

Addressing climate and environment change and related health risks – the role of health professionals

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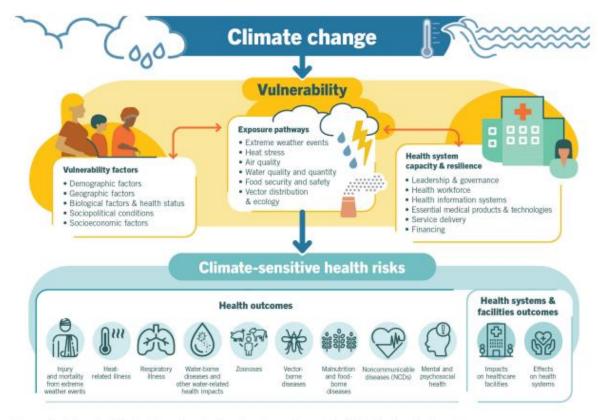


Unequal distribution of climate change impacts



- The health consequences of climate change are unevenly distributed
- Population groups with pre-existing health burdens are disproportionately at risk from climate change-related hazards
- Mental health burden can be a
 - pre-existing vulnerability
 - Climate-sensitive health risk

Figure 2. Major health risks associated with climate change



Source: Quality criteria for health national adaptation plans. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021.





Climate resiliency of health systems

The extent of climate-related health risks highly dependents on how well health systems can promote and protect human health: "Strengthening the climate resiliency of health systems will protect and promote human health and well-being". (IPCC 2022)

Capacity building on system level: health professionals, health services and individuals are essential building blocks (IANPHI 2021; WHO 2015).

FIGURE 3: Ten components comprising the WHO operational framework for building climate resilient health systems, and the main connections to the building blocks of health systems



Capacity building in health workforce





describes a person's abilities,

 to understand the essential principles of the earth's climate system and to know about the influence of one's own behavior on the climate and vice versa,

- recognize the (in)direct interrelation between climate and health,
- find, understand, evaluate, and communicate scientifically sound information on this topic,
- make informed and responsible decisions for oneself and others that promote and maintain health and protect the climate;
- make informed and responsible choices for oneself and others to manage the health impacts of climate change.

Source: Brugger, Katharina; Horváth, Ilonka (2023): Gesundheitsbezogene Klimakompetenz in den Gesundheitsberufen. Research Brief. Gesundheit Österreich. Wien.





Climate literacy for mental health care professionals



Mental health care professionals can make a valuable contribution to tackle climate-related mental health risks, because:

- Access to diverse vulnerable groups
- Routine contact with clients and patients
- Good trust ratings in society

Two areas:

1, perceive, mitigate and treat climate-related health and mental health problems (e.g. as a result of heat damage or dehydration) as well as preventing them (e.g. jointly drawing up an individual heat protection plan with patients)

2, use the **role of key multipliers** for transformative action at the behavioral and system levels.

What is needed



Foster climate-related professional practice

- Integration of health-reated climate literacy in curricula
- Interdisciplinary trainings on climate literacy for (mental) health care professionals
- Development of capacity of health-care workers to understand the mental health and psychosocial impacts of climate change

Establish a pool of teachers

• To bring knowledge and its implementation into professional practice

Share common practice and experiences within networks and initiatives

- KLUG e.V. (Germany): https://www.klimawandel-gesundheit.de
- Nurses Climate Challenge Europe: https://eur.nursesclimatechallenge.org





Sources



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