





# Framing Health COBENEFITS in climate change dialogues for developing countries: A case from South Africa

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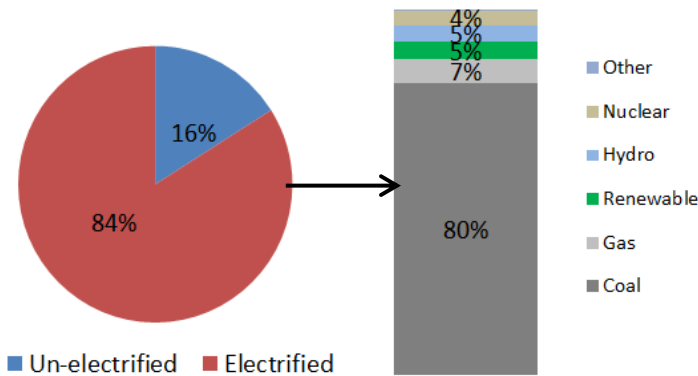
## 4 stage process for framing health co-benefits applied for South Africa

- **1 ESTABLISHING THE STATUS QUO**
- **2 PRIORITY SETTING WITH STAKEHOLDERS**
- **3 SETTING ANALYTICAL & MEASUREMENT INDICES**
- **4 Mainstreaming cross-ministerial action and intervention points**

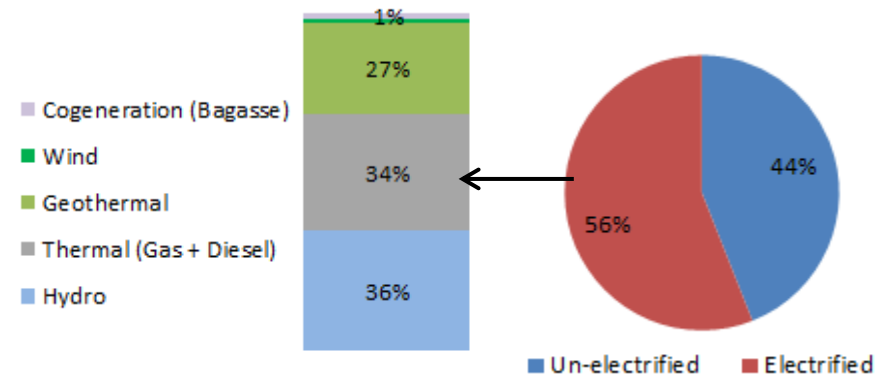


## ESTABLISHING THE STATUS QUO

SOUTH AFRICA: CO<sub>2</sub> = 8.98MT/cap



KENYA: CO<sub>2</sub> = 0.31 MT/cap



- Energy sector type (power) and composition sector in the country;
  - Transition energy sector vs Emerging energy sector
  - Resource rich vs Import dependent
- Understand climate change action related to health co-impacts and Co-benefits
  - Assessing country-specific SDG-NDC health and baseline indices (Policy, roadmaps, “promises”) – sectoral spread, ambient pollution, indoor pollution,

