

# Climate Services for Health in Small Island Developing States

International Climate Services Conference 4  
Montevideo Uruguay Dec 6, 2014

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WHO/WMO CLIMATE  
AND HEALTH OFFICE  
*Climate Knowledge for Health Action*

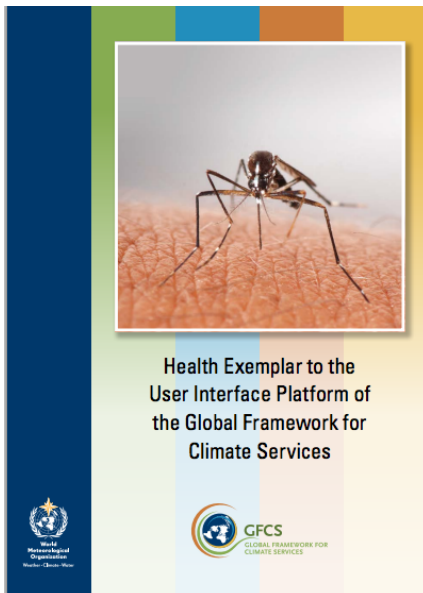


POLICY | PROJECTS | COORDINATION | OUTREACH

# WHO -WMO Climate and Health Office



**Aim** *To promote the development and use of climate and weather services enhance the management of climate related risks to health and improve health outcomes.*



# SIDS, Climate, and Health

## Common climate-sensitive Health concerns

- Vector borne diseases
- Foodborne diseases and marine food safety
- Waterborne diseases
- Drought and Water stress
- Extreme weather events
- Food security
- Air quality



## Common Vulnerability characteristics

- small sizes and isolated
- limited fresh water and other natural resources
- fragile economies
- often dense populations
- poorly developed infrastructures
- limited financial and human resources

health sector  
capacity to  
anticipate-  
prevent-manage  
risks



# ENGAGING HEALTH PARTNERS IN GFCS

## DOMINICA EXPERIENCE



**STEP 1:** National Consultation



**STEP 2:** Establishing Partnerships



**STEP 3:** Launch Vulnerability Assessment



**STEP 4:** Develop Adaptation Plans



**STEP 5:** Identify Climate Products and Services to support adaptation

**May 2015 Caribbean RCOF with Health focus**



# Pacific Opportunity – National Climate and Health Action Plans

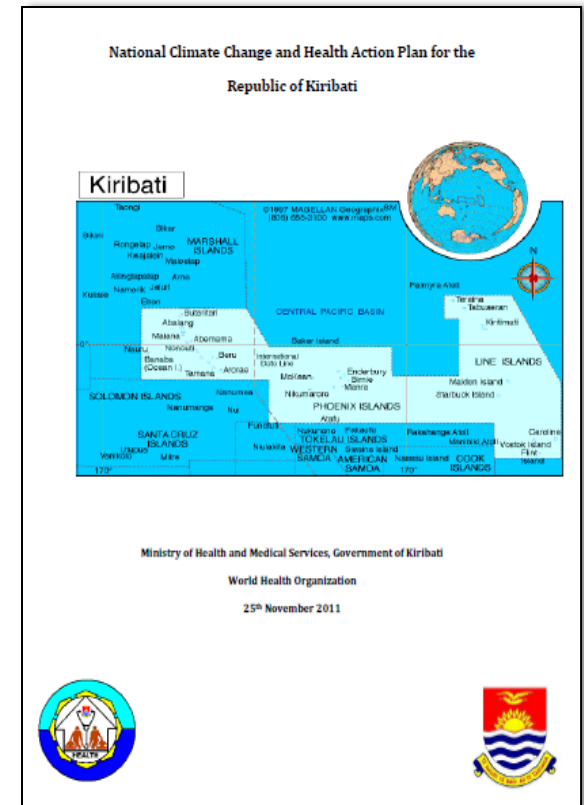
## 20 Pacific Islands – Climate and Health action plans

### Contents

- Summary of Health impacts
- Likely impact of climate change on health risk
- Current activities to manage risks
- Needs-/gaps
- Adaptation strategies
- Action plan

### Needs

- *Collaboration with met services*
- *Better understanding of climate and environmental drivers*
- *Early warning systems*
- *Etc.*



# MalaClim in Solomon Islands



## Salomon Islands

### What?

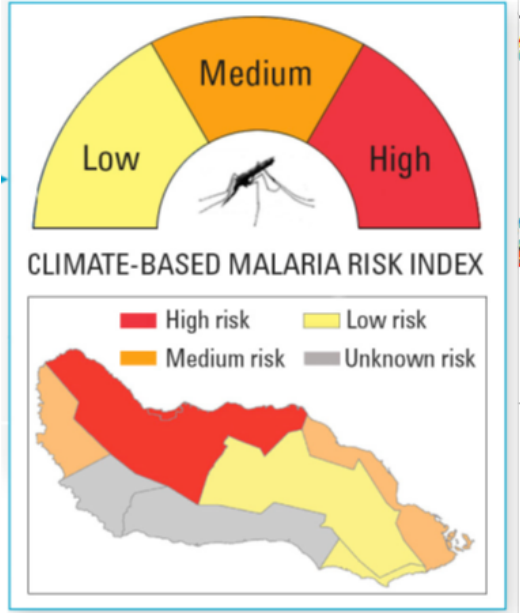
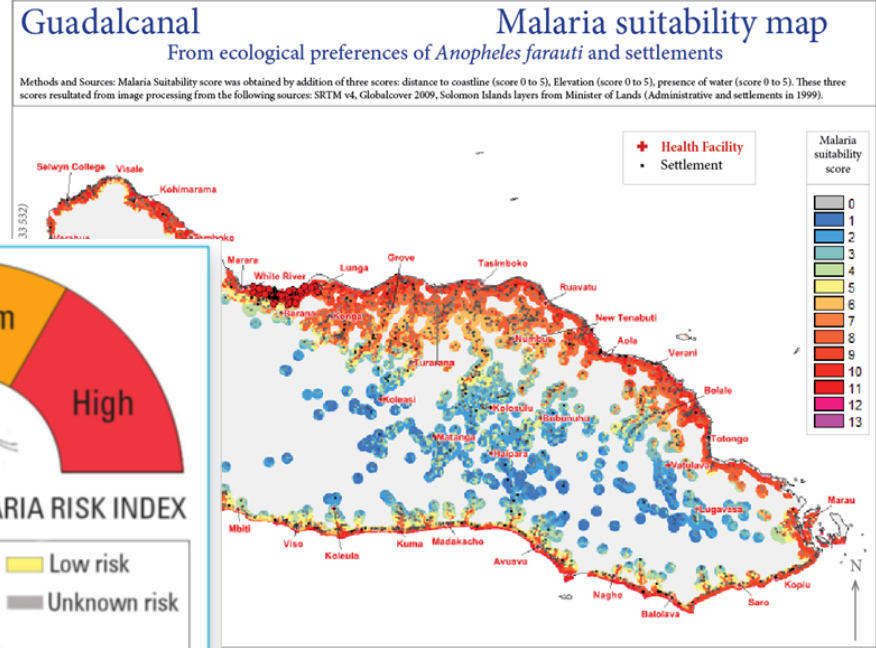
A climate-based malaria monitoring and early warning system

### How?

Environmental suitability mapping, rainfall variability analyses and customized rainfall outlooks inform the EWS of high-risk periods and locations.

### Benefits?

Provides the health system with up to four-month lead times for likely malaria epidemics. Also used to orient prevention efforts in high-risk areas.



Australian Government  
 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
 Bureau of Meteorology