Climate Change and Human Health

Risk and Responses

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Video – short break

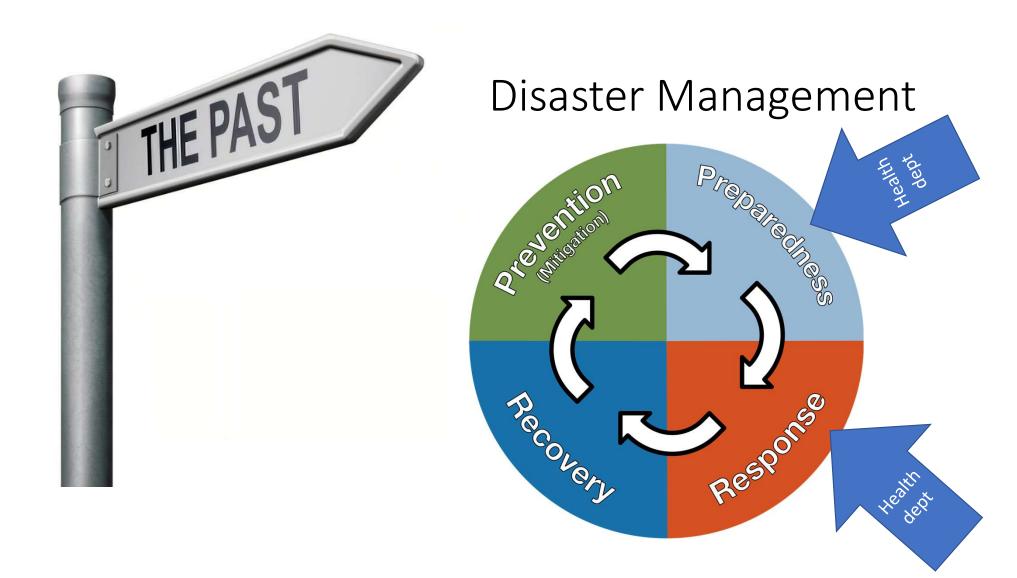
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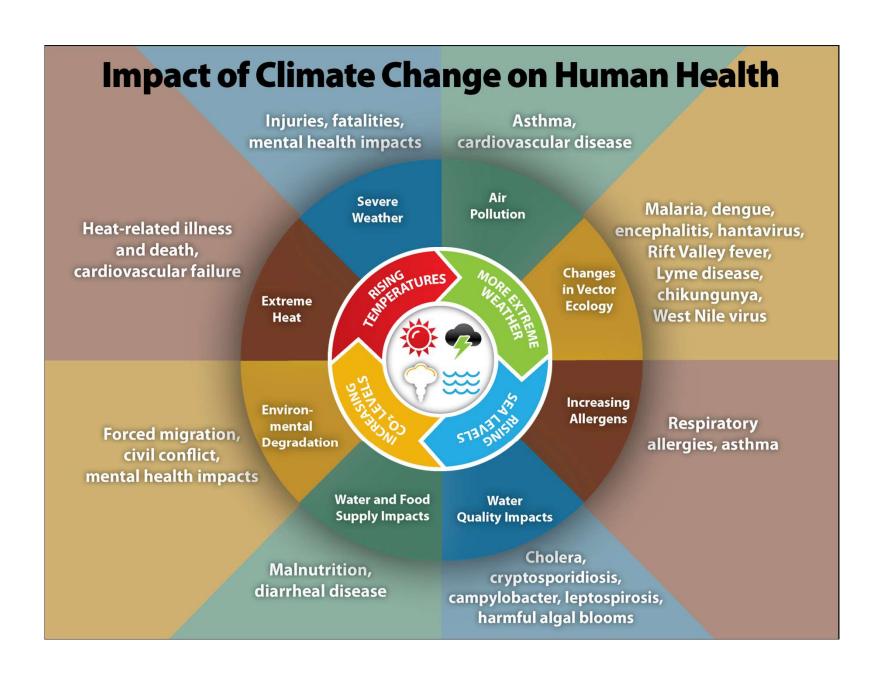
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Climate change





Vulnerability factors

- · Demographic factors
- · Geographic factors
- · Biological factors & health status
- · Sociopolitical conditions
- · Socioeconomic factors

Vulnerability

Exposure pathways

- · Extreme weather events
- Heat stress
- · Air quality
- · Water quality and quantity
- · Food security and safety
- Vector distribution & ecology



- · Leadership & governance
- · Health workforce
- · Health information systems
- · Essential medical products & technologies
- Service delivery
- Financing

