PMAC PRINCE MAHIDOL AWARD CONFERENCE 2023

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.

Panelist / Moderator / Panelist

Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum

Head, Climate Change and Health, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health (ECH)

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Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum is the Head of the climate change and health unit at WHO Headquarters. His training is on the ecology of infectious disease and public health, and he has worked on climate change and health for 20 years. During that time, Diarmid has played key roles in the development of the first quantitative estimates of the overall health impacts of climate change, resolutions of the World Health Assembly, the first four WHO global conferences on health and climate, and the expansion of WHO's climate change and health programme, which has now provided direct support to over 30 low and middle income countries. Diarmid is author of over 100 journal papers, reports, and book chapters on the ecology and control of infectious disease, and on the health implications of global environmental change. He is an international Member of the US National Academy of Medicine, and a lead author of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Extreme Events, of the health chapters of the 5th and 6th IPCC Assessment reports, and of the first two health reports to the UN Climate Negotiations.