



Farmers in Vietnam producing biochar

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Policy Briefing  
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# The double test:

## Building climate-resilient health systems fit for an ageing world

### Key messages

- ▶ Climate change and population ageing are two of the most significant global health challenges of our time and have profound impacts on the physical and mental health of populations worldwide. Rapid global population ageing and climate change are happening concurrently, and health systems must adapt to both urgently.
- ▶ Low and middle-income countries have the lowest carbon footprints, but it is their vulnerable populations, including older people, who face the most severe consequences of climate change.
- ▶ Climate threats such as extreme heat, floods, and harmful pollutants pose a significant challenge for climate change adaptation and resilience for an ageing population.
- ▶ Older people hold knowledge, wisdom and solutions about the environment and healthy ageing in their communities. Harnessing this in climate adaptation and mitigation approaches will lead to better outcomes for all.
- ▶ There is an opportunity to strengthen healthy ageing in a changing climate by ensuring infrastructure is both age friendly and climate resilient.

# Introduction

Climate change and population ageing are two of the most significant global health challenges of our time, and their combined impacts are placing unprecedented strain on health systems.

Climate change is driving more frequent and severe heatwaves, floods and droughts, worsening air pollution, and undermining livelihoods, food security, and access to care.<sup>1</sup> Older people, particularly women, those with disabilities, and those living in poverty, are among the most vulnerable to these effects.<sup>2</sup> At the same time, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are on the rise, disproportionately affecting older people and heightening their risk from climate-sensitive health shocks.<sup>3</sup>

Health systems and climate responses must adapt rapidly to meet these pressures by ensuring the rights and needs of older people are included. Yet older people are often invisible in climate and health policy debates, excluded from data collection, planning, and decision-making.

This policy briefing offers tangible recommendations for the UK Government to lead global efforts in building climate-resilient and age-inclusive health systems.

## A double test for health systems: climate change and ageing

### Climate pressures on health

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has recognised “climate change as the biggest health threat facing humanity”<sup>4</sup>. Heatwaves, floods, and droughts are increasing in frequency and severity, placing lives and health systems at risk. At the same time, climate change is driving new disease risks and exacerbating existing health conditions.<sup>5</sup> The World Bank estimates that climate change could impose at least \$21 trillion in excess health costs on low and middle-income countries (LMICs) by 2050 if left unaddressed.<sup>6</sup>

The use of fossil fuels for energy, transport, and industry releases greenhouse gases and harmful air pollutants, which are major drivers of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and neurological disorders.<sup>7</sup> Health systems themselves are also increasingly contributing to climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions from health care rose by 36% between 2016 and 2024.<sup>8</sup> This means health systems are increasingly unprepared to contribute to the Just Transition.<sup>9</sup>

The UN has defined the **Just Transition** as “ensuring that no one is left behind or pushed behind in the transition to low-carbon and environmentally sustainable economies and societies, which can enable more ambitious climate action and provide an impetus to attaining the Sustainable Development Goals.”<sup>10</sup>

Climate change is undermining many of the social determinants for good health, such as decent livelihoods, equality, and access to health care and social support structures. This is felt disproportionately by the most marginalised, including older people, and those with underlying health conditions. For example, the agricultural sector occupies a much greater proportion of the labour force in LMICs, with people frequently working into their older age. Over 34% of crop and livestock production loss in LMICs is because of drought, which has an adverse effect on livelihoods and food security, leading to poorer health outcomes.<sup>11</sup>



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## “ Qabale, 62, Ethiopia

Qabale is a pastoralist from Borena, Ethiopia. The drought took all her 70 cows, on which she depended for a living.

“I know that drought is recurrent in Borena. But this drought was so harsh on us. It is so unbearable to experience such a significant loss. Currently, I am worried about what the future holds for me. I live alone.”

### Ageing populations and health needs

Globally, there is now a growing understanding of the impact of climate change and rapid population ageing on health systems. The WHO Fourteenth General Programme of Work (GPW14), which will guide WHO’s work in support of Member States and partners from 2025 to 2028, placed responding to climate change as one its main strategic priorities.<sup>12</sup> It also recognises population ageing as having profound implications for human health and wellbeing in every country. GPW14 gives weight to ensuring older people are explicitly included in climate and health data, research, adaptation and humanitarian response strategies.

