



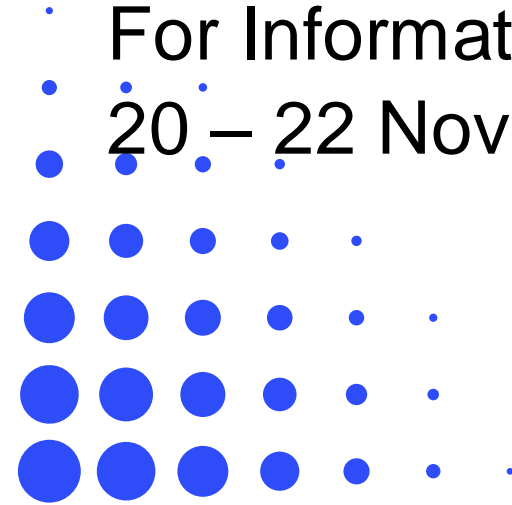
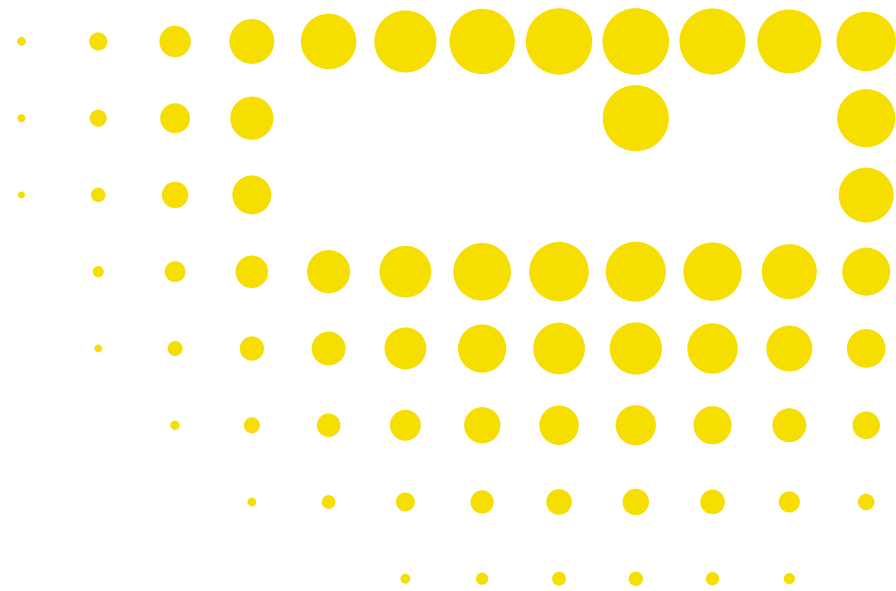
Thematic Update on Climate & Health

52nd Board Meeting

GF/B52/09

For Information

20 – 22 November 2024, Lilongwe, Malawi



Executive Summary

CONTEXT

- **The climate emergency has escalated**, with 2024 likely to be the hottest year on record and an increasing number of countries worldwide declaring a state of emergency due to climate-related disasters.
- **Climate change is significantly worsening health and health systems**, increasing the spread of infectious diseases and disrupting essential healthcare services for vulnerable populations affected by HTM.
- **Climate finance gap for health** is growing with only around 0.5% of multilateral climate funding and 6% of adaptation funding for health.
- **More evidence now underscores the urgent threat climate change poses to the Global Fund's mission**, with country demands growing, as reflected in TRP and UQD analyses, calling for immediate action at scale to protect HTM health gains.

GLOBAL FUND CLIMATE & HEALTH ACTION

- **Global Fund is helping shape the global climate-health agenda** through its engagement at the UNFCCC COP28, World Health Assembly and G20 in partnership with WHO ATACH, World Bank, Green Climate Fund and other partners.
- **Global Fund is enhancing its internal tools and systems to better manage carbon and environmental footprint** across HTM health product supply chains, procurement and Secretariat operations.
- **Country-level climate resilient and low-carbon sustainable measures are increasingly integrated** across malaria, TB, and HIV and Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH) grants, where relevant, based on country demands and context.
- **Climate-Health Catalytic Initiative is under design** following the Board approval (subject to additional private sector funding confirmation).

LOOKING AHEAD

- **Global Fund will consolidate lessons learned and work with partners to try to meet the growing gap in climate-health capacity and finance for HTM and health systems** through the catalytic initiative and robust integration of climate change into the GC8 with a clear focus on protecting HTM gains and improving HTM outcomes from the escalating climate emergency.

Objective and agenda

OBJECTIVE

Update the Board on the current status of the Global Fund's Climate-Health actions and next steps

- 1 Update on the climate emergency and its impact on the Global Fund mission**
- 2 Global-level climate actions: advocacy, partnership, supply operations, secretariat**
- 3 Country-level climate actions: climate resilience integrated into GC7 and C19RM**
- 4 GC7 Climate-Health Catalytic Investment**
- 5 Conclusion & Way forward**

Agenda

- 1 Update on the climate emergency and its impact on the Global Fund mission**
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The Climate emergency has escalated, triggering states of emergency in many low- and middle-income countries

2024 is on track to become the hottest year on record averaging 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels

FLOODING

- **Kenya, May 2024:** Heavy rains and flooding have killed over 260 people and displaced over 280,000 people
- **Republic of Congo, Jan 2024:** More than 360 villages and 37 districts were flooded affecting over 320,000 people
- **Afghanistan, May 2024:** Flash floods across the northeast region resulted in over 230 fatalities
- **Ethiopia, Jul 2024:** Heavy rains triggered landslides causing significant loss of life and devastation
- **Bangladesh, Aug 2024:** Flash floods affected 5.8 million people and displaced over 500,000 people.
- **Nepal, Oct 2024:** Record-breaking rainfall led to flooding and landslides causing over 240 fatalities and affecting over 16,000 families



CYCLONES

- **Bangladesh, May 2024:** Cyclone Remal affected 4.6 million people, resulting in evacuations of 800,000 people
- **Tanzania, May 2024:** Following months of flooding, Cyclone Hidaya made landfall, sweeping away houses, roads, schools, and farmland
- **Vietnam, Sept. 2024:** Super Typhoon Yagi, the strongest in 30 yrs displaced over 74,500 families



DROUGHT

- **Zambia, May 2024:** Over 9 million people in 84 out of 116 districts in Zambia affected by the driest agricultural season in over 40 yrs
- **Namibia, May 2024:** One in Five Namibians considered food insecure following the worst drought in 100 years
- **Mozambique, May 2024:** Southern and central regions experienced persistent dryness and high heat, receiving less than half typical rainfall

