

Climate-TRAP



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On behalf of the Project Team

Rationale

- Climate Change can affect human health
 - Directly (Heat stress, Flooding)
 - Indirectly (Disease Vectors, Water Quality, Food Availability)
- Knowledge of Public Health authorities and first responders not sufficient



Project Objectives



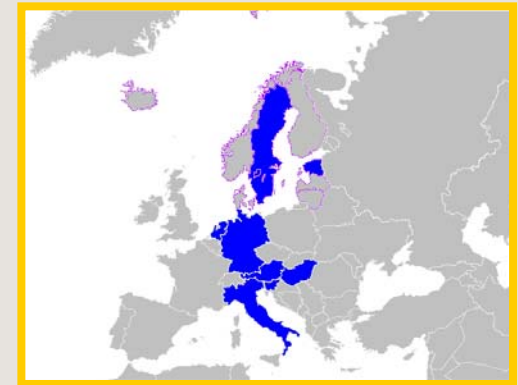
- Climate-TRAP: Climate Change Adaptation, by Training, Assessment and Preparedness
- Strengthen the Preparedness of the (Public) Health sector on the health impact due to key stressors in climate change and in relation to key European action plans and adaptation strategies



Partners

Hulpverlening Gelderland Midden

- Public Health Services Gelderland Midden (NL) – Coordinator
- Umeå University (SE)
- Regione del Veneto (IT)
- Network for Children's Health and Environment (DE)
- Baltic Innovation Agency (EE)
- Medical University Vienna (AT)
- Regional Public Health Institute Maribor (SI)
- University for Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology (AT)
- Hungarian Association for Environmental Health (HU)



Timespan

- Starting date: 1 May 2009
- Project Duration: 3 years
 - Year 1: Inventory of guidelines
 - Year 2: Impact and capacity assessment
 - Year 3: Implementation of guidelines and training modules



Main Focus

- Stressors related to climate:

- Temperature
- Flooding
- Vector-borne diseases
- Food-borne diseases
- Atopic diseases
- Air pollution
- UV Radiation



- Effects in different timespans (e.g. 5, 10, 20 years)
- Different climate zones / regions in Europe

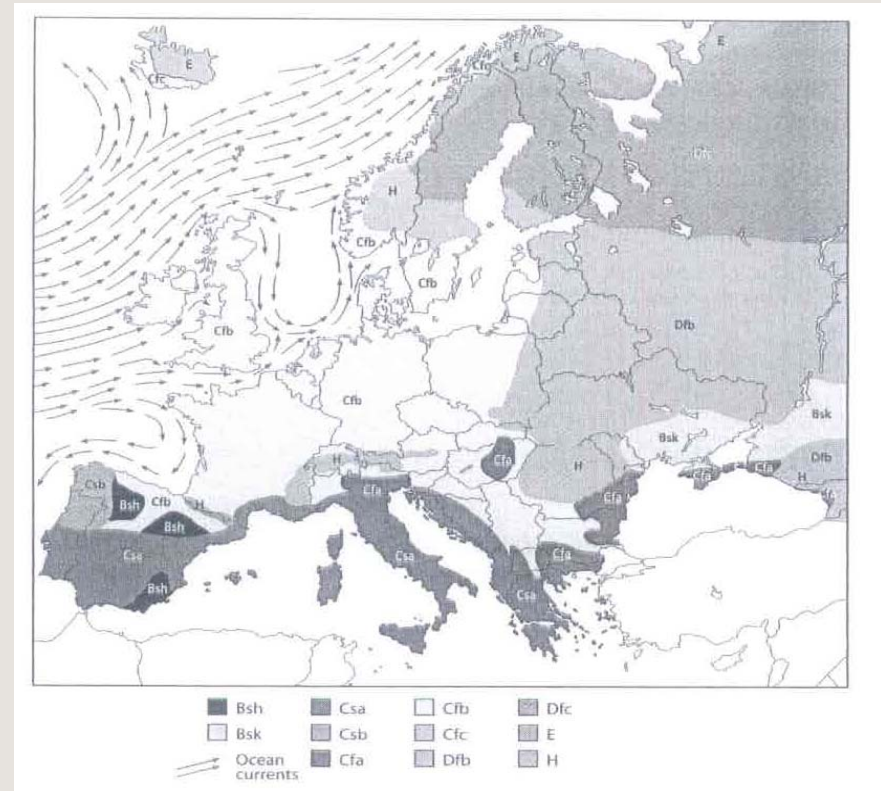
What can be expected?

- Increase in mean temperature, and periods of extreme heat
- More winter precipitation, less summer precipitation in Southern Europe
- Higher prevalence of flash floods
- Conditions favourable for new and existing communicable diseases
- Increase in water-borne diseases, because of increased rain
- Potential increase in amounts of plant allergens
- Increase in ozone concentrations
- Increase in UV Radiation
- Etc...



Climate Zones

- 3 Main climate zones within EU region
- Combination of 5 air masses
- Differences in temperature & precipitation



Koeppen climate classification

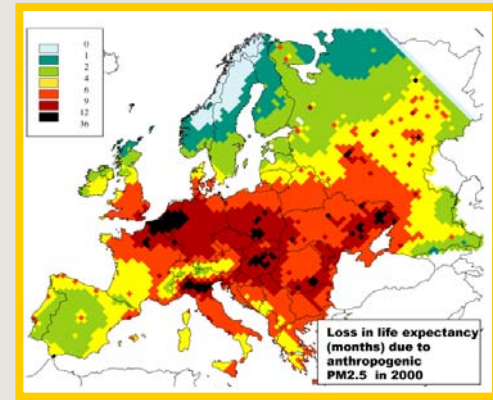
Methodology I

- Inventory of early warning and surveillance systems
 - Early warning: Meteo data, pollen count, mosquitos, etc.
 - Surveillance: Skin cancer, hospital registration Lyme, etc.
- In all EU member states (min. 15)
- In line with WHO grant agreement on Climate, Environment and Health (2007)



Methodology II

- Impact assessment
- Use of models for the progress on various health conditions (RAINS, IMAGE)
- Specified for:
 - Climate regions
 - Timescales



Methodology III

- Combined analysis of early warning and surveillance systems, and assessment outcome
 - Use output scenarios to get insight in what has to be expected from public health sector: capacity assessment
 - Development of guidelines for policy makers, recommendation per region

Methodology IV

- Implementation of guidelines of preparedness
- Aimed at stakeholders at ministries
- 3 workshops (Mediterranean, North/East, West Europe), 1 for each climate zone
- Specified within regions



Methodology V

- Training of public health professionals
 - “Training of trainers”
- Training of other potential stakeholders
- 3 pilot trainings
- Knowledge and capacity needs
- Training modules in 6 languages
- Distribution to all member states, minimum of 15





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