

PS 1.6

METRIC AND MEASUREMENT

| BACKGROUND

Evidence particularly in quantitative form is powerful in informing the scale of the health burden from mortality and morbidity DALYs as well as the estimated economic impacts of this on the health sector and wider society.

Providing quantitative evidence in economic figures enables translation of relative scales of challenge across sectors facilitating decision making on the allocations of resources across sectors by ministries of finance and within the health sectors by ministries of health.

Where it can be provided presenting evidence on the costs and benefits accruable from investments in climate adaptation, i.e. to show where in both the short and long term benefits outweigh the cost of investment, represent powerful advocacy and policy prioritization tools.

| OBJECTIVES

1. To review state of the arts on measuring and quantifying health and economic burdens from climate-related risks to human health, including consideration of linkages to bio-diversity loss and direct pollution, changes in vector ecology and infectious diseases epidemiology, hampering food production resulting in food and nutritional insecurity and impacts on human health.
2. To review options to further develop the evidence based and development of tools to estimate costs and net benefits from government investment in measures to support climate adaptation interventions to reduce climate-related health risks to populations.
3. Sharing LMIC experiences on climate adaptation interventions and how in practices on these tools and metrics can be applied.



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