

Adapting Tools for Climate Change Planning and Action



- Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA)
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA)



- The systematic identification of potential hazards in the community
- Identifies vulnerabilities & resources
- Foundation to prioritize hazards, potential losses
 - ▣ Natural disasters, technological threats, diseases, etc.
- Enables communities to plan & establish appropriate preparedness measures
 - ▣ Funding needs, linkages to partners, programs, etc.

HVA - Process

- Uses quantitative & qualitative hazard analysis (standardized approach)
 - ▣ What?, How often in the past? How large? How likely in the future? Add model projections.
- Measures vulnerability as risks to people, function of society, critical infrastructure (both business & government services)

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

“A combination of procedures, methods, and tools by which a policy, program, or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population.”

(Gothenburg consensus statement;
European Ctr. for Health Policy,
WHO Regional Office for
Europe, Brussels, '99)

- 1) Screening
- 2) Scoping
- 3) Assessment
- 4) Reporting and Recommendations
- 5) Monitoring and Evaluation

Why do HIA?



- Minimize the negative and maximize the positive health impacts of future projects and policies
- Raise the profile of health in decision making in other sectors (transportation, land use, etc)
- Employ a truly preventive approach
- Promote a holistic definition of health
- Reconnect health with urban planning
- Ensure involvement of the community
- Explicit focus on equity and social justice
- Health is a shared value!

HIA in other words....

Similar activities

- Community organizing
- Public participation
- Advocacy
- Policy Analysis
- Precautionary approaches
- CBPR
- Risk Assessment
- Community Assessment

Who does it now?

- Nonprofits and advocacy groups
- Local health department staff
- State epidemiologists and researchers
- Health care sector
- Foundations

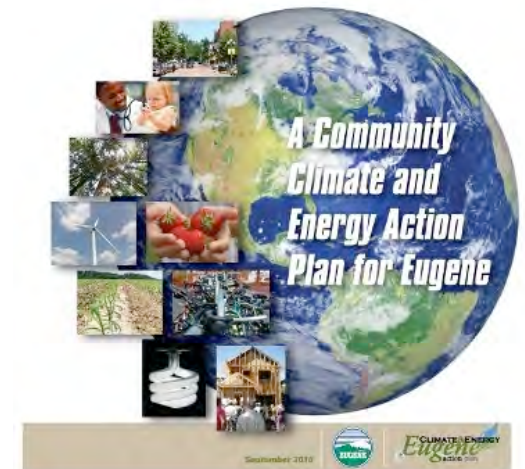
Potential roles in HIA

Organization	Potential contribution
State governments	HIA training Research, data analysis Epidemiology Connect local health departments with decision makers
Local health departments	Convene and engage community Screen and initiate projects Conduct assessments Disseminate results to advocates
Community advocates Nonprofits Neighborhood groups	Present results to decision makers Testify Ground-truth results

Conducting HIAs on Climate Action Plans

- Eugene Climate and Energy Action Plan (CEAP) (2010)
- Public Health Recommendations Provided By Public Health Expert Group: nonprofits, public, private
- Conducted HIA on Transportation Recommendations

<http://www.sustaineugene.com/eugeneclimate/>





CDC Climate-Ready State & Cities Initiative

- Objective: To enhance the capability of state and local health agencies to deal with the public health impacts of climate change
- Grantees
 - ▣ 2 city health departments
 - ▣ 8 state health departments
- Two funding categories