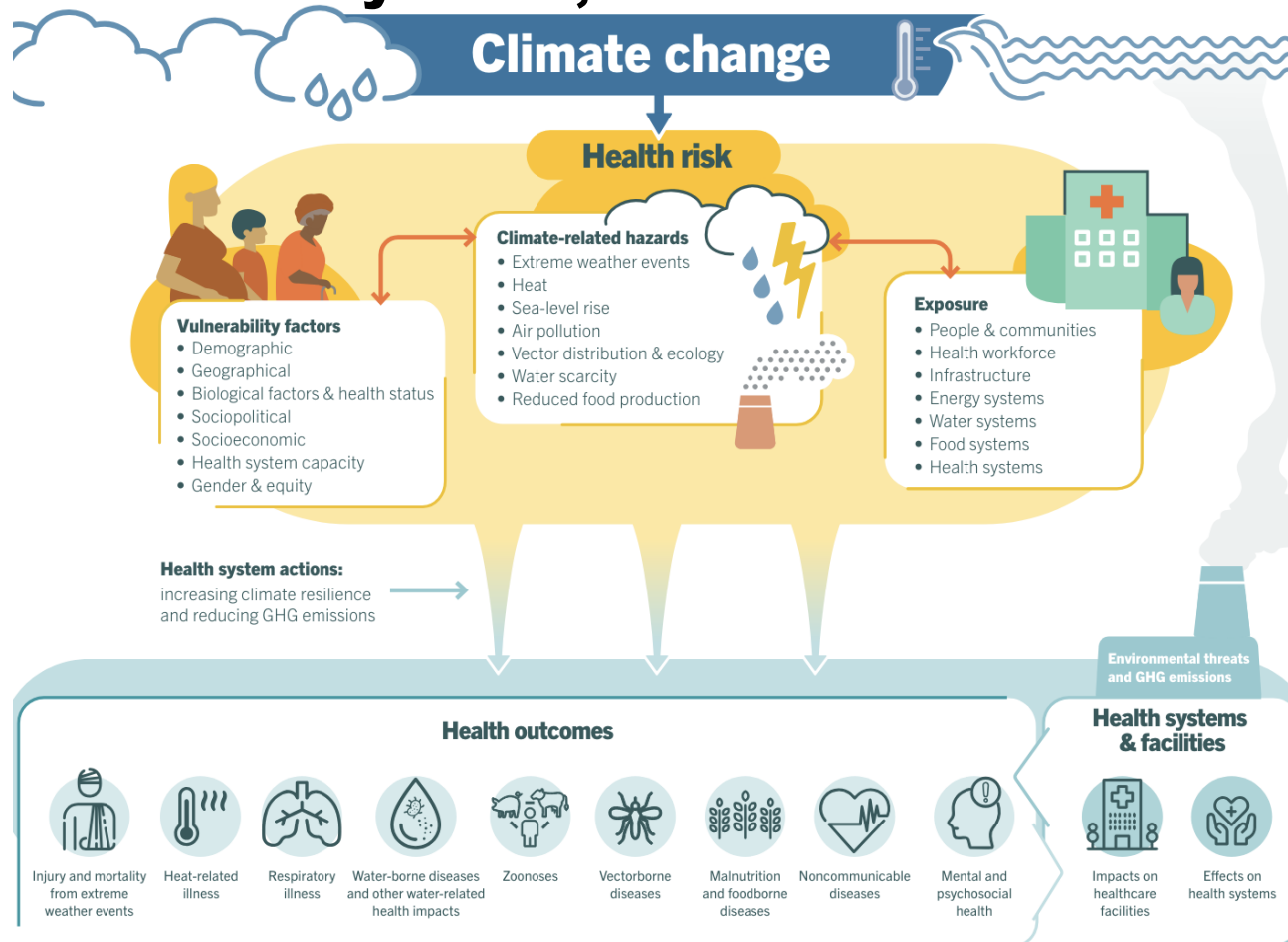


COLD WAVE

- **Mongolia, Mar 2024:** 76 percent of the country experiencing the worst cold wave crisis in 50 years that has wiped out entire livestock herds

Climate change is increasing health risks and disrupting healthcare services

Climate change risks to health, health systems, and outcomes



[WHO Operational Framework on Climate Resilient Health Systems](#)

Recently reported health impacts



Increased deaths

- Heavy rains, flash floods and landslides in Eastern Africa region killed 473 people in May, flooding in Nigeria killed 170 people in August and super Typhoon Yagi killed over 270 people in Vietnam in Sep 2024.
- In 2024, there have been 63 heat deaths in Thailand, at least 150 in India, at least 172 in Mexico, and more than 1300 during the Hajj pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia.



Impact on healthcare service delivery and facilities

- More than 300 health facilities destroyed or flooded in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique in Cyclone Freddy
- 10% of Pakistan's health facilities either damaged or destroyed during 2022 floods.
- 11 TB labs, community clinics and health facilities inundated leading to severe disruptions in health services during the recent 2024 Bangladesh floods.
- 63 health facilities have been affected in Kenya floods this year.
- Super Typhoon Yagi in Vietnam damaged over 550 health facilities.
- Floods in Nepal damaged 62 health facilities (tertiary level hospitals and health posts)



Increased vector-borne diseases:

- Since the beginning of 2024, over 11 million dengue cases and over 7000 dengue-related deaths have been reported.



Increased water-borne diseases:

- Following heavy seasonal rains and floods, Sudan faced a new cholera outbreak with more than 350 cases.

Climate change affects malaria transmission through complex pathways



TEMPERATURE

affects mosquito larval development, survival rates, and biting behavior. Mosquitoes thrive and transmit malaria most effectively at temperatures between 20-30°C, but their survival drops at very high or low temperatures.



RAINFALL

provides breeding sites for mosquitoes by creating standing water, while also influencing humidity levels. Too much or too little rain can either boost or suppress mosquito populations, thereby affecting malaria transmission.



HUMIDITY

helps mosquitoes survive longer, increasing the chances of spreading malaria. High humidity, often following rainy seasons, creates peak conditions for malaria transmission.

POTENTIAL DIRECT EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MALARIA



Expanding geographical limits

Areas that were too cold for malaria, like highlands and temperate regions, might warm up for mosquitoes to survive and spread malaria, leading to new outbreaks



Increasing transmission where malaria already exists

In regions where malaria is already present, warmer and wetter conditions might increase the number of mosquitoes and speed up the malaria parasite's development



Reintroduction of malaria

In areas where malaria was recently eliminated, changes in climate could bring the disease back, esp. if there are population movements or weakened health systems due to extreme weather events like floods.



Decreasing transmission in some areas

In places where it's already very hot, further increases in temperature might reduce mosquito survival, leading to less malaria.



