



Reflections

LESSONS FROM EVALUATIONS

Integrated approaches in health, climate and energy

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UNDP's Integrated Approach to Health, Climate and Energy Nexus

Climate change and energy significantly influence public health. This insight has driven UNDP's strategy towards more integrated approaches that address the interconnected nature of these challenges so that solutions in one area can positively impact others. For example, expanding access to renewable energy not only helps mitigate climate change but also improves air quality, enhances health outcomes and contributes to local development. Moreover, providing a more stable energy supply in healthcare settings improves the quality of care.

In promoting an integrated approach to health, climate and energy, UNDP collaborates with various global, regional and national partners such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to develop and implement solutions that deliver multiple benefits.

These include:

Supporting the development of **climate-resilient and low-carbon health systems**;

Promoting **clean and sustainable energy sources** that reduced emissions and benefited public health;

Implementing **climate-smart land use practices** that significantly enhanced food security and health while also reducing carbon emissions.

What have we learned in the process?



01

ADVOCATING FOR INNOVATION



02

ADOPTING AND IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED POLICIES



03

INTERSECTORAL COLLABORATION



04

BUILDING CLIMATE-RESILIENT HEALTH SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITIES



05

PROMOTING DATA-DRIVEN DECISION-MAKING



06

TAILORED CAPACITY BUILDING



07

INCLUSIVE FINANCING

UNDP advocates for and implements innovative solutions at the nexus of health, climate and energy.

While successful, some multi-sector projects encountered difficulties, indicating the need for more advanced M&E frameworks.

UNDP has been at the forefront of promoting and supporting solutions to tackle the pressing challenges of health, climate change and energy. To drive progress in these critical areas, UNDP advocated for several technological, social, institutional, data and policy innovations, such as Health in All Policies (HiAP).

UNDP promoted cutting-edge technologies around renewable energy, digital health and smart health facilities to help countries combat climate change and improve health outcomes. Additionally, UNDP has funded and, in some cases, implemented behavior change and community-led initiatives to support health and well-being, paving the way for social innovations. UNDP has also supported innovative community-led climate action initiatives that promoted and encouraged environmentally friendly behaviors, focusing on conservation, reforestation and sustainable agriculture practices. These efforts not only assisted communities in adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change but also enhanced communities' health resilience by promoting a healthier environment.

Furthermore, UNDP assisted governments in utilizing advanced tools such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing, which supported state-of-the-art data collection, storage and analysis methods to gain deeper insights into pressing health, climate and energy challenges. UNDP has also leveraged digital and online platforms to promote communication and facilitate the widespread exchange of information and knowledge.

Despite UNDP's success in advocating innovative solutions to address the interlinked challenges, projects that covered intertwined policy areas faced some challenges. For instance, the Climate Smart Urban Development (CSUD) project in Serbia, which devised many innovative solutions, encountered difficulties in establishing vigorous monitoring and evaluation systems, as well as reporting and verification mechanisms. It may have been necessary to develop more advanced monitoring and evaluation frameworks to handle the complexity of these projects, which could have included outcome mapping or logic models to capture the various dimensions of the project and their interrelationships.



01 Advocating for innovation

Examples of successful UNDP programmes advocating for innovative solutions to address health, climate and energy challenges



UNDP South Sudan/Louis Fourmentin

01 Advocating for innovation

In **JAMAICA**, UNDP installed grid-tied solar photovoltaic systems and LED retrofits in six hospitals, significantly reducing energy costs. Staff were trained in the operation and maintenance of these systems. Today, solar energy generation is monitored through smart devices, providing hospitals with real-time visibility into energy production.

In **SERBIA**, the CSUD project's climate incubator fostered the growth of numerous initiatives, such as reducing organic waste in landfills and improving healthcare waste management. The CSUD project also illustrated how these innovative solutions could attract donor financing and be scaled up for greater impact, thereby contributing to the broader goals of climate-smart urban development and promoting mitigation of climate-related health risks.

