



Introduction to Climate-proofing in the health sector

Sreeja Nair



National University of Singapore

Training workshop: Understanding Climate and Health Associations in India, September 2015, New Delhi

Presentation outline

- Introduction to climate proofing
- Process of climate proofing
- Example of application
- Concluding thoughts



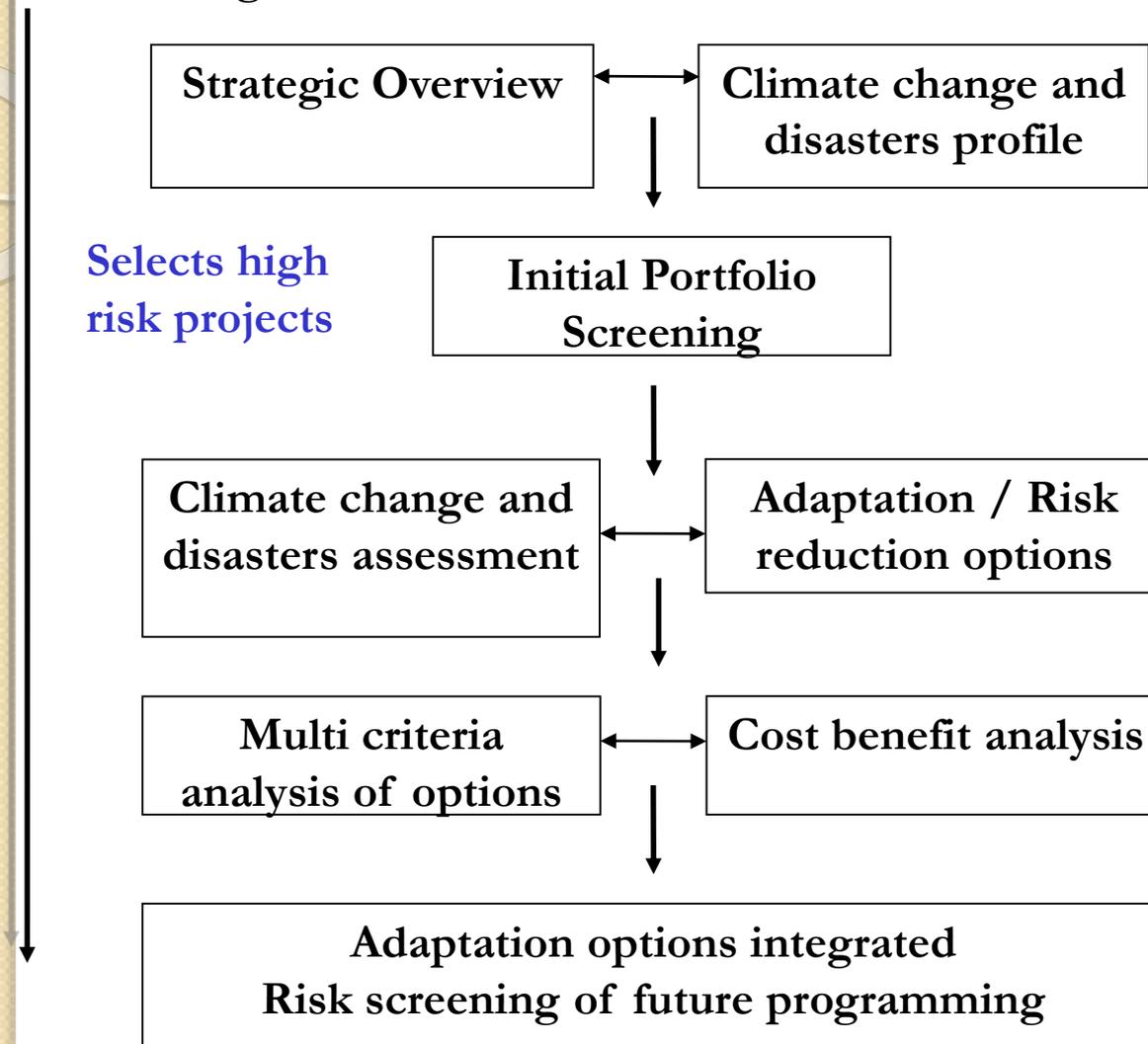
Introduction to climate proofing

- Climate variability and change impacts human health in several direct and indirect ways.
- Climate risk proofing is a tool for reducing climatic risks to developmental objectives and integrating adaptation options within the programme (Tanner et al, 2007).
- Climate-proofing marks a paradigm shift from a 'reactive' to a 'pro-active' approach and the process analyzes the current and future risks to the objectives of the health programme, the existing measures and the potential opportunities for climate risk management and adaptation and cost-benefit analyses of selected adaptation interventions.



Sensitization and awareness-raising

Climate risk screening process



National Water and Sanitation Programme

Identified climate risks	Climate Risk management and adaptation	
	Current practices	Ranked additional adaptation opportunities
Damage to drinking water pipelines and sewerage lines	Helping central government with management of technical and financial frameworks for maintenance of WSP services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyse the changes in drinking water supply across the regions covered by WSP, with focus on areas that face extremes of precipitation. 2. Build awareness of planners and sanitary engineers on building codes and prevailing practices. 3. Analysis of the climatic vulnerability of settlements in low-lying areas before initiation of construction activities and incorporating the results in the building codes and urban planning process. 4. Facilitating provision of flood warning systems and rapid evacuation procedures during emergencies within the vulnerable areas falling under WSP
Changes in water supply demand and supply	Helping central government with development of best-practices for water resource management	
Occurrence and spread of water borne diseases	State-level water quality monitoring and surveillance to check the nature of secondary order impacts	



Concluding thoughts

- Climate proofing of health programmes can enable planned adaptation and better preparedness of communities vulnerable to health impacts of climate variability and change.
- The objective of climate-proofing is also to bring out the potential entry points for specific climate risk management measures.
- Such an exercise is also essential to safeguard the substantial health investments made by the Government and the donor agencies.



Thank You for your attention

sreeja.nair@u.nus.edu