No significant change in some areas

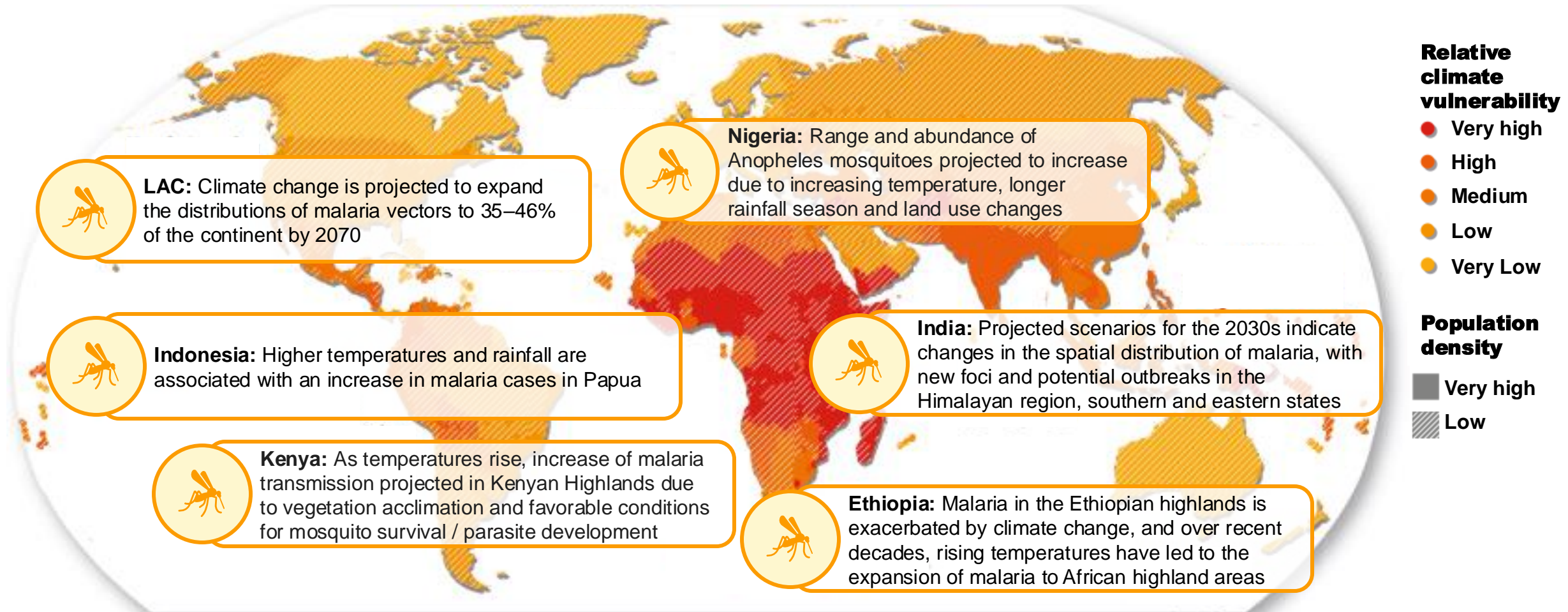
In regions where the current temperatures are already optimal for malaria, small increases in temperature might not have much impact on malaria transmission, but other indirect effects could change the disease burden.

POTENTIAL INDIRECT EFFECTS

- **Increased vulnerability** due to economic and food insecurity
- **Displacement, migration and service disruptions**, exacerbating disease transmission and overwhelming health services
- **Impeded access to health-care**, reducing quality of malaria care and increasing the disease burden
- **Increased costs and challenges for malaria programs due to supply chain disruptions** and inadequate financing for malaria amidst climate challenges

Rising temperatures and weather shifts are expanding and altering malaria transmission patterns globally

Climate suitability of malaria transmission increased in the highlands in the Americas and in Africa, by 31.3% and 13.8% between 1951–1960 to 2012–2021



HIV and TB vulnerable populations are increasingly vulnerable to climate impacts, through displacement, economic instability, and disrupted health services

Climate disasters disrupt and undermine access to and quality of HIV and TB service delivery through their impacts on health facilities, health product supply chain and diverting resources from routine care to emergency responses



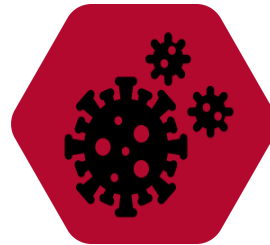
Climate-triggered food insecurity and poverty undermine continuity and efficacy of HIV treatment, increase HIV transmission risks through transaction sex and gender-based violence; and can worsen susceptibility and health outcomes of vulnerable populations affected by TB



Climate-induced displacement disrupts HIV and TB service continuity, increasing risk of HIV transmission and HIV and TB drug resistance; and **overcrowded and poor living conditions** increasing TB transmission risk



Climate change can increase spread of other infectious diseases that are threatening for PLHIV even when virally suppressed, including invasive fungal infections and **changes in climatic variables** (temperature, precipitation, humidity and wind speed) may affect **TB transmission and morbidity**



- A systematic review shows **extreme weather events disrupt HIV services, leading to reduced testing, treatment interruptions, and higher prevalence** through economic conditions, psychosocial factors, infrastructure challenges, migration and health-care needs.
- Afghanistan, extremely vulnerable to climate change had **over 1.2 million people internally displaced** due to disasters in 2019. The country reported **TB burden among IDPs to be 2x compared to the general population.**

Climate change is already affecting the global economy and domestic finance which is critical for the delivery of the Global Fund Strategy



Donor and implementor countries both face severe economic effects

- Under a high greenhouse gas emissions climate scenario, **global real GDP per capita may reduce by over 7%**. Even in high income countries, economic effects of climate change are severe.
- UNFCCC's Standing Committee on Finance estimates that nearly **USD 6 trillion** is needed to implement developing countries' climate action plans by 2030.



The cost of adaptation will create a large burden for developing countries

- IMF estimates that annual climate change adaptation needs will **exceed 1% of GDP** in about 50 lower-income countries for the next 10 years, while for small island states the costs could reach **20% of GDP**
- Only around **6% of total global adaptation spending** and **0.5% of multilateral climate finance** currently target health



The economic impacts of climate change are already driving up debt costs

- The **average cost of debt** for developing countries is responding to climate vulnerability, which could lead additional interest payments of around **\$150 billion** over the next decade

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Global Fund supported global advocacy on climate-health with COP28 Presidency, WHO, GCF and partners

Climate-Health at COP28

- Supporting the UAE's leadership hosting the first ever COP Health Day – acknowledging the climate crisis as a health emergency and empowering Ministries of Health to engage in international climate change discussions
- The **Ministerial Declaration** was endorsed by over 120 countries and the **Guiding Principles for Climate & Health Financing Solutions** had over 50 signatories

World Health Assembly (WHA77)

- Adoption of the climate change and health resolution, along with the Global Fund's high-level dialogue on Climate-Health Finance, demonstrating strong political commitments to scale up action

G20 and COP29

- **G20 Climate & Health Declaration** under Brazilian G20 presidency (TBC)
- **COP29 Health Initiatives** led by COP29 presidency and WHO



Global Fund launched strategic partnerships with key global climate-health organizations

Partnerships with the World Bank and the Green Climate Fund launched for advancing climate-health finance



- Elevating the profile of climate and health and raising awareness on the magnitude of the challenge and financing needs at the global, regional, and country levels
- Exploring co-investment opportunities in countries with high HTM disease burdens and climate vulnerability to help strengthen country diagnostics on climate and health; and identifying the most impactful evidence-based interventions to address direct and indirect impacts of climate change on the three diseases and health systems at country level
- Enhancing transparency and accountability of climate-health financing through common definitions and metrics

Global Fund connects HTM communities with climate change actors

Connecting with community-based climate resilience actors

Engaging HTM community-based organizations with community-based climate adaptation actors for the first time at the 18th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation in Arusha focusing on:

- Community-based tools and approaches for climate-resilient community systems for health
- Community-engagement & advocacy in climate-health decision-making spaces

CRG Learning Hub

- Climate-health included in the learning needs assessment for all six Global Fund regions

Community-Led Monitoring - CLM

- Collaborating with community-based organizations to develop an approach for CLM to assess impacts of climate change on communities' access to essential HTM medicines



"We are pleased that in collaboration with the Global Fund, we brought together health actors in the climate space for the first time at CBA18. The health of people and the planet are interlinked – we cannot achieve climate resilience without also safeguarding health. That's why we need to deal with these challenges in a holistic way. We look forward to collaborating further."