By 2050, 1 in 5 people globally will be over 60 and 80% of these will be living in LMICs.<sup>13</sup> Most of the estimated 3.6 billion people currently living in areas designated as highly susceptible to climate change are in LMICs.<sup>14</sup> Populations in LMICs are particularly vulnerable to the health effects of climate change due to their geographical locations, socioeconomic status and weaker healthcare infrastructure.<sup>15</sup> Unfortunately, many LMICs also have the lowest climate readiness scores, which is an assessment of capacity and resources for climate adaptation.<sup>16</sup> Climate change and rapid population ageing are happening concurrently in LMICs, and their

combined effects on the health and wellbeing of older people must be addressed urgently.

The 2024 Lancet Countdown on health and climate change found that heat-related mortality of people older than 65 years has increased by a record-breaking 167% since the 1990s.<sup>17</sup>

Extreme heat has a disproportionate impact on the health outcomes of older people. Older people often suffer more from heatwaves and heat stress as physiological changes mean they are less able to regulate their body temperatures.<sup>18</sup> Older people with underlying health conditions living in poor, overcrowded, urban areas are particularly at risk from both heat and cold stress.<sup>19</sup>

Climate-related disasters like floods also disproportionately affect older people, leading to increased risks of injury, disease, and displacement. In 2013, almost 40% of recorded deaths by Typhoon Haiyan were over the age of 60 – despite this age group making up only 8% of the general population in the worst affected areas. This number is likely to be much higher as age data was only recorded for 381 out of a total 5,759 fatalities.<sup>20</sup> Older people can also

face barriers to accessing primary health care in emergencies. In the aftermath of the 2022 Pakistan floods, a rapid needs assessment found that 87% of older people had at least one health condition, but 48% of those interviewed could not access any health services.<sup>21</sup>

Even in the UK, thousands of older people have experienced terrible damage to their homes through flooding or seen their health deteriorate as a result of extreme weather patterns.<sup>22</sup> However, there is a lack of specific, age-disaggregated data on how climate impacts affect the health of older people. Without this evidence, it is difficult for policymakers to accurately assess the scale of the problem and to design targeted interventions. This evidence gap means that older people are often rendered invisible in both climate and health debates, impeding progress on commitments to “leave no one behind”.

### **Non-communicable diseases and climate change**

NCDs such as heart disease, diabetes, cancer and respiratory conditions now account for 75% of deaths worldwide.<sup>23</sup> 51% of older people globally are estimated to have two or more NCDs, making them more vulnerable to both heat and cold stress. Worsening air pollution, which is closely linked to climate change, also has particularly negative effects on the health of older people, and is a risk factor for developing a number of NCDs across the life course.<sup>24</sup>

### **Environmental factors**

Nearly a quarter of the global disease burden is attributable to environmental factors that are modifiable and manageable through proven measures and existing policies. Exposure to polluted air and water, including chemicals and food contaminants, all contribute to early and rapid health decline and increase vulnerability to further illnesses in later life. Older people living in socially deprived neighbourhoods often lack social networks for support and resources, making them more vulnerable to environmental hazards, such as poor air quality, drought or extreme heat.<sup>25</sup>



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**Following the 2022 floods in Pakistan, Muhammad received critical psychosocial support. He enrolled in a tree-plantation programme that enriched the environment but also provided him with an engaging daily activity—caring for the plants.**

### **Occupational risks**

Older people in LMICs face significant occupational risks from climate change due to their continued participation in agriculture and informal labour, where they are exposed to heat stress, air pollution, and climate-sensitive diseases such as malaria and dengue fever.<sup>26</sup> Weaker social protection systems in LMICs means that people are more likely to work into their older age. This continued exposure exacerbates existing health vulnerabilities and increases their risk of heatstroke, NCDs and infectious diseases.

### **Older women and climate change**

Older women, especially those living in poverty and with disabilities, are among those most at risk from the climate crisis. They face limited access to fairly paid work and pensions throughout their lives, often due to social and economic inequities that severely restrict their ability to afford healthcare, and to implement adaptive strategies against the impact of climate change.<sup>27</sup> This lack of financial security, combined with pre-existing health vulnerabilities, makes them particularly susceptible to climate-related health shocks and economic hardship.