Climate-sensitive health risks

Health outcomes



and mortality from extreme weather events



related illness



illness



diseases and other water-related health impacts



Zoonoses

Vectorborne diseases



and foodborne diseases



Malnutrition Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)



psychosocial health

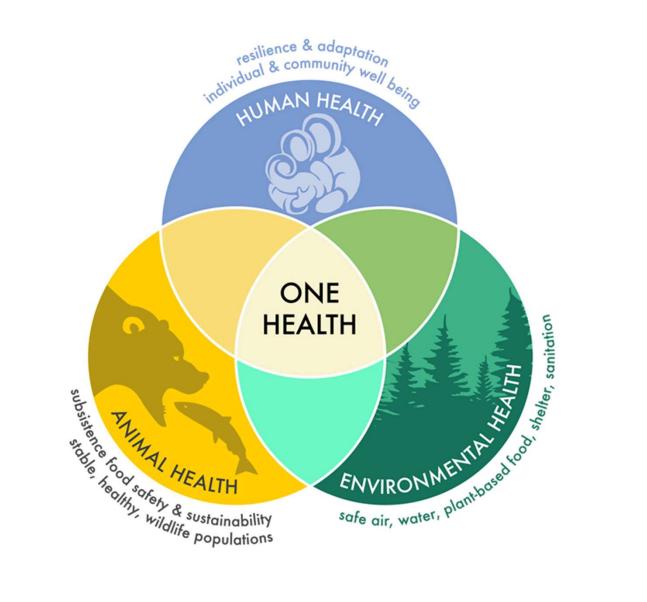
Health systems & facilities outcomes



Impacts on healthcare facilities



Effects on health systems



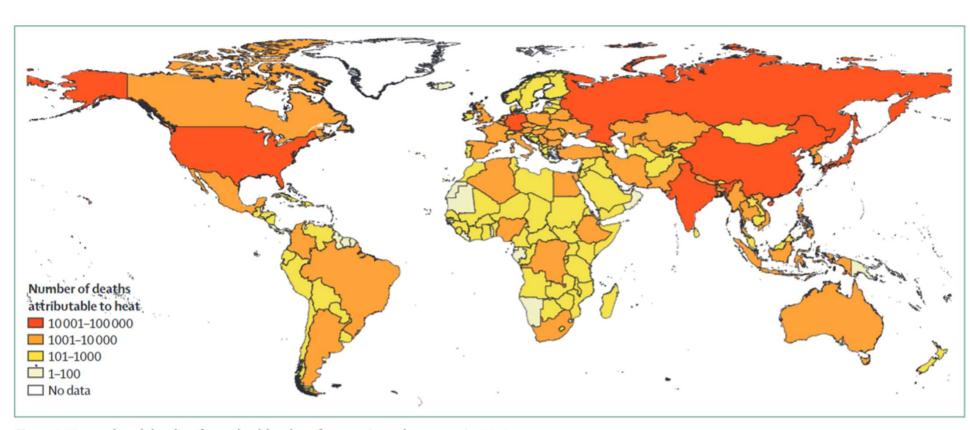
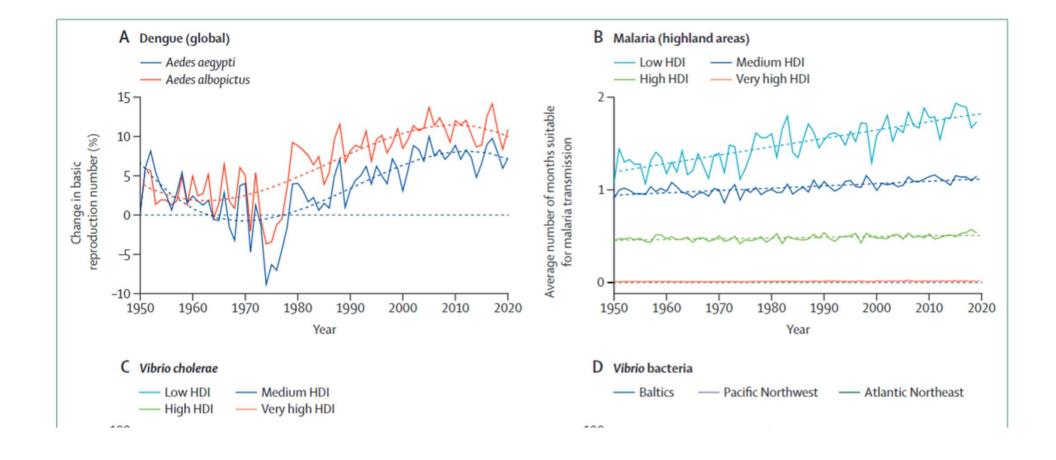
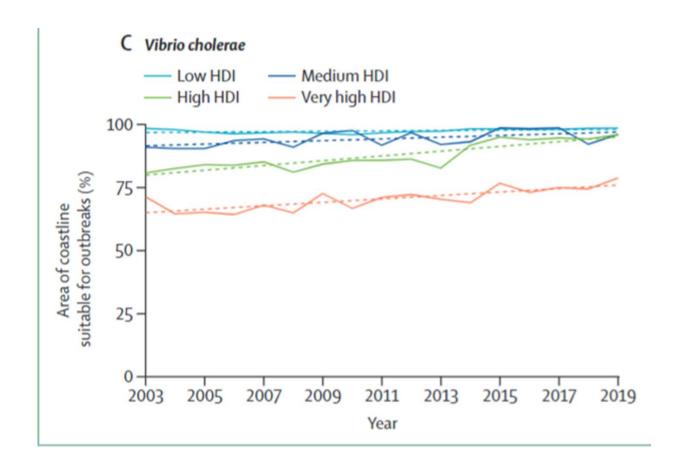