Tom Mitchell, Executive Director of IIED

Driving better carbon management across health product supply chains

Context: Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) have high greenhouse gas emissions and pollution potential as a product category and yet are a critical life-saving tool against malaria

Initial response

The Global Fund completed a comprehensive carbon footprint assessment of the ITN value stream to inform potential paths forward



Upstream raw materials were found to be the biggest driver of ITN carbon emissions often accounting for over 70% of the value stream

End Of Life and waste management account for ~6%-10%



Implement quick-win levers with positive impact on cost, carbon and environment through optimizing logistics and sustainable ordering, with specifications and standards with less waste



Influence upstream carbon emissions setting expectations and standards with WHO and other global partners, manufacturers, working with partners on waste management, and supporting low-carbon circular economy innovation

Proposed way forward

Develop carbon management tool to assess and manage carbon footprint of main Global Fund product categories



Expand ITN Value Stream Mapping to develop a methodology and a tool* to measure carbon footprint of other Global Fund product categories



Provide countries a structured methodology and a tool to continuously monitor and manage carbon footprint of Global Fund-funded products



Country capacity building to measure, manage and reduce carbon footprint emission with opportunities to expand to a broader set of countries

Advancing Sustainability through NextGen Market Shaping Framework



Aligned with the NextGen Market Shaping Framework, environmental sustainability has been incorporated into Global Fund health product procurement approaches and performance management with health product suppliers.



As part of the Responsible Procurement Framework, baseline information is being collected to better understand health product industry maturity, and identify operational sustainability risks and opportunities



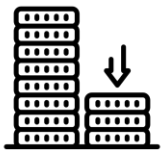
70% PPM pharmaceutical suppliers publish sustainability reports¹



Sustainability considerations and requirements are integrated into competitive health product tenders issued by the Global Fund



2023 rapid diagnostic test tender considered supplier plans to optimize freight and reduce plastic and packaging as a criteria



The Secretariat is leveraging its purchasing power to continue to encourage suppliers to reduce packaging



- Leaflet digitalization and removal of secondary packaging ≈ reduction 12 tons paper² / 1M ARVs



Continued optimization of ocean freight in 2023 to reduce carbon emissions associated with delivery



- Multi-month dispensing (3 months) of ARVs ≈ reduction of 9.5 tons plastic³ per 1M ARVs

95% by volume; **79%** by value

Reducing Global Fund Secretariat environmental impact and costs

We have implemented measures to reduce the environmental impacts and costs, and continue to look for further opportunities

A

Secretariat Carbon Footprint Assessment 2023

In line with its 2021 Statement on Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability, the Secretariat has **conducted a carbon footprint assessment for its 2023 Secretariat operations** focusing on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Corporate Standard Protocols (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

- Business Travel and purchased goods and services remain **top two emission contributors** (Scope 3)
- Direct and indirect emissions from refrigerant and energy included (Scope 1 and 2)

B

On-going initiatives to reduce carbon emissions



Travel

- Optimized travel through launch of travel management system (TMS) with 90 Day travel plan feature enhancing visibility – **Reduced 11% CO2e and 7% in costs in 2024 YTD vs 2023 YTD**
- Launch of voluntary business class downgrade¹ - **7% uptake of Supplementary Travel Incentive** by travelers since launch



Reusable cups

- Single-use paper cups replaced by **reusable mugs** at the Global Health Campus



Printing

- Continued usage of **100% recycled paper** with reduction in printing behavior
- **Energy efficiency settings** enabled on printers



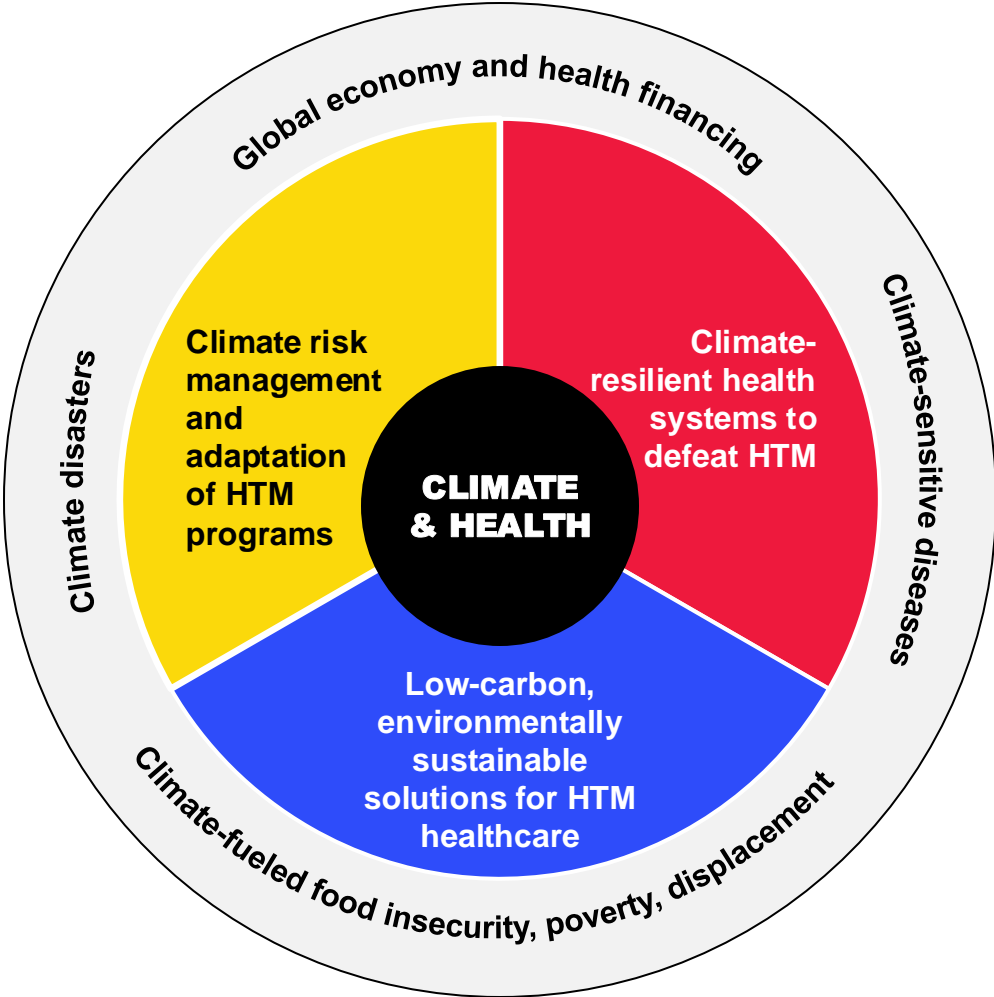
Carbon Offsetting

- **UNFCCC carbon offsetting projects** analyzed to offset Secretariat travel emissions
- On-going efforts to devise a mechanism for **Secretariat carbon emissions**