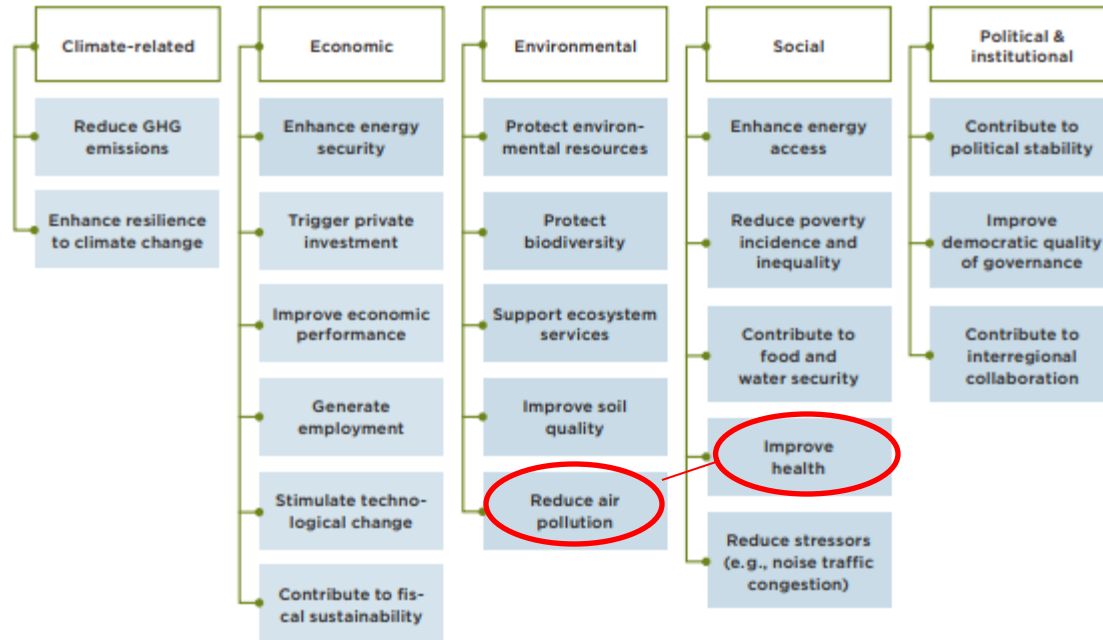
Aim: To identify specific intervention points to support the Co-benefit proposition

# 2

## PRIORITY SETTING WITH STAKEHOLDERS



Co-benefit priority selection adopted to mainstream multiple competing agendas



Source: Mayrhofer & Gupta, 2016

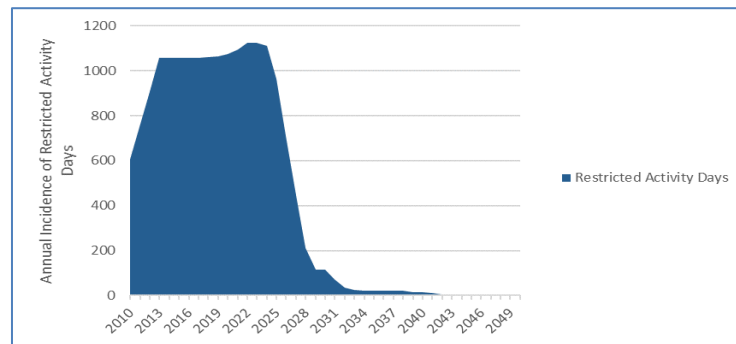
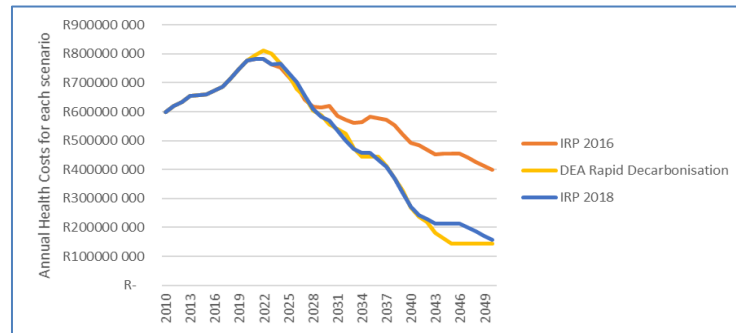
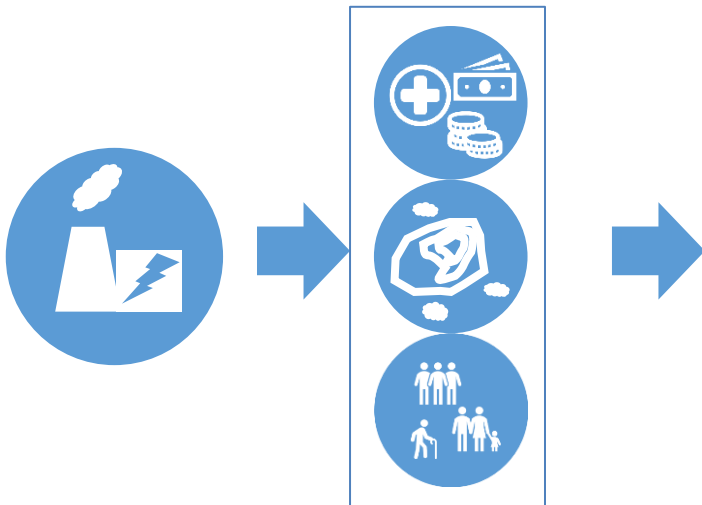
- Health & Air quality related issues often addressed within a social and environmental context rather than an economic one. AHP fuzzy weights showed lower priority!
- Our Approach:
  - Framed as a local-economy driver with „local pollutant effects“
  - Aligned frameworks with holistic power sector planning
  - Established ownership of the agenda within an interministerial focus group

