

