

Addressing the climate and health crisis: global experiences in fostering multidisciplinarity

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Rapid integration of health into the climate change agenda

- Health Day at COP 28 on 3 December
- Green Climate Fund (GCF) has Health and Well-being Sector Guidance
 - Lao PDR received first climate and health project
 - Health considered a benefit in multiple projects
- WHO becoming accredited for the Adaptation Fund
 - Collaborating with UNDP on proposals to the GCF and Least Developed Country Fund
- World Bank conducting vulnerability and adaptation assessments
- Increased interest by development partners

Building the evidence base: funding increasing

- DS-I Africa project on developing a heatwave early warning and response system in South Africa and Cote d'Ivoire
- Wellcome beginning to invest in research on climate change and health in Africa
 - Building multidisciplinary teams
 - Calls on heat and modeling so far

SOCIOPOLITICAL FACTORS

- · Political instability
- Discriminated minorities
- Existence of complex emergencies or conflict
- Lack of freedom of speech and information
- Reduced civil rights and civil society movements

BIOLOGICAL FACTORS

- · Pregnant and breastfeeding women
- Immunocompromised populations
- Undernourished populations
- Populations with high infectious disease burden
- Populations with high chronic disease burden
- People with mental or physical disabilities

SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

- Poverty
- · Gender norms, roles and relations
- · Unsafe, informal occupation
- · Reduced access to health care
- Reduced access to education
- · Unsafe water and sanitation
- · Inadequate shelter

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

- Age (young and old)
- Sex
- Population dynamics (e.g. forced migration)

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS

- · Unplanned urban housing
- Flood risk zones
- Drought risk zoner
- · Coastal storm and cyclone risk zones
- · Water-stressed zones
- Food-insecure zones
- Urban, remote, rural areas





CLIMATE CHANGE AND HEALTH VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION ASSESSMENT



PLAN THE ASSESSMENT

Establish a project team and management plan

Identify the questions to be addressed and the policy context Define the health risks, outcomes, geographical region and time period to be included

Establish a stakeholder process

Identify information and data to inform the assessment Develop a communication plan

ASSESSMENT PROCESS

2 Vulnerability assessment
Describe the current burden of climate-sensitive health outcomes and vulnerabilities to climate variability and recent climate change

Capacity assessment

Assess the capacities of health and health-relevant systems

Future risk
assessment
Qualitatively and/or

Qualitatively and/or quantitatively project the health risks of climate change 5 Adaptation assessment

> Identify and prioritize policies, programmes and actions to address current and projected health risks

SYNTHESIS

6 Synthesize the assessment as input into a health adaptation plan (and other relevant climate change and health policies, plans, and reporting mechanisms)

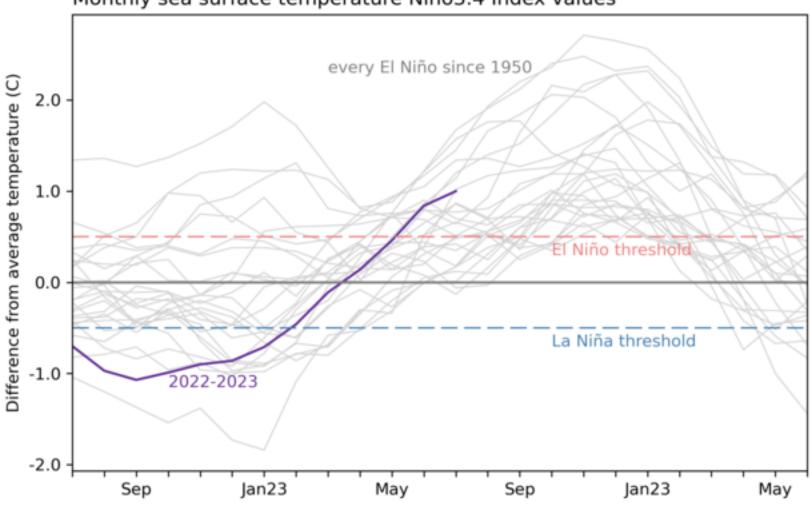
Iterative process for managing and monitoring the health risks of climate change

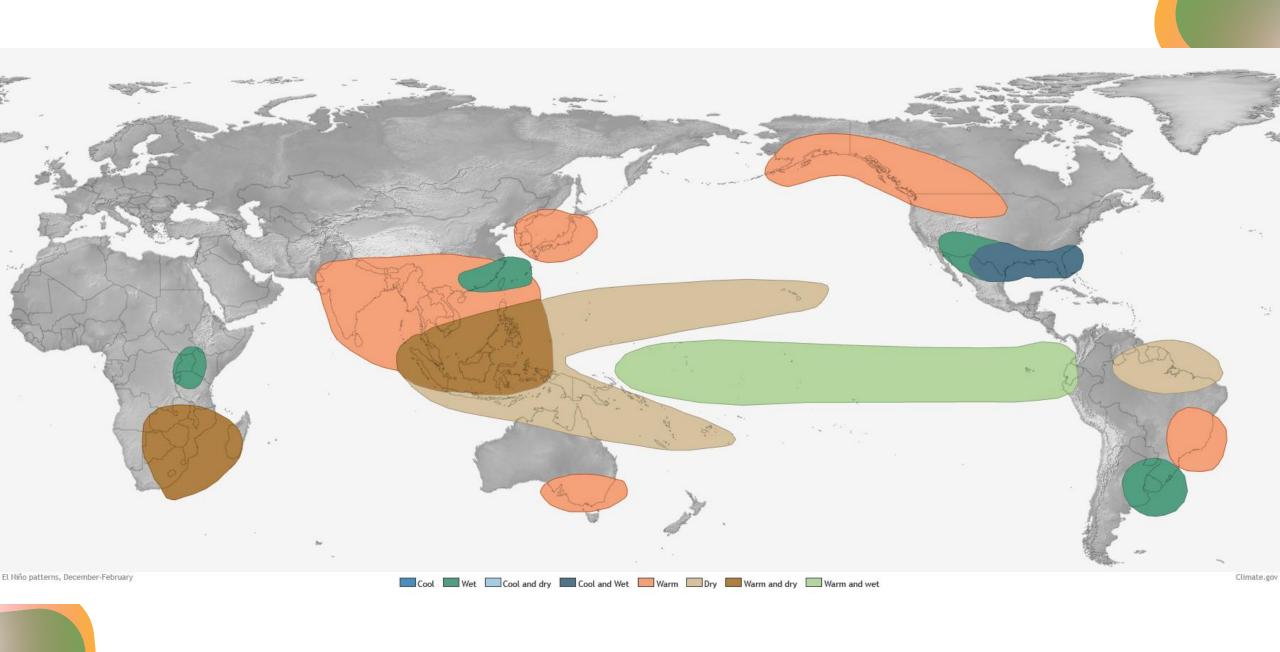
Research agenda on climate change and health