## Inayado, India, 70

Inayado lives in the Thar desert in India, where older people are leading their communities in the fight against the effects of the climate crisis by using traditional rainwater harvesting techniques.



## Older people as leaders in climate change adaptation and mitigation

Older people are often seen as having caused climate change by not protecting the environment, rather than agents of positive social change. Instead, we could be harnessing the knowledge and leadership of older people in their communities for more impactful climate adaptation and mitigation.

Older people in LMICs have both felt the direct consequences of climate change on their livelihoods and witnessed the impact on the

- ▶ **Climate change adaptation** refers to actions that help reduce vulnerability to the current or expected impacts of climate change. This includes weather extremes and hazards, sea-level rise, biodiversity loss, or food and water insecurity.<sup>29</sup>
- ▶ **Climate change mitigation** means avoiding and reducing emissions of heat-trapping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This will prevent the planet from warming to more extreme temperatures.<sup>30</sup>

changing environment in their lifetimes. In many communities they are also likely to be knowledge holders of traditional or Indigenous practices that work to support, rather than harm, ecosystems and the natural world, and will recognise the value of sharing these practices with younger generations. Sharing practices that work in harmony with the local environment will also have positive mental and physical health outcomes for all generations in the community.

Many nature-based, and intergenerational, solutions to climate mitigation and adaptation are being led by older people. In India's Thar desert, Age International's local partner GRAVIS has been holding intergenerational learning groups to bring girls, younger and older women together to share their knowledge, understand the climate crisis better, and build their political influence and empowerment.<sup>28</sup>

In Thailand, local Older People's Associations have been leading a programme to convert plant waste into soil enhancer (biochar). This captures carbon that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere, reducing greenhouse gas emissions while boosting soil quality. Older people produce the biochar for household use and sell it to earn an income.

# Why the UK must champion an age-inclusive climate and health agenda

There is a strong case for the UK Government to be driving forward international efforts to address the health impacts of climate change, particularly as they affect older people and other marginalised groups.

## Providing global health and climate leadership

The UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) explicitly links its Health Systems Strengthening strategy to both climate resilience and the health of ageing populations.<sup>31</sup> The strategy frames strong, resilient health systems as the foundation for achieving universal health coverage, global health security, and building capacity to cope with shocks like pandemics and climate change.

Specifically, the FCDO's approach supports partner countries with integrating climate risk management into their health systems, to address health threats such as extreme heat and emerging infectious diseases. The strategy emphasises inclusivity, data integration, and strengthening community-level care, all of which directly benefit marginalised groups like older people.

The UK Government has set ambitious domestic climate targets and has hosted major international climate conferences. In 2021 at COP26 in Glasgow, important agreements on reducing emissions to limit warming to below 1.5 degrees, and on financing for climate adaptation were reached. The UK has also been a leader in the healthcare sector's transition to renewable energy. In October 2020, the National Health Service (NHS) became the first health service in the world to commit to reaching carbon net zero.<sup>32</sup>

Internationally, the UK is a founding co-convenor of the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH). ATACH was launched by the WHO at COP26, as a platform to support

countries to implement commitments on climate and health, and promote cross-border coordination and collaboration.<sup>33</sup> The NHS is a key partner within ATACH, serving as a co-chair for the Supply Chains Working Group, which focuses on decarbonising health services and promoting resilient, low-carbon practices worldwide.<sup>34</sup>

The UK Government has used its official development assistance (ODA) to support climate vulnerable countries, most notably the FCDO's flagship 'Climate Resilient and Sustainable Health Systems' programme.<sup>35</sup> At COP28 in 2023, the UK was the first G7 country to announce a new climate and health research programme, focusing on working with local communities and governments to find solutions which tackle inequalities and protect vulnerable populations.<sup>36 37</sup>

The UK must continue to lead on the global stage in pushing for more ambitious climate targets and implementation of low carbon practices globally. It must also demonstrate this commitment at home by investing in a low carbon economy, and supporting initiatives for resilient, greener, healthier, communities.