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The Global Fund Climate-Health Action Framework to protect HTM/ RSSH gains in the context of an escalating climate crisis



CLIMATE CRISIS

- Changing dynamics of climate-sensitive diseases
- Disruption of health care during and after climate disasters
- Climate-fueled food insecurity, poverty, and displacement increasing disease susceptibility / transmission
- Climate impacts on the global economy and health financing

GLOBAL FUND CLIMATE-HEALTH VISION

Climate-resilient HTM health care

Climate-resilient low-carbon health systems

Unlocking financing for climate-health solutions for HTM

GLOBAL FUND ACTION PILLARS

ADAPTATION

Climate risk management and adaptation of HTM programs

- Anticipatory, climate risk reduction actions for HTM service delivery
- HTM prevention, diagnostics and treatment delivery to key vulnerable populations affected by climate change
- Climate-resilient post-disaster recovery measures for HTM

RESILIENCE

Climate-resilient health systems to defeat HTM

- Cross-sectoral planning, policy, governance
- Climate-health risk, vulnerability, impact assessments
- Climate-informed early warning surveillance
- Climate-health data & digital tools
- Community systems strengthening
- Climate-resilient health workforce and product management
- Climate-health finance

MITIGATION

Low-carbon, environmentally sustainable solutions for HTM health care

- Clean, renewable and energy efficient HTM health facilities
- Environmentally sustainable HTM health product waste management
- Low-carbon HTM health product supply chain



PARTNERSHIP

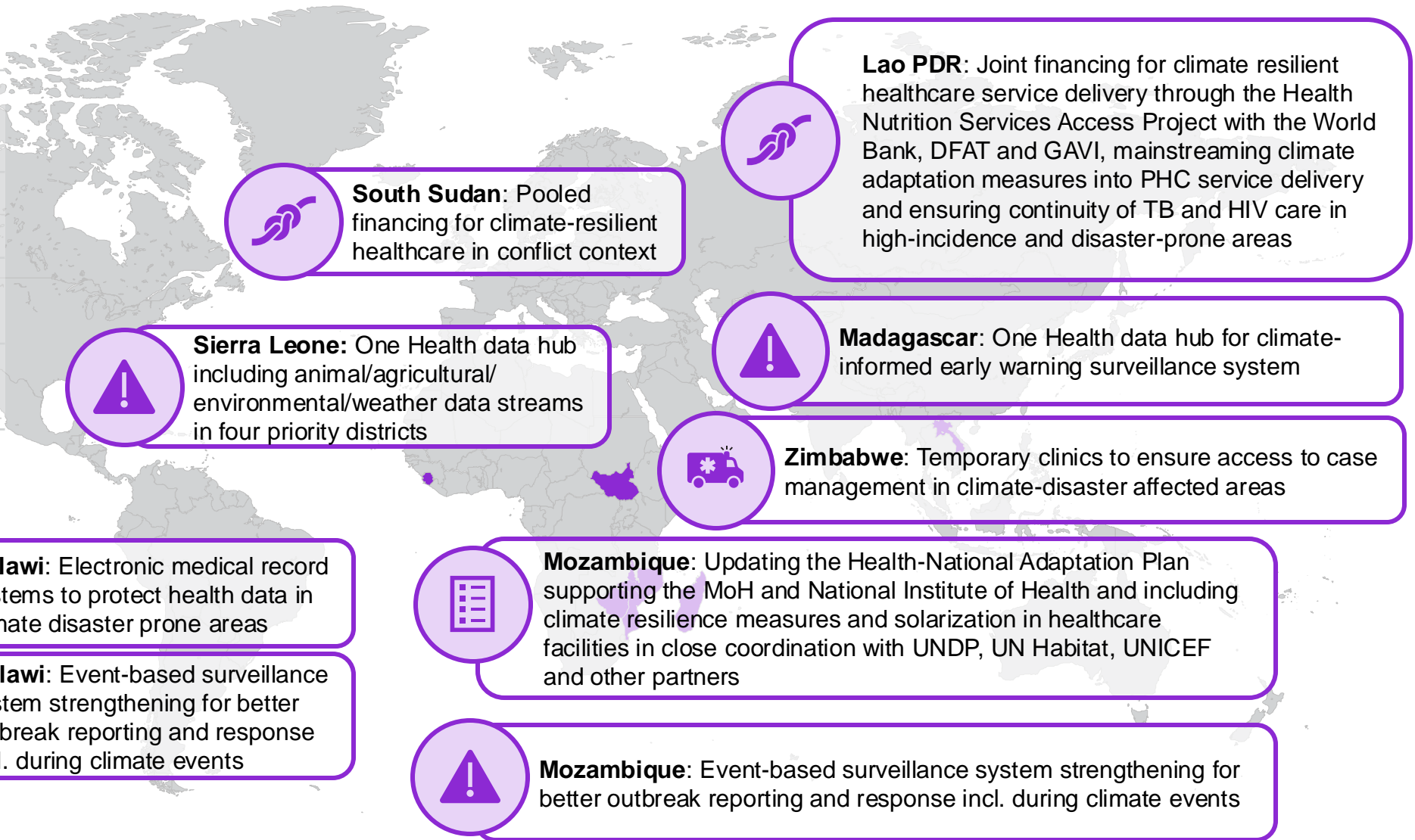
Working in partnership to catalyze action at scale

- Shape global agenda on climate and health
- Forge new and leverage historic partnerships on climate-health financing
- Advance synergistic and innovative financing opportunities across climate and health partners