As part of the Solar for Health initiative, solar systems enabled healthcare facilities in **SOUTH SUDAN, LIBERIA, NAMIBIA** and **SAO TOME & PRINCIPE** to offer improved services even in remote and rural areas while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. In **ZIMBABWE**, solar energy in HIV clinics ensured a consistent energy supply, leading to overall improvements in healthcare services in the region. In **ZAMBIA**, the initiative enhanced warehousing capacities by providing a reliable energy supply.



UNDP Madagascar

02 Adapting and implementing integrated policies

Reflections

Policy integration in the health, climate and energy nexus area worked well when UNDP leveraged expertise across sectors to drive progress on interconnected challenges and adapt to changing circumstances. However, fragmentation posed challenges to the approach's effectiveness.

Integrating health, climate and energy into policies and regulatory frameworks is crucial for policy coherence and effectiveness. UNDP successfully supported governments in developing integrated policies to address these interconnected challenges. UNDP advocated for flexible solutions to adapt to the impacts of climate change on health and has played a similar role in dealing with the impacts of energy use on health. Success has relied on adapting to the uniqueness of local contexts. For instance, projects such as Development for Renewable Energy Applications for Mainstreaming and Market Sustainability (DREAMS) and initiatives to build health system resilience in Asian least developed countries (LDCs) to climate change have shown flexibility by accommodating local contexts and unpredictable circumstances, such as hurricanes and other crises.

UNDP leveraged its extensive expertise in various sectors to provide comprehensive support to governments and other stakeholders in helping them design and implement integrated and flexible policies. This included technical assistance, policy advice, institutional capacity development and capacity-building activities drawn from best practices worldwide.

Despite efforts to integrate health, climate and energy considerations into policies, fragmentation significantly hindered the effectiveness of an integrated approach. Lack of cross-sector understanding, resource constraints and sector-specific financing, lack of reliable and accurate data, and traditional institutional structures (siloes operations) needed to be addressed to achieve effective integration of policies.

UNDP could overcome these challenges by providing technical assistance and policy guidance, facilitating dialogue and knowledge sharing, capacity building, advocating for cross-sector collaboration and institutionalizing integration mechanisms.