## Leaving no one behind

Further to the strategic priorities of the Government is the principle of "leave no one behind". This is central to the UK's commitment to global development and climate justice, and it recognises that climate change disproportionately harms those who have contributed the least to it.<sup>38</sup>

Whilst LMICs face the most severe consequences of climate change, it is the high and upper-middle income countries that emit 86% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.<sup>39</sup> Marginalised communities, including rural populations and urban slum dwellers, often live in high-risk areas. This includes floodplains or areas with poor air quality, with limited resources to adapt or recover from climate-related shocks. These groups often lack a voice in policymaking,



**Older climate activists in Thailand are teaching younger generations how to conserve water, restore soil, and prepare for disasters.**

This knowledge, passed down from generation to generation, proves that intergenerational collaboration is key to creating sustainable and resilient communities.

making it critical for the UK to champion their meaningful inclusion in global climate action.

Older people have a right to live in an environment which promotes good health, and to stay in their communities as they age.<sup>40</sup> The WHO Global Network for Age-Friendly Cities and Communities is an initiative which promotes people-centred physical environments with low levels of pollution, accessible green spaces and age-friendly facilities.<sup>41</sup> This supports the concept of ‘ageing in place’ so older people can remain in their own communities while also improving health outcomes.

UK leadership on this has been demonstrated by Manchester City Council which was the first local authority to join the network in the UK. The Ageing Hub and colleagues across Greater Manchester are working to raise awareness and understanding of the impact of climate change on an ageing population, the role of residents in mid and later life in championing change, as well as exploring how we can build climate resilience into age-friendly communities.<sup>42</sup> Additionally, in Northern Ireland, age-friendly initiatives focus on creating inclusive communities where older people can thrive by adapting services and infrastructure to meet their needs. All 11 councils are involved through the Age Friendly Network NI, promoting age-friendly planning and

practices. The work includes initiatives like Positive Ageing Month to encourage social connection, improving age-friendly infrastructure, and implementing age-friendly training for businesses. The UK Government has an opportunity to take learnings from Manchester and Northern Ireland and facilitate global knowledge sharing on good practice and innovation.<sup>43</sup>

### **Making the economic case**

Proactive measures, such as developing green infrastructure and implementing early warning systems, are a sound economic investment. This approach builds long-term resilience, saving money by mitigating the financial shocks that follow climate disasters. For example, a 2024 report from Deloitte found that every \$1 invested in resilience yields up to \$4 in avoided health and productivity losses. Yet only 0.5% of global climate financing currently goes to health systems.<sup>44</sup>

The Ahmedabad Heat Action Plan in India, a form of early warning system, has been credited with averting an estimated 1,190 heat-related deaths annually, preventing a significant burden on the healthcare system, economy, and local communities.<sup>45</sup> In contrast, the direct damage costs to health from climate change are projected to reach \$2 to \$4 billion per year by 2030 if we fail to act.<sup>46</sup>

**Older women, such as Dioselina, are the driving force behind the Brisas del Volador urban garden in Bogota, Colombia.**

This project embeds eco-based climate adaptation strategies within age-friendly cities and communities, ensuring that older people are integral to urban resilience efforts.



## Applying diplomatic leverage

The UK Government has a significant opportunity to leverage its standing on the global stage to champion a unified climate and health agenda. Within the G7 and G20, it can push for the phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies and the promotion of clean energy, framing these actions not just as environmental necessities, but as investments in healthy ageing. At the WHO, the UK can champion initiatives that strengthen health systems for ageing populations, making them more resilient to climate shocks and better equipped to handle climate-sensitive diseases.

At pivotal gatherings like COP<sup>47</sup>, the UK can provide leadership and momentum to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees, directly addressing the root cause of climate-related health harms across the life course. At COP30 in November 2025, for example, Member States must operationalise the Global Goal on Adaptation, and push for a new global adaptation finance commitment.<sup>48</sup> They must also make the case for a Belem action mechanism for a Just Transition. Health and ageing must be prioritised as an essential component of climate adaptation planning, and a Just Transition Mechanism.

The Belém Health Action Plan offers a clear roadmap for the UK and other Member States to build climate-resilient health systems, with a particular focus on protecting vulnerable populations, like older people.<sup>49</sup> The plan, set to be a key outcome of COP30, emphasises a holistic, equity-driven approach that goes beyond just adapting healthcare facilities.