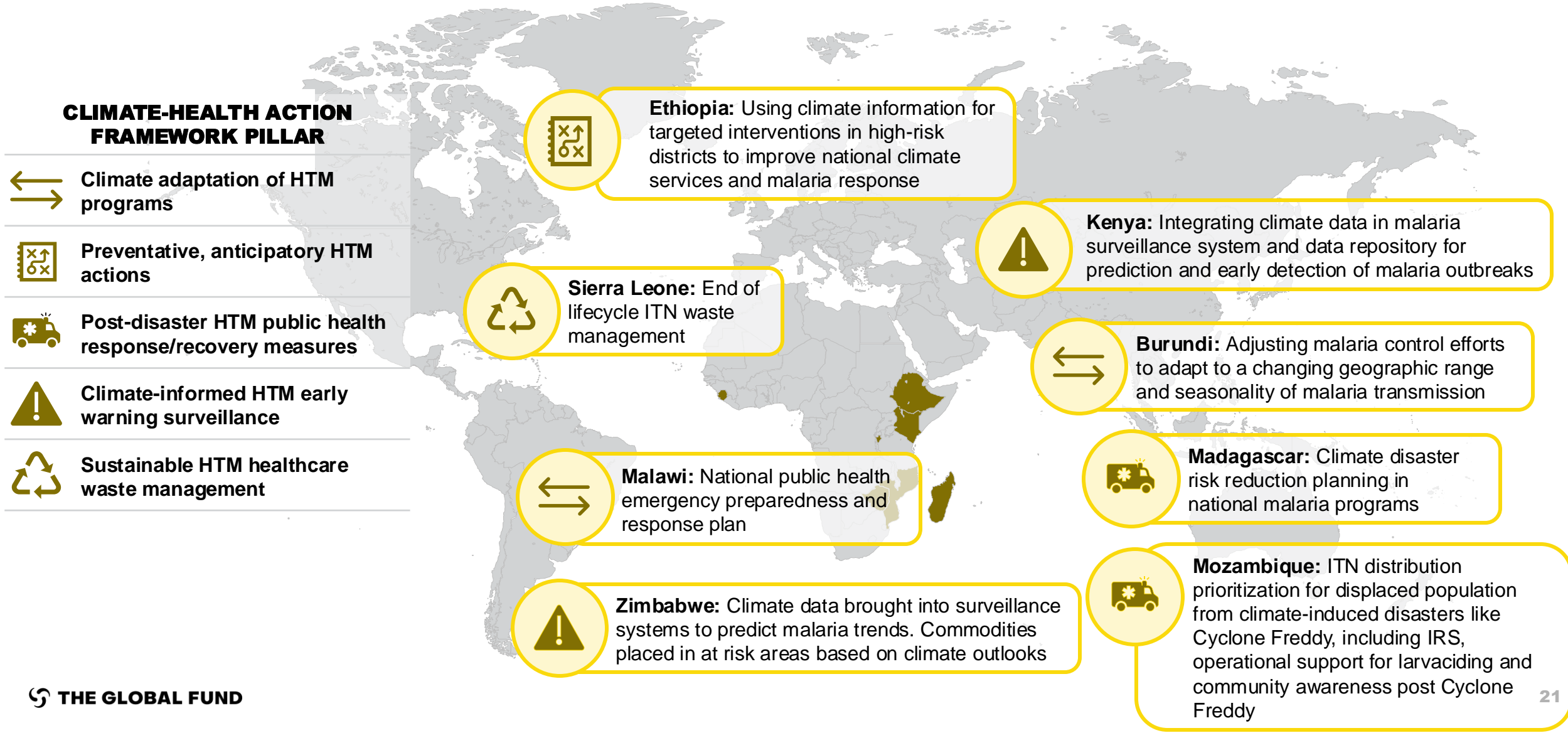
Climate resilience is increasingly integrated into RSSH-PPR grants

HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE-HEALTH ACTION FRAMEWORK

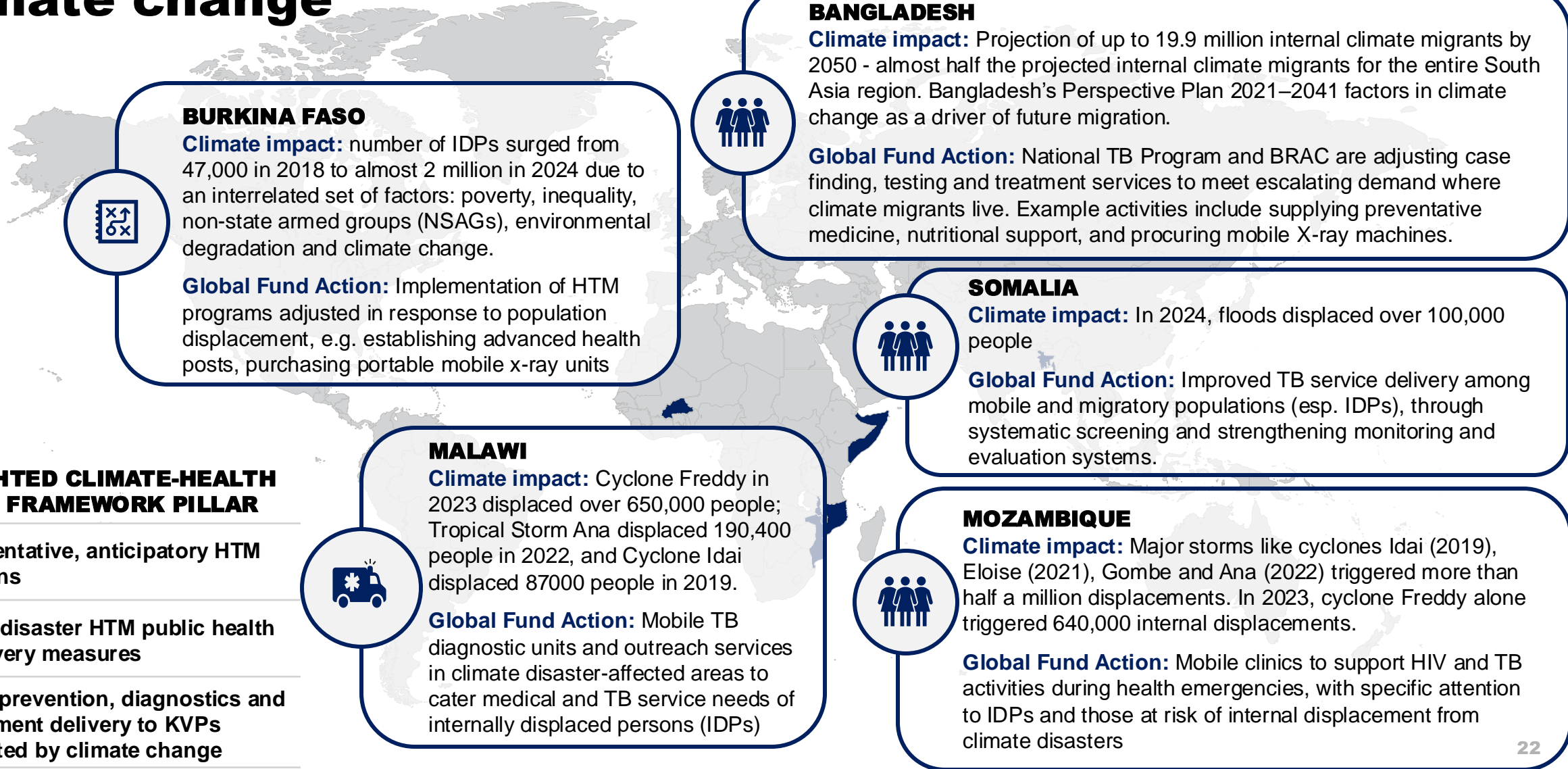
-  HTM public health climate disaster preparedness & recovery measures
-  Climate-health data & digital tools
-  Climate-informed early warning surveillance
-  Climate-health risk, vulnerability, impact assessments
-  Climate-health finance



Climate resilience is being integrated into Global Fund-supported national malaria programs



Global Fund-supported TB and HIV programs are providing HIV and TB services to vulnerable populations affected by climate change



BURKINA FASO

Climate impact: number of IDPs surged from 47,000 in 2018 to almost 2 million in 2024 due to an interrelated set of factors: poverty, inequality, non-state armed groups (NSAGs), environmental degradation and climate change.