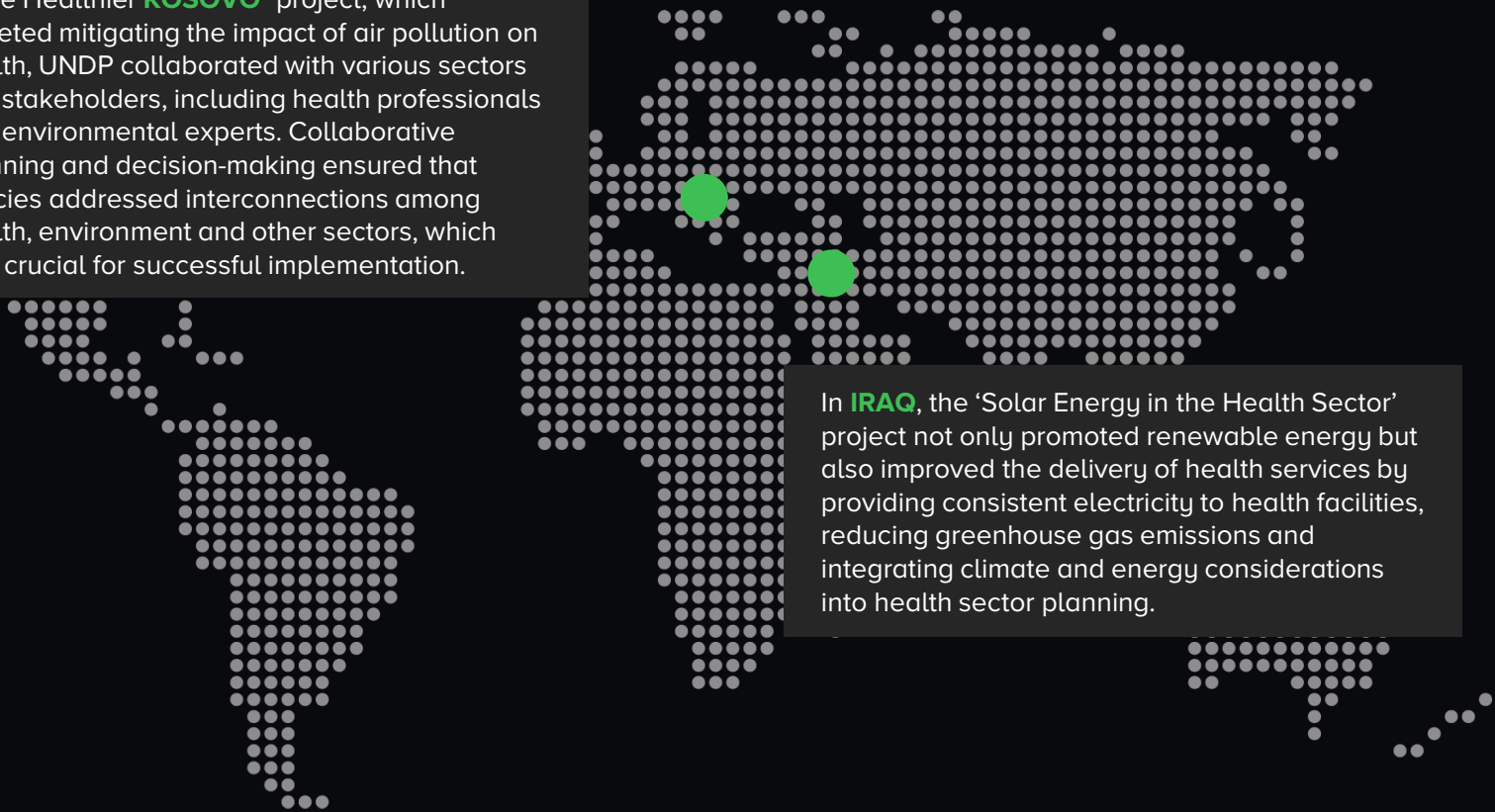


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02 Adapting and implementing integrated policies

Examples of successful UNDP support in adapting and implementing integrated policies

In the Healthier **KOSOVO*** project, which targeted mitigating the impact of air pollution on health, UNDP collaborated with various sectors and stakeholders, including health professionals and environmental experts. Collaborative planning and decision-making ensured that policies addressed interconnections among health, environment and other sectors, which was crucial for successful implementation.



In **IRAQ**, the ‘Solar Energy in the Health Sector’ project not only promoted renewable energy but also improved the delivery of health services by providing consistent electricity to health facilities, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and integrating climate and energy considerations into health sector planning.

*In the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)



UNDP/Karin Schermbrucker

03 Intersectoral collaboration

Reflections

Intersectoral collaboration among national partners was crucial for addressing interconnected challenges.

Intersectoral collaboration was more successful when UNDP advocated for integrated approaches through shared goals and objectives, effective communication and knowledge-sharing mechanisms among different sectors.

Interdisciplinary, intersectoral collaboration was essential for addressing the intersection of health, climate and energy. UNDP, as an advocate for the integrated approach, fostered collaboration across different sectors, disciplines and stakeholders. UNDP highlighted the co-benefits of climate action, such as improved health outcomes from reduced air pollution and increased affordable and reliable energy access. UNDP also emphasized the co-benefits of clean energy in health facilities that result in better health provision, low carbon emissions and benefits of climate action.

By integrating all three sectors into a single strategy, UNDP gained a more holistic understanding of the issues at hand and developed solutions that tackled multiple development challenges simultaneously. This collaborative approach helped UNDP leverage diverse resources and expertise to create more innovative, effective and sustainable solutions. As a result, UNDP established itself as a model for others working in these areas (e.g., governments and international organizations), demonstrating the power of an integrated, collaborative approach to tackling the world's most pressing challenges.

