Health Summary

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• Health sector responses to climate risk
  – Global
  – Regional
  – National

• Practical Examples of health responses to climate risk: regional

• Identifying health & climate information needs for NAPA
Global Health Policy Agenda

In 2008, World Health Assembly Resolution requests WHO to work with other partners to develop capacity to assess the risks from climate change for health and implement effective response measures.

Regional summits of Ministers of Health

defined programmatic frameworks for health protection from climate change, outlining specific health needs

National

Health Adaption Plans, mainstreaming climate into national disaster, development and health policy
WHO workplan

1. Strengthen partnerships to support health and climate

2. Awareness raising

3. Promote and guide the generation of scientific evidence

4. Provide policy and technical support to the implementation of the public health response to climate change

GFCS Implementation

Improve access to, and use of climate and weather knowledge to catalyze and orient action at global, regional, and national levels
1. Evidence
2. Capacity Building
3. Partnerships
4. Resources
5. Adaptation

MERCOSUR/RMS/
ACUERDO Nº 12/09

CAMBIO CLIMATICO Y SALUD

Estrategia de Acción MERCOSUR para proteger la Salud Humana de los efectos del Cambio Climático
1. Incorporar consideraciones de reducción de riesgos de desastre y adaptación al CC a los procesos de planificación territorial.

2. Fortalecer los sistemas agrícola ganadero y la seguridad alimentaria, disminuyendo la vulnerabilidad al CC.

3. **Fortalecer los procesos de gestión de la salud** frente a los cambios en los patrones de distribución y recurrencia de enfermedades transmitidas por agua, alimentos y otros vectores.

4. Fortalecer la gestión de los recursos naturales bajo los escenarios de CC y variabilidad climática.

5. Fortalecer los sistemas de monitoreo, medición y proyección de variables socioeconómicas y ambientales (especialmente hidrológicas y meteorológicas).
Engaging with users

Formalize through MOUs and other agreements

Implement through continuous engagement, formal & informal communication.

Build trust, relationships, reputation. Face time is critical.

Local champions are key.

Need partners who understand local-national governance structures, regulations, and culture.
Creating an appropriate infrastructure

- Global: Climate and Health Office
- Regional: Environmental Health Commissions
- National: Environmental Health Departments

Institutional Arrangements
Capacity Building
Dissemination of evidence
Building Useful Tools
Climate Information for Public Health: A Curriculum for Best Practices “Putting Principles to work”

Foster efforts aiming to build a community of practice for the use of climate information to enhance public health interventions
Health Exemplar

Health Roadmap to GFCS to enhance access to and use of climate and weather information.

Uptake of Climate Services for health require:

1. Strengthened communication and partnerships among climate and health actors at all levels for the promotion of effective utilization of climate information within health policy, research and practice.

2. Improved health and climate research and evidence

3. Increased capacity of health sector to effectively access, understand and use climate and weather information for health decisions.

4. Climate and weather information effectively mainstreamed to health operations
Clearer approach to health adaptation planning process and content

Ebi et al, WHO 2014
Guidance for health in national adaptation plans

Guillemot et al, WHO 2015
Operational framework for climate resilient health systems
Epidemic Early Warning System

Local Social Ecological System and Vulnerabilities

- Disease surveillance
- Mosquito surveillance
- Climate monitoring
- Seasonal climate forecasts
- El Niño (ENSO) forecasts

Response time:
- Days
- Weeks
- 1 month
- 3 months
- 6 months

Uncertainty
El mapa representa la georreferenciación de los pronósticos del índice de infestación para el mes de ABRIL 2012, según corregimientos de los distritos de Panamá y San Miguelito.

PRONÓSTICO DEL ÍNDICE DE INFESTACIÓN EN EL MES DE ABRIL 2012

Según Corregimientos del Distrito de Panamá y San Miguelito.

Índice de Infestación según categorización del nivel de riesgo.

*Mapa ampliado en la siguiente página.

Índice de Vulnerabilidad Distrital

Índice de Vulnerabilidad General IVG

Índice de Vulnerabilidad Social IVGs

Índice de Vulnerabilidad Ambiental IVA

Índice de Vulnerabilidad de Salud IVS

Factor de riesgo

Índice de Escenarios Climáticos IEC

Modelo de Análisis y Construcción del Índice de Vulnerabilidad Distrital
(Adaptado de Barbara & Confalonieri, 2011)
Take home lessons

• Climate information is not an end in itself but rather a tool to contribute to sustainable social and economic development....... health

• Decision making requires climate information at different time/space

• Interdisciplinary teams, and building capacity beforehand for them is key to fill the gaps on research and implementation of plans, programs or projects. This must be a continuous process...
Take home lessons

• Improve the integration and linkages with sectors that influence Health, such as the economic, social and environmental components that increase vulnerability.

• Adaptation plans and research need to be imbedded where national adaptation plans exist to give them more weight.

• Strong institutional partners and a team of people who facilitate this process are needed.