Global Fund Action: Implementation of HTM programs adjusted in response to population displacement, e.g. establishing advanced health posts, purchasing portable mobile x-ray units

BANGLADESH

Climate impact: Projection of up to 19.9 million internal climate migrants by 2050 - almost half the projected internal climate migrants for the entire South Asia region. Bangladesh's Perspective Plan 2021–2041 factors in climate change as a driver of future migration.

Global Fund Action: National TB Program and BRAC are adjusting case finding, testing and treatment services to meet escalating demand where climate migrants live. Example activities include supplying preventative medicine, nutritional support, and procuring mobile X-ray machines.

SOMALIA

Climate impact: In 2024, floods displaced over 100,000 people

Global Fund Action: Improved TB service delivery among mobile and migratory populations (esp. IDPs), through systematic screening and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems.

MALAWI

Climate impact: Cyclone Freddy in 2023 displaced over 650,000 people; Tropical Storm Ana displaced 190,400 people in 2022, and Cyclone Idai displaced 87000 people in 2019.


Global Fund Action: Mobile TB diagnostic units and outreach services in climate disaster-affected areas to cater medical and TB service needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs)

MOZAMBIQUE


Climate impact: Major storms like cyclones Idai (2019), Eloise (2021), Gombe and Ana (2022) triggered more than half a million displacements. In 2023, cyclone Freddy alone triggered 640,000 internal displacements.

Global Fund Action: Mobile clinics to support HIV and TB activities during health emergencies, with specific attention to IDPs and those at risk of internal displacement from climate disasters

HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE-HEALTH ACTION FRAMEWORK PILLAR

 Preventative, anticipatory HTM actions

 Post-disaster HTM public health recovery measures

 HTM prevention, diagnostics and treatment delivery to KVPs affected by climate change

Source: [Red Crescent Climate Centre](#), [UNHCR](#), [World Bank](#), [IOM](#), World Bank Groundswell report, [IDMC 2024 update](#).

SPOTLIGHT: Malawi building climate-resilient health systems and responding to climate impacts on malaria

Climate and health context

- Malawi is highly vulnerable to climate change, ranked 167 out of 187 countries (ND-GAIN 2022).
- Projected increases in precipitation intensity will likely lead to more floods and droughts, increasing the frequency of vector and water-borne outbreaks.
- Malawi's reliance on rain-fed agriculture leaves it vulnerable to erratic weather patterns, such as droughts, floods, and long dry spells, leading to disruptions in crop production and food availability, leading to increased grain prices, rising inflation and other challenges.
- High levels of airborne particulate pollution are associated with more cases of TB and chronic lung diseases.
- Climate change threatens progress in fighting HIV by undermining food security, increasing infectious diseases, causing migration, limiting access to treatment, and eroding public health infrastructure.
- More frequent and severe weather events are placing a strain on Malawi's health system. Cyclone Freddy was by far the most destructive, with more than 2.2 million people affected, and 32 public health facilities damaged.

Country leadership

- Malawi's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) demonstrate the nation's commitment to addressing the challenges of climate change, including human health as one of the most affected sectors.
- Health Sector Strategic Plan highlights that climate change effects are felt throughout the system and includes strategies to address health and health delivery effects of climate change and strengthen pandemic, disaster preparedness and response and surveillance.
- The Ministry of Health has been responding to these climate disasters through strengthening the resilience of the health system, focusing on pre-deployment of supplies, access to health facilities, supply chain robustness, and electronic medical records.

Global Fund support towards climate-resilient health systems

- Supporting electronic medical record systems to protect health data in climate disaster prone areas
- Event-based surveillance system strengthening for better outbreak reporting/response incl. during climate events
- Rapid redeployment of commodities post-Cyclone Freddy
- Community Health Worker surge capacity to health facilities overwhelmed by climate-influenced cholera outbreak for health service delivery and protecting HTM programs.
- Green Climate Fund and Global Fund coordinated financing to support climate-resilient health systems, climate-informed early warning surveillance systems, accelerating malaria prevention / control in climate vulnerable districts.



Cyclone Freddy dumped six months' rain in six days in Malawi

UNICEF Malawi/2023/Corporate Media

Source: [Malawi Climate and Health Vulnerability Assessment, Malawi, WHO, UNICEF/UN0803549/Malawi](#)

Climate Mitigation: Solar energy for low-carbon, environmentally sustainable healthcare delivery for HIV, TB, malaria

HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE-HEALTH ACTION FRAMEWORK PILLAR



Clean, renewable and energy efficient health care service



Low-carbon health facilities / HTM health product supply chain

Increasing solar for health

- In our grants covering 2024-2026, **over 20 countries** have included the installation of solar panels on health facilities in their funding requests
- Most funds are allocated to installing of **solar panels / backup power systems** at health facilities and labs for uninterrupted power supply for critical functions like pathogen surveillance, cold chain management and TB testing



Solar panels provide 60% of the energy needed for daily operations in the New Kajjansi Warehouse, Uganda



Solar panels installed on the roof of the national medical warehouse in Zambia

Liberia: Solar solutions across multiple labs and health sites, enhancing storage, working conditions, and surveillance capacities

Zimbabwe: Comprehensive solar energy systems installation across health facilities, labs for TB screening and digital surveillance

South Africa: PV solar panels set up as back up power for health facilities and solar-charged batteries for PSA plants

Climate Mitigation: Waste management for low-carbon, environmentally sustainable healthcare delivery for HIV, TB, malaria

Healthcare waste management – triple challenges of public health, environment and climate



15% of healthcare waste is hazardous and can be infectious, toxic and radioactive necessitating intensive management



Devices, such as testing kits and mosquito nets, create significant solid waste



About 85% of healthcare waste is general, non-hazardous waste, indicating the importance of reducing, recycling or reusing non-hazardous healthcare waste



Chemicals used in waste treatment can pollute water through sewers, posing health risks



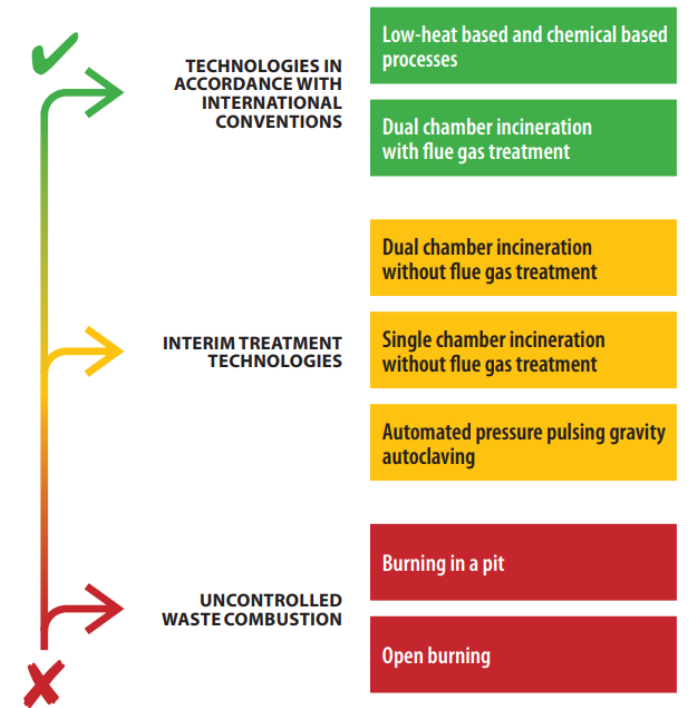
Safe and advanced waste treatment options demand high energy with significant carbon emissions