CDC Climate-Ready State & Cities Initiative

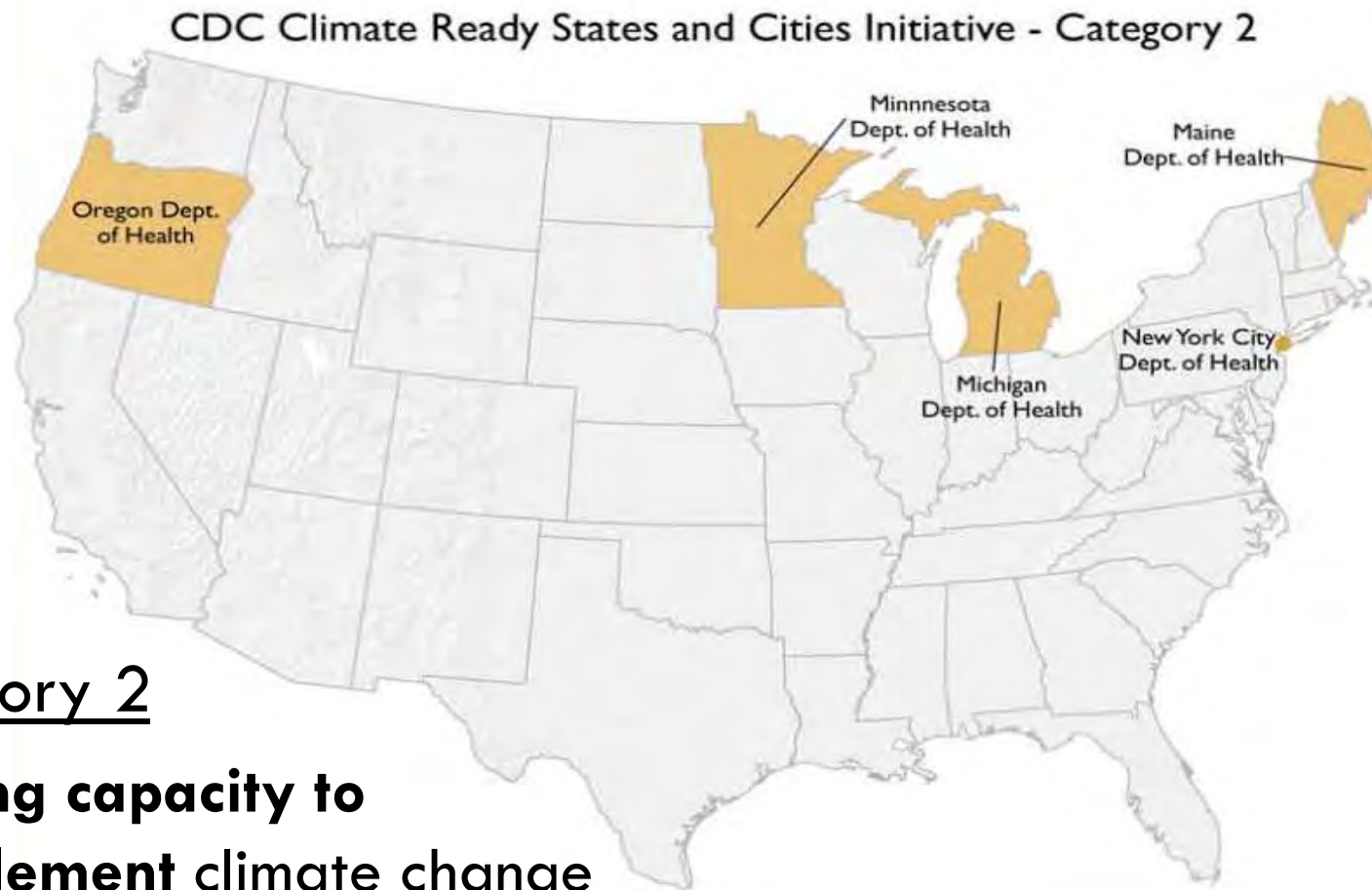
CDC Climate Ready States and Cities Initiative – Category 1



Category 1

**Assessment and
planning to develop
climate change programs**

CDC Climate-Ready State & Cities Initiative



Category 2

**Building capacity to
implement climate change
programs and adaptations**

Oregon's Goals & Objectives

- Goal 1: Educate and train various audiences about climate change, the public health implications, and adaptation measures
- Goal 2: Increase climate change capacity in local health jurisdictions (LHJs)
- Goal 3: Build Oregon's capacity to address the public health impacts of climate change