# 3

## SETTING ANALYTICAL & MEASUREMENT INDICES

- Planning Horizon: Medium and long-term implementation horizon is key to setting the analytical framework- Analyzed across integrated resource plans
- Mortality vs Morbidity: Estimating the value life of citizens against baseline international assumptions critical!
- Pollutant exposure levels vs attribution of impacts.

Our Approach :





## Mainstreaming cross-ministerial action and intervention points



- Mobilizing action through renewable energy: Least cost planning which leans in favour of advancing renewable energy in the power sector.
- Renewable energy **procurement**: Specifically setup at geographies with decommissioned fossil plants. Essential to stabilize “soft-power” dynamics and sustain economy of the areas.
- Mobilizing decentralized renewable energy use in rural clusters to stem dependence on harmful fuels sources (firewood) for electricity use, heating .
- Link Health Co-benefit analysis with jobs, economic prosperity, energy autonomy analysis to free up “locked-in” project financing /impact capital.
- Power plant retrofitting: Mandate climate impact analysis for existent coal plants to reduce stack emissions.



## CONCLUSION



- Data support: country-level dose response functions is critical to justify ambitious action and support local engagements. International estimates gradually losing relevance!
- Harmonizing the value of statistical life and analysis of secondary dispersion impacts by researchers is still ongoing.
- Continuous stakeholder meetings (public sector) was essential at every step of the process
- Multi-sectoral cost-benefit analysis still essential to concretizing efforts

# COBENEFITS

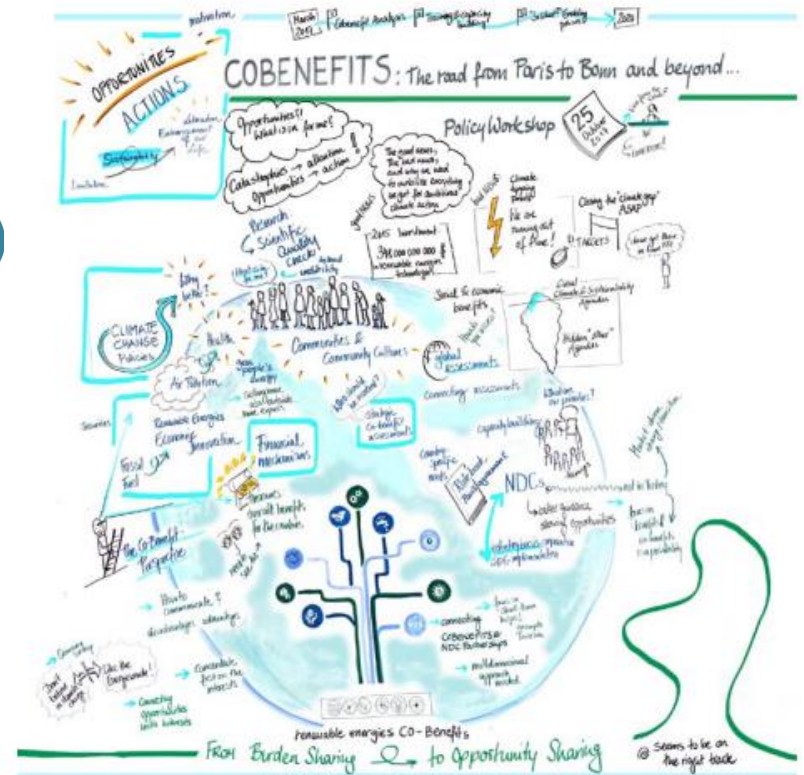


Thank you.



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