Evaluation reports showed intersectoral collaboration was strengthened when UNDP facilitated creating a shared vision of its integrated approach to health, climate and energy with a wide range of stakeholders, including national governments (inter-ministerial collaboration), international partners, civil society organizations, other UN organizations and agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and local communities. The process of sharing goals and objectives occurs during the planning and initiation phases of a project or programme. Effective communication and knowledge-sharing mechanisms were also critical elements of successful intersectoral collaboration.

Evaluations also highlighted the need for stronger collaboration and integration of the principles of leaving no one behind and gender considerations into project components, with suggestions for improving planning, project logic, programme scope and knowledge sharing across target countries.



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03 Intersectoral collaboration

Reflections

Examples of successful intersectoral collaborations in UNDP's support for an integrated approach in health, climate and energy



In **BANGLADESH, CAMBODIA, LAO PDR, MYANMAR, NEPAL** and **TIMOR-LESTE**, UNDP collaborated with GEF and WHO, as well as various government sectors such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and other relevant ministries in integrating climate health risks into health sector planning. This collaboration enabled UNDP to integrate climate risks and adaptation options into health sector planning and implementation, thereby strengthening the healthcare system's resilience to climate change in these countries. This approach ensured that all aspects of this complex issue were considered, showcasing how such intersectoral collaborations can lead to more comprehensive and effective solutions.



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04 Building climate-resilient health systems and communities

Reflections

Enhancing surveillance and early warning systems was UNDP's best contribution to strengthening sustainable and climate-resilient health systems and communities. However, disaster risk analysis needs to be better integrated into project design.

UNDP's strategy for developing climate-resilient health systems involves adaptation and mitigation measures. UNDP supports governments in reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts and decreasing the health sector's greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the sources or enhancing the sinks of greenhouse gas emissions. This was done by implementing energy-efficient technologies, adopting renewable sources such as solar power for health facilities and managing hazardous healthcare waste to minimize emissions.

UNDP assisted countries in enhancing their surveillance and early warning systems, helping them build more sustainable and resilient health systems and communities that could handle the health impacts of climate change.

However, evaluations found shortcomings and challenges that need to be addressed. These include insufficient integration of disaster risk analysis in project design, inadequate measures to mitigate the impact of climate-related risks on renewable energy projects and limited progress in incorporating climate and weather data into health surveillance and early warning systems. These highlight the urgent need for improved integration to protect public health better.

Building a climate-resilient health system also requires sustained commitment. Evaluative evidence showed that UNDP's success in achieving this lay in its strong collaborative approach, continued advocacy, funding acquisition and community engagement in programme planning. However, challenges such as inadequate awareness among health staff and government leadership about climate change and health risks, data limitations and insufficient funding were observed in certain projects. For instance, the DREAMs project in Barbados struggled with a severe lack of funding to maintain installed solar systems, posing a threat to its sustainability.



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04 Building climate-resilient health systems and communities

Examples of successful programmes in building climate-resilient health systems

In **SIERRA LEONE**, UNDP successfully implemented disaster risk reduction measures. This included implementing climate-resilient rainwater collection systems, conducting vulnerability assessments and improving early warning and response systems. These measures significantly reduced communities' vulnerability to disasters and improved their capacity to manage climate-related health risks. This contributed to more resilient and sustainable health systems.

In **BANGLADESH**, UNDP led the development of climate-resilient health systems. This included establishing a Climate Change and Health Promotion Unit within the Ministry of Health and data-sharing mechanisms with the metrological department. UNDP also supported enhancing disease surveillance and early warning systems for climate-sensitive diseases such as cholera and dengue fever to minimize their impact.

