born
- ADP established
- Green Climate Fund
- Adaptation Committee
- Technology Mechanism
- LULUCF
What didn’t happen in Durban

- Binding targets
- $ for climate fund
- Recognition of the risks and benefits to health
Durban Declaration on Climate and Health

Durban, December 4, 2011

The World Health Organization predicts that unmitigated climate change will lead to significant increases in illness and death brought on by environmental changes. These include the spread of cholera, malaria, dengue and other diseases; the compromising of agricultural production and food security; an increase in extreme weather events, floods, droughts, heat waves and more. The health of many communities is already suffering as a consequence of climate change.

Indeed, according to the Lancet, climate change is the greatest global health threat of the 21st century.¹

At the same time, there is strong evidence that action on climate change can deliver significant and immediate benefits to health. For instance, lowering greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels will also simultaneously reduce harmful air pollution that negatively impacts the health of millions of people around the world.

Here in Durban, at the UNFCCC’s 17th Conference of the Parties, the world’s governments have an opportunity to confront this threat and agree upon solutions. Governments can commit to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a manner that is equitable, as well as economically and ecologically viable. Such effective and immediate action to mitigate climate change would protect and advance global public health.

An agreement that aims to avoid dangerous climate change, keeping global temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius, must promote a transition from fossil fuels to clean, renewable energy and low carbon economies. It must foster major emissions reductions from those who pollute the most, while providing support for those least responsible for the crisis to develop a low carbon pathway.
Protecting Public Health From Climate Change – A Global Call to Action

Launched in Durban, South Africa-- December 4, 2011

We know that, according to The Lancet, climate change is the greatest global health threat of the 21st century.¹

As leading healthcare providers, professionals and organizations, we know that the health impacts of climate change, such as the spread of vector-borne diseases, and the consequences of heat waves, droughts and extreme weather events are already being felt around the world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where more people die as a consequence of climate change than anywhere else.

We are profoundly concerned that as greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise unabated, dangerous climate change will magnify existing health crises, deepening and broadening the global burden of disease. This will in turn raise health care costs worldwide, while undermining and overwhelming public health infrastructure everywhere. The overwhelming burden will fall on the most vulnerable -- those living in poor countries, who have contributed least to greenhouse gas emissions.

We also know that what is good for the climate is good for health, and that an equitable resolution to climate change will result in major health benefits worldwide.

Given the gravity and urgency of the situation—and the opportunity to promote public health by addressing climate change—we call on our colleagues in public health organizations, health professional associations, hospitals, health systems and ministries of health around the world to endorse this Call to Action and take concerted action.

Having convened at the first Global Climate and Health Summit in Durban, South Africa, we hereby commit to:

1. **Provide Leadership:** As representatives of our organizations, we will drive the agenda for climate and health, promoting this Call to Action throughout the world.

2. **Engage and Inform:** We will engage and inform our constituencies of millions of doctors, nurses, public health workers, hospitals, health systems and health policy makers about the health risks from climate change, and the health benefits of climate action. As health professionals, we will also serve as messengers to our patients, our communities and our governments about the major health impacts of climate change and the steps they can take to reverse their impact.
Outcomes from Summit

• Declaration and Call to Action
• Global Climate and Health Alliance
• TED talk on climate health and sustainability
• Core tool kit with fast facts, videos and in depth documentation
• Coordinated health submissions to IPCC
• Stern report on health and climate change economics
• Partnership between CAHA and HCWH