C19RM investments are supporting countries with targeted technical assistance and quality assurance to improve health product waste management

Sustainable waste management support	Countries
1. Refining specifications for waste treatment technologies to follow WHO/other guidelines	Liberia, Angola, Haiti, Madagascar
2. Improving waste segregation	Eswatini, Cameroon
3. Enhancing healthcare waste data	Eswatini, Cameroon, Madagascar
4. Site readiness for Environmental Social Impact assessments / local environmental standards compliance	Sudan, Malawi, Guinea, Liberia, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Zambia, Pakistan, PNG

WHO treatment technologies maturity ladder

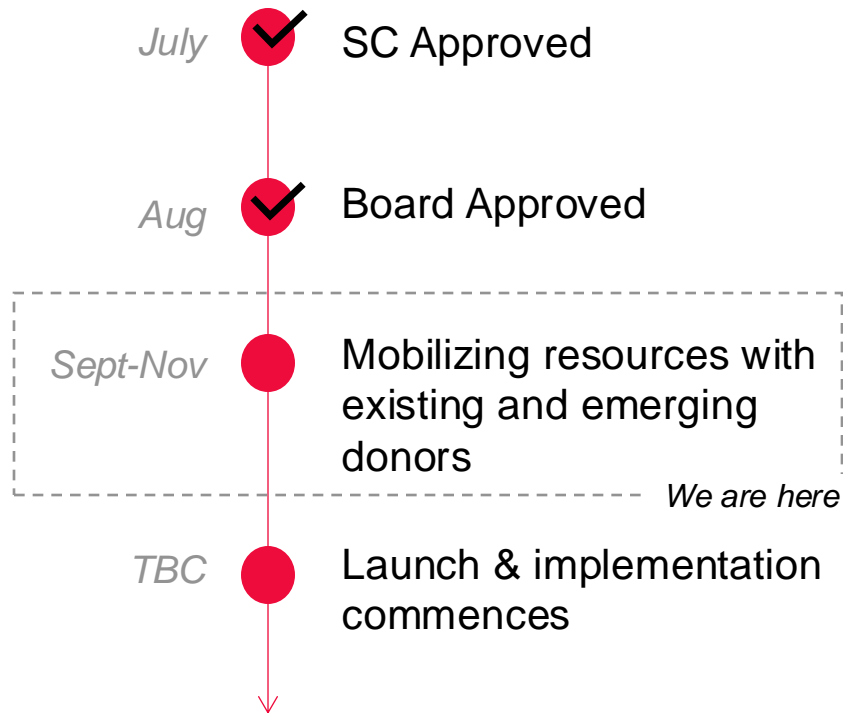


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Operationalization Update | CxH Catalytic Investment is in preliminary stages

CI Milestones



Summary

Resources. The newly approved, mid-cycle CI priority will consist of 100% *additive*, private sector donor funds

Approach. Depending on resources raised, early design features investing in existing and emerging, articulated country and community requests – unfunded quality demand (UQD), reshaping opportunities and/or technical support

Operations. Evolving the Global Fund’s operations and capacity are part of our agility as an organization with the CI enabling some of these changes with the CCMs, TRP, etc.

Partnership. Once investment is finalized, the Global Fund will work closely with existing and emerging partners to refine design and investment complementarity

What does success look like? Increased climate-health capacity and finance for a subset of countries with high climate vulnerability to protect and accelerate the gains in HIV, TB and malaria

Preliminary focus of CxH investment areas (informed by UQD & reshaping opportunities)

<i>Pillars</i>	<i>Preliminary focus*</i>	<i>Example interventions**</i>
Adaptation Climate risk management and adaptations of HTM Programs	Disaster risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Climate-related disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness plans for HTM programs
	Disease specific adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure HTM services to displaced, vulnerable populations due to climate change ✓ Provide seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) in areas with increasing malaria risk due to climate impacts on seasonal patterns
Resilience Climate-resilient health systems to defeat HTM	Climate-resilient health systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Incorporate climate data into digital health data systems ✓ Strengthen climate-informed integrated disease surveillance systems
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Leverage community-led monitoring for climate impacts on health ✓ Invest in climate-resilient health facilities and supply chains (flood, cyclone, heat) for uninterrupted HTM care
Mitigation Low-carbon, environmentally sustainable solutions for HTM healthcare	Low carbon HTM healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide solar energy for health facilities, labs and warehouses for uninterrupted power supply for critical HTM products and services ✓ Increase environmentally sustainable HTM healthcare waste management practices and technologies

Evolving illustrative interventions from July's SC/Board with more specificity – these are non exhaustive examples that will continue developing through country dialogue

*Interventions from existing or re-shaped UQD will be tailored to country context and demand, anchored in protecting gains in HTM; climate rational will be analyzed, ensuring compliance with Rio marker; **Illustrative only, modalities to be determined (i.e. embedded in grants, technical assistance, blending financing opportunities, etc.)

Agenda

- 1 **Update on the climate emergency and its impact on the Global Fund mission**
- 2 **Global-level actions: advocacy, partnership, supply operations, secretariat**
- 3 **Country-level actions: Climate change issues integrated into GC7, C19RM**
- 4 **GC7 Climate-Health Catalytic Investment**
- 5 **Conclusion & Way forward**

Global Fund will consolidate lessons learned and work with partners to address the growing gap in climate-health capacity and finance for HTM and health systems

Conclusion

1

Climate emergency continues to impact the Global Fund Mission

We cannot defeat HTM without addressing climate change impacts, as countries are already dealing with devastating consequences of climate change that are only projected to escalate under the current emission and low adaptation scenario.

2

Huge gaps in the climate and health capacity and finance exist

The Global Fund partner countries and communities face an increasing gap in data, coordination, knowledge, tools and finance for addressing current and projected impacts of climate change on HTM and health systems.

3

Global Fund is working with partners to advance climate-resilient health programs

Climate resilience is increasingly integrated into country actions under GC7 and C19RM grants. The first Climate-Health Catalytic Investment is under design to accelerate climate-health actions for HTM programs and health systems.

Way forward



Climate-Health Catalytic Investment

Accelerate climate actions to protect HTM gains in climate vulnerable countries in GC7 and GC8



GC8 climate integration

Take the lessons from GC7, C19RM, Climate-Health CI and ensure robust integration of climate change and environmental sustainability across modules, FR, GM and stakeholder engagement



Global Climate-Health advocacy and partnership for HTM

Collaborate with partners to shape the international climate-health finance agenda and frameworks for improved quality and quantity of climate-health financing to protect HTM gains, enhance HTM programs and strengthen health system resilience