In **GHANA, MADAGASCAR, TANZANIA** and **ZAMBIA**, UNDP significantly reduced unintentional persistent organic pollutants and mercury released from the health sector. The non-incineration technologies and mercury-free medical devices installed in these countries helped them introduce the best available technologies, align with international standards and support health facilities in improving their healthcare waste management systems. Through these initiatives, UNDP has shown that it is possible to simultaneously improve healthcare waste management, protect public health and safeguard the environment.



Successful integration of health, climate and energy data requires reliable and up-to-date data sources, interoperability between existing systems, accessibility to all stakeholders and robust monitoring and evaluation systems.

UNDP emphasized the importance of using scientific evidence for health, climate and energy decision-making. To this end, UNDP utilized digital and AI tools to enhance interoperability between existing health, climate and energy data systems. This interoperability allows for the smooth exchange and integration of data from these diverse sectors, revealing crucial trends and relationships that could be easily overlooked when each sector is analysed in isolation. By combining these data sources, countries and UNDP established an effective early warning system for climate-sensitive diseases, showcasing the power of integrated data for responsive decision-making.

The availability of data played a crucial role. While making the available data accessible to all relevant stakeholders, including policymakers, researchers and the public, was an important step towards transparency and accountability, it was not without its challenges. In the CSUD project, for example, UNDP made significant strides in improving the access to and availability of data through an open data approach for all sectors and stakeholders.

However, the lack of reliable, up-to-date and disaggregated data posed a significant hurdle, impeding evidence-informed decision-making.


This challenge was particularly difficult in low-income countries or contexts where health, climate and energy issues were not well-monitored, where climate, health and energy data were not well collected and managed. Similar obstacles have been encountered in the Asian LDCs, where the absence of observational data from high-risk areas constrained healthcare systems from integrating climate-related risks and early warning systems, calling for ongoing efforts to improve data collection and management systems. This could involve enhancing data infrastructure, adopting standardized data collection practices and implementing effective data quality control measures.

UNDP's support in establishing robust monitoring and evaluation systems has been crucial for effective learning and timely decision-making. For example, in Asian LDCs, UNDP assisted countries in using data to predict climate-sensitive diseases and public health outbreaks, facilitating rapid responses. UNDP's assistance in utilizing online platforms and GIS technologies also enhanced the ability to analyse and interpret data, leading to more informed strategies and interventions.

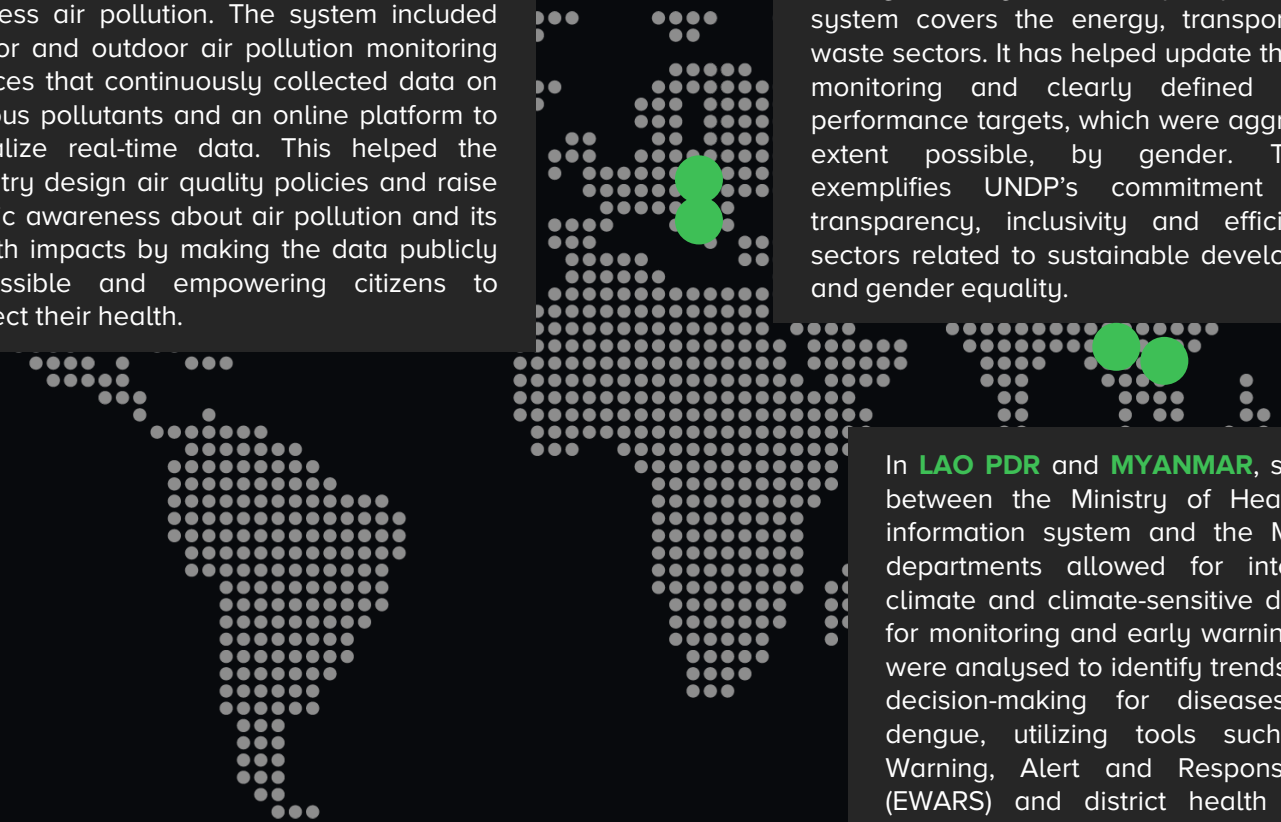
05 Promoting data-driven decision-making



Examples of UNDP successful programmes in promoting data integration for evidence-informed decision-making



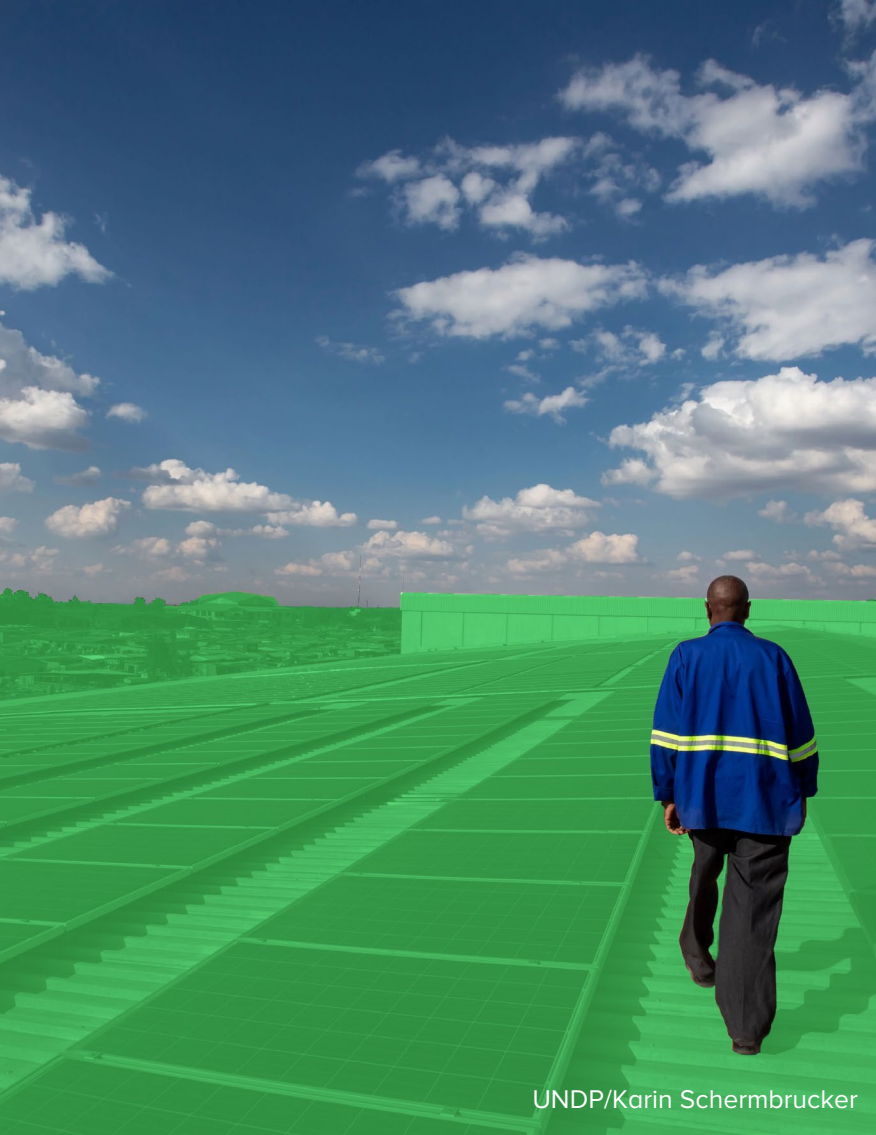
In **NORTH MACEDONIA**, UNDP developed a comprehensive monitoring system to address air pollution. The system included indoor and outdoor air pollution monitoring devices that continuously collected data on various pollutants and an online platform to visualize real-time data. This helped the country design air quality policies and raise public awareness about air pollution and its health impacts by making the data publicly accessible and empowering citizens to protect their health.