The UNFCCC<sup>50</sup> Gender Action Plan (GAP) will also be revised at COP30 and is a critical framework for ensuring that climate policy is gender-responsive.<sup>51</sup> While not explicitly focused on ageing, the GAP's principles have significant implications for the climate-health-ageing agenda. By promoting the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in climate decision-making, the GAP can help to amplify the voices of older women who are often marginalised yet possess unique knowledge of climate solutions and lived experience of climate change impacts.

# Recommendations

## Age International calls on the UK Government to:

### 1. Invest in climate resilient and people-centred primary health care for all ages

The UK has been a global champion for people-centred primary healthcare (PHC). This is vital for addressing the intertwined challenges of climate change, ageing populations and the rising burden of NCDs. A PHC approach is a whole-of-society model that integrates primary care with essential public health functions, shifting the focus to a more coordinated and people-centred model that addresses multimorbidity across the life course.

To strengthen age-inclusive and climate-resilient PHC in LMICs, the UK should:

- ▶ **Increase investment in primary health care:** Inadequate funding for PHC is a significant barrier to resilience. Within its ODA health and climate programme support, the UK should increase investment in LMICs in PHC alongside

partner governments. Robust, well-funded PHC is the most cost-effective way to deliver essential care and provide the foundation for an agile, climate-resilient health system.

- ▶ **Promote a collaborative approach across global climate and health governance:** The UK can advocate for multilateral institutions and partner governments to mainstream climate resilience into all policies. Health must be a central feature of national climate strategies, such as the Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement and National Adaptation Plans<sup>52</sup>. This requires strong collaboration across sectors, including energy, transport, and agriculture, to address the root causes of climate change, which will yield significant health co-benefits.

### 2. Fund age-friendly and climate-resilient health infrastructure

Climate change poses a direct threat to healthcare infrastructure in LMICs, which are often the first and hardest hit by extreme weather events. At the same time, the healthcare sector is responsible for around 5% of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.<sup>53</sup> The UK must leverage its International Climate Finance (ICF) to support the development of climate-resilient health infrastructure that protects essential services, particularly for older people. The UK's commitment of £11.6 billion for ICF between 2021 and 2026 includes a planned tripling of adaptation spending, and offers a crucial mechanism to help lower-income

countries to build green infrastructure and increase their capacity for climate resilience.<sup>54</sup>

To ensure this investment directly benefits older people, the UK should prioritise projects that:

- ▶ **Retrofit and “future-proof” care facilities:** Fund the retrofitting of existing hospitals, clinics, and long-term care facilities to withstand extreme weather. This includes strengthening buildings against floods and storms and installing sustainable cooling systems.

- ▶ **Integrate water and cooling security:** Advocate for the integration of water security and sustainable cooling into climate and development projects. For older people, interrupted access to clean water and a lack of cooling during heatwaves can be life-threatening. The UK can use tools like the Water Resilience Tracker to ensure new infrastructure projects, particularly in rural and marginalised areas, provide a reliable supply of clean water and passive or low-energy cooling solutions for health facilities.<sup>55</sup>
- ▶ **Promote intersectoral collaboration:** The UK can also prioritise projects that fund intersectoral collaboration, ensuring that climate policy, in areas like housing

and urban planning, directly supports public health outcomes for older people. For example, promoting age-friendly green spaces and cooler building designs to protect against extreme heat.

- ▶ **Mobilise investment for age-friendly infrastructure:** Extend the UK’s climate finance to specifically mobilise investment in green infrastructure and clean energy solutions for health facilities. This should prioritise projects that support health services for older populations, helping LMICs “leapfrog” to clean energy where existing infrastructure is limited and ensuring that new health facilities are built to be age-friendly from the outset.

### 3. Strengthen and train the health workforce for climate change and an ageing population

The UK has a strategic opportunity to contribute to addressing the global health workforce crisis, particularly in LMICs where staffing shortages are acute and the need for geriatric expertise is growing. Through its £15 million Global Health Workforce Programme (GHWP), the UK’s Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) is already upskilling health workers in countries like Ghana, Kenya, and Nigeria.<sup>56</sup> The GHWP focus on Gender, Equality, and Social Inclusion helps to build a more equitable workforce.