Figure 5: Heat-related deaths of people older than 65 years in each country in 2019





Heat and sentiments

During heat waves
More negative tweets

National Programme on Climate Change & Human Health (NPCCHH)

Centre of Excellence

- 1. National Institute of Malaria Research Vector Borne Disease
- 2. PGIMER Illnesses due to Air Pollution
- 3. V.P. Chest Institute (VPCI) allergic dieases
- 4. NIMHANS mental health
- 5. National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases Water borne Diseases
- 6. National Institute of Nutrition Nutrition related illness
- 7. All India Institute of Medical Sciences Cardio Pulmonary Diseases
- 8. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) Disaster
- 9. Indian Institute of Public Health (IIPH) heat stress
- 10. National Institute of Occupational Health Occupational health
- 11. Nutrition Foundation of India food borne illness

General

1. Public Health Foundation of India

- green health system
- 2. International Institute of Health Management Res vulnerability assessment
- The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) system

- health information
- 4. North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute Medical Sciences (NEIGRIMS)
 - Hill regions climate sensitive diseases

Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education & Research (JIPMER) – Costal Climate sensitive diseases

Awareness & Behaviour modification of general population or impact, illnesses, prevention and adaptive measures for climate sensitive illnesses

Health Education material videos, posters



राजेश भूषण, आईएएस सचिव RAJESH BHUSHAN, IAS SECRETARY



भारत सरकार स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय Government of India Department of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

D.O.90/NCDC/CEOH&CCH/2020-21/Heatwaveadvisory

30th April 2022

Dear Colleague,

The Seasonal and Monthly Outlook from Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) for March-May 2022 predicts above normal maximum temperatures over many areas of the Country and much higher temperatures in Central, Western and Northern parts of the Country. Temperatures have already touched 46° Celsius at some places and deviation up to 6° Celsius from expected normal temperatures have also been reported.

2. I draw your attention to "National Action Plan on Heat Related Illnesses" (released in July 2021), which is available on website of Union Ministry of Health

Public Health Advisory: Extreme Heat/Heatwave

Do's

For general population

Stay hydrated:

 Drink sufficient water whenever possible, even if you are not thirsty. Thirst is not a good indicator of dehydration.

For Employers and workers

- Provide cool drinking water at work place and remind them to drink a cup of water every 20minutes or more frequently to stay hydrated
- · Caution workers to avoid direct sunlight
- Provide shaded work area for workers. Temporary shelter can be created at work site.
- Schedule strenuous and outdoor jobs to cooler times of the day i.e., morning and evening hours
- Increase the frequency and length of rest breaks for outdoor activities- at least every 5 minutes after

Train healthcare personnel and equipped institutes/ organization towards achievement of climate resilient healthcare services and infrastructure at district level in each state

Module for Medical Officer, ASHA, ANM and other para-medical staff

- Activity based
- Easy for dissemination
- Power point presentations
- Voice over video
- Training of trainers by the CoE

Integrated monitoring system for collection and analysis of health related data with meteorological parameters, environmental, socio-economic and occupational factors



Evidence-based support to policy makers, programme planners and related stakeholders

Research

Funds for it

Indicators

Direct indicators

Panel 1: Working group indicator

Climate change impacts, exposures, and vulnerabilities

- 1.1: health and heat
 - 1.1.1: vulnerability to extremes of heat
 - 1.1.2: exposure of vulnerable populations to heatwaves
 - 1.1.3: heat and physical activity
 - 1.1.4: change in labour capacity
 - 1.1.5: heat and sentiment
 - 1.1.6: heat-related mortality
- 1.2: health and extreme weather events
 - 1.2.1: wildfires
 - 1.2.2: drought
 - 1.2.3: lethality of extreme weather events
- 1.3: climate-sensitive infectious diseases
 - 1.3.1: climate suitability for infectious disease transmission
 - 1.3.2: vulnerability to mosquito-borne diseases
- 1.4: food security and undernutrition
 - 1.4.1: terrestrial food security and undernutrition
 - 1.4.2: marine food security and undernutrition
- 1.5: migration, displacement, and rising sea levels

Summary

- How is human health affected?
- What is being done?