In **SERBIA**, UNDP supported the development of an integrated cross-sectoral online information management system with open public access. This system covers the energy, transport, health and waste sectors. It has helped update the regular data monitoring and clearly defined sector-specific performance targets, which were aggregated, to the extent possible, by gender. This initiative exemplifies UNDP's commitment to fostering transparency, inclusivity and efficiency in key sectors related to sustainable development, health and gender equality.

In **LAO PDR** and **MYANMAR**, sharing data between the Ministry of Health's health information system and the Meteorology departments allowed for integration of climate and climate-sensitive disease data for monitoring and early warning. The data were analysed to identify trends and inform decision-making for diseases such as dengue, utilizing tools such as Early Warning, Alert and Response Systems (EWARS) and district health information systems (DHIS2) dashboards.

05 Promoting data-driven decision-making



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06 Tailored Capacity building

UNDP's health, climate and energy capacity-building initiatives were more effective when they empowered local communities, particularly women, by enhancing their capacities in these areas. This has led to tailored solutions despite staff turnover and limited resources.

Evaluative evidence showed that UNDP was dedicated to enhancing the capacity of governments, organizations and communities through a broad range of initiatives. These included in-person and online training, providing guidance and tool publications, hosting webinars for technical discussions, offering technical assistance and providing financial and human resources. Through this integrated approach, UNDP significantly improved health, climate and energy outcomes, focusing on tailored capacity-building initiatives for local communities, especially women, and strengthening institutional capacities.

The Sustainable Procurement Index for Health (SPHI), developed by UNDP, is a powerful tool designed to help organizations enhance sustainable procurement practices. It is an example of adding a capacity layer to a government's core procurement function. The index covers key aspects such as energy efficiency, waste reduction, and consideration of environmental and social factors in procurement decisions.

To ensure long-term success, UNDP carefully monitored and adjusted its capacity-building initiatives. In the most successful cases, insights gained through monitoring and evaluation were used to make necessary adjustments, improve current initiatives and inform the design of future efforts. UNDP strongly emphasized the urgent need to champion sustainability through robust investments in locally driven initiatives considering local and environmental factors. This approach was crucial, especially in the face of challenges such as staff turnover and limited resources, both human and financial. It empowered communities to manage and direct their development, creating solutions tailored to their needs and context.

Examples of successful UNDP programmes that have demonstrated effective capacity building initiatives

UNDP's Accelerator Labs (Acc Lab) network played a crucial role in fostering citizen science initiatives in various countries, including **COLOMBIA**. These initiatives engaged local citizens in collecting data on social and environmental challenges, including air pollution. The network used citizen-generated data to develop new solutions in health, climate and energy, empowering citizens to understand and address local environmental challenges.

UNDP's sustainable fuelwood management project in **NIGERIA** successfully empowered local communities, with a special focus on women. Through inclusive, gender-sensitive training programmes, the project led to the design and manufacturing of clean cookstoves, significantly reducing the reliance on fuelwood. This proactive approach addressed climate change and enhanced indoor air quality, ultimately resulting in improved respiratory health for community members. The project demonstrated the potential of locally driven efforts to address the far-reaching interlinked challenges of health, climate and energy, and contributed to sustainable development goals by emphasizing the importance of investing in local capacity building.

In the Solar for Health Initiative, UNDP's commitment to regular monitoring and adjustment ensured the project's success. Noticing inefficiencies in **ZIMBABWE**, UNDP adapted the project to include more extensive maintenance training for local technicians, securing the initiative's long-term sustainability.

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06 Tailored Capacity building

UNDP's approach to inclusive financing highlighted the essential role of collaborative partnerships in driving impactful and sustainable development initiatives.

UNDP's initiatives in the integrated approach to health, climate and energy programmes provided valuable lessons on how financing can support sustainable development. By leveraging international finance and public-private partnerships, UNDP successfully bridged the financing gap for developing countries. The organization's use of collaborative partnerships and innovative financing mechanisms, such as green bonds and blended finance, also demonstrated the effectiveness of diversified funding sources. This approach highlighted the crucial role of collaborative partnerships in driving impactful and sustainable development initiatives.

UNDP's experience also underlined the challenges faced in securing adequate funding and accessing finance, as well as the importance of advocating for policy changes conducive to sustainable financing. The organization's proactive approach to addressing these challenges provided insights into promoting private sector participation and advocating for subsidy reforms to indirectly strengthen essential systems such as healthcare and advance climate-resilient pathways for public health.

UNDP Bhutan

07 Inclusive financing

Examples of successful UNDP sustainable financing in the integrated approach to health, climate and energy



In the solar plan project in **TUNISIA**, UNDP implemented innovative financing mechanisms and public-private partnership models to secure funding for climate and energy initiatives. This was crucial given the country's challenging financial landscape for renewable energy projects. By championing renewable energy and addressing climate change, these initiatives indirectly strengthened the resilience of healthcare systems, thus fostering healthier communities.

In the GEF-UNDP low-emission project in **BHUTAN**, UNDP effectively leveraged government co-financing and engaged the private sector, aligning with Bhutan's environmental and sustainable development goals. This success demonstrated how UNDP's strategic use of partnerships and innovative financing could support countries in achieving their sustainable development goals and mitigating climate-related health risks.

The **CAMBODIA** Climate Change Alliance (CCA) project, supported by UNDP, employed diverse finance mechanisms including green bonds, impact investing, blended finance and public-private partnerships. It also used a grant scheme to fund small projects by local NGOs and community organizations. UNDP assisted Cambodia in accessing funds from international financing mechanisms such as GCF and GEF.

Reflections

ABOUT

The Reflections series synthesizes lessons from past evaluations to support organizational learning about what works and what doesn't in different development contexts. Our aim is to provide relevant, useful and accessible lessons to UNDP country offices as well as to the wider community of development practitioners.

Development of this paper leveraged a combination of AI-led searches in UNDP's AIDA (Artificial Intelligence for Development Analytics) tool and human-led analysis. This paper draws on 60 evaluations published between 2018 and 2024. The sources include country-level and thematic evaluations conducted by UNDP's Independent Evaluation Office and quality-assured decentralized evaluations commissioned by UNDP country offices.






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