

## **PS 3.1**

### **POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**

## | BACKGROUND

Movement on climate change and health requires political leadership at local, national and global scale. Global polling shows both that there is solid support for climate action across countries, that health is high on the list of climate change concerns, and that health professionals are among the most trusted voices in society. To date, however, there has been insufficient progress through political governance on climate change and health at either global (notably UNFCCC, World Health Assembly), or national level in most countries.

This session will discuss where political progress has been made at international, national and local level. It will make the connection between formal political processes and social movements that are mobilizing health and other voices to push for positive change on climate change and health.

## | OBJECTIVES

1. To identify entry points and positive experiences in using health as a positive argument for driving coherent political action on climate change, air pollution, biodiversity and health.
2. To develop a more effective connection of positive climate and health social movements into political and other formal governance processes.
3. Examine impactful strategies/ lessons that can be brought to climate change from other global political movements i.e women's movement, other health movements like HIV.
4. The political consequences of climate change on health



Panelist / Moderator / Panelist

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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.