The UK should continue to champion initiatives that prepare the global health workforce for the specific challenges of an ageing population and climate change. A new pan-African task force, for example, is addressing the sharp rise in neurodegenerative diseases like dementia in Africa, where the population over 60 is projected to triple by 2050 and climate risks are increasing rapidly.<sup>57</sup>

The UK can strengthen the global health workforce by committing to:

- ▶ **Fund training for geriatric and NCD care:** Directing ODA towards programmes that train health workers in geriatric care and NCD management, recognising that these are increasingly critical skills in LMICs.
- ▶ **Integrate climate literacy into health training:** Encouraging training for LMIC health workers on climate-related risks, such as managing heat stress and infectious disease outbreaks exacerbated by climate change.

#### 4. Promote the meaningful participation of older people in climate change action, and mandate the use of inclusive data across climate and health programming

To ensure that ODA promotes locally led approaches and reaches those most in need, the UK's policy on climate and global health must be guided by robust, disaggregated data and the meaningful participation of older people leading climate change action in their communities. The FCDO has signed the Inclusive Data Charter and is committed to using data disaggregated by age, sex and disability to inform policy and programmes.

To ensure climate and health actions are effective and equitable for older people, the UK must:

- ▶ **Fund and elevate the voices of older people and their communities:** The UK should encourage and fund initiatives that ensure the meaningful participation of older people and people with disabilities in nature-based solutions, health policy and emergency preparedness planning. Policymakers should allocate resources for participatory research and community

consultations that include older people's perspectives. By integrating their wisdom and experience into planning, the UK can help build more effective and equitable responses to climate crises in LMICs.

- ▶ **Integrate age-disaggregated data into health and climate surveillance:** Governments and international bodies should mandate the collection of age-disaggregated health data and its integration into early warning systems. This means tracking how extreme weather events, air pollution, and climate-sensitive diseases specifically impact different age groups, particularly those over 60. Policymakers should mandate linking local climate data with health information systems. This integration is vital to develop effective early warning systems for extreme heat and disease outbreaks, which can be tailored to reach and protect older people.

#### 5. Leverage UK diplomatic strength to drive a unified global climate, health, and ageing agenda

To ensure its domestic commitments on healthy ageing and climate resilience have a global impact, the UK must champion policy coherence in international fora.

The UK has positioned itself as a leader in global health and climate diplomacy, playing a pivotal role in securing the Paris Agreement and committing to a substantial International Climate Finance budget. The UK also signed the G7 Health Ministers' Communiqué, which explicitly links healthy ageing, universal health coverage and climate action.<sup>58</sup>

The UK has a clear opportunity to use this influence to:

- ▶ **Mobilise coordinated action at COP30 for age-inclusive climate adaptation:**
  - ▶ Utilise leadership and momentum at COP30 in Belém to drive the operationalisation of the Global Goal on Adaptation, explicitly ensuring that age-inclusive and climate-resilient health systems are central to its implementation.

- ▶ Champion the formal embedding of healthy ageing and climate adaptation priorities within the Belém Health Action Plan.
- ▶ Advocate for health and ageing to be prioritised as an essential component of the Just Transition mechanism debated at COP30.
- ▶ Actively contribute to the revision of the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP) at COP30, ensuring its principles are applied to promote the full, equal, and meaningful participation of older women in climate decision-making.
- ▶ **Align climate finance with health systems strengthening:** Push for a new, significant global adaptation finance commitment at COP30 which is additional to ODA, and in other international climate finance discussions (e.g. G7, G20), explicitly advocating for a dedicated portion of this finance to be targeted at strengthening health systems, particularly for adaptation and resilience in LMICs.

## Conclusion

Health systems are facing a double test – the accelerating impacts of climate change and the rapid ageing of populations worldwide. Together, they are multiplying vulnerabilities, straining already fragile systems, and leaving older people in LMICs at greatest risk.

Solving this test requires urgent investment in climate-resilient, age-inclusive health systems that can protect lives, reduce inequalities, and deliver universal health coverage. This will have economic benefits at national and international levels. The UK Government has both the opportunity and responsibility to lead – thereby aligning its climate and health commitments, leveraging its international influence, and ensuring that older people are visible in, and contributing to, global responses.

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## Age International – November 2025

Age International is a charity which responds to the needs and promotes the rights of older people, focused on those facing challenging situations in low and middle-income countries.

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