- Quantify the magnitude and burden of climate-sensitive health outcomes
- Estimate the extent to which climate change is already causing illness, injuries, and deaths
- Project the magnitude and pattern of health risks under a range of climate and development scenarios
- Develop, deploy, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness of policies and measures to increase resilience of health systems and healthcare facilities
- Estimate the costs to individuals and health systems of the health risks of climate variability and change
- Estimate the health co-benefits of mitigation policies and technologies

Important development for 2023: El Nino

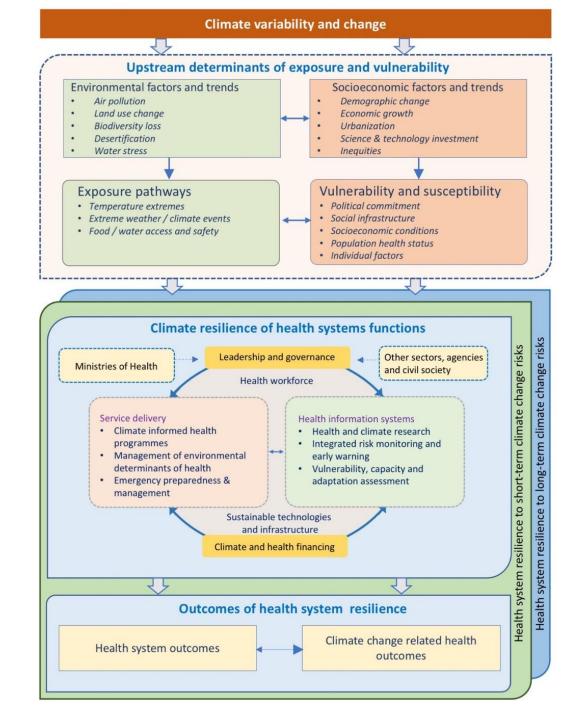




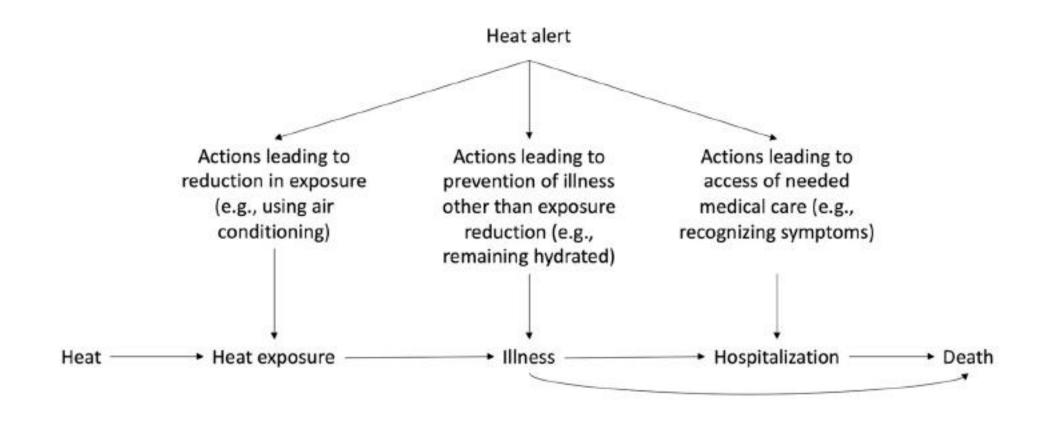


WHO framework for promoting climate-resilient health systems

- Recognize upstream determinants
- Systems-based approach to promoting climate-resilient health systems
- Health system and climate change health outcomes



Potential benefits of heatwave early warning alerts



Heat is an all-of-society problem



PEOPLE

Heat exacerbates risks of:

Social inequity, Illness and death

Requiring action from:

Public health; labour; social sectors; physiology; medicine; sports; etc.

ENVIRONMENT

Heat exacerbates risks of:

Fires; poor air quality; water scarcity and drought; cyclones; UV radiation

Requiring action from:

Environment; meteorology; climatology; etc.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Heat exacerbates risks of:

Urban heat islands; emergency and power service disruptions; poor quality housing

Requiring action from:

Architecture, engineering, urban planning; etc.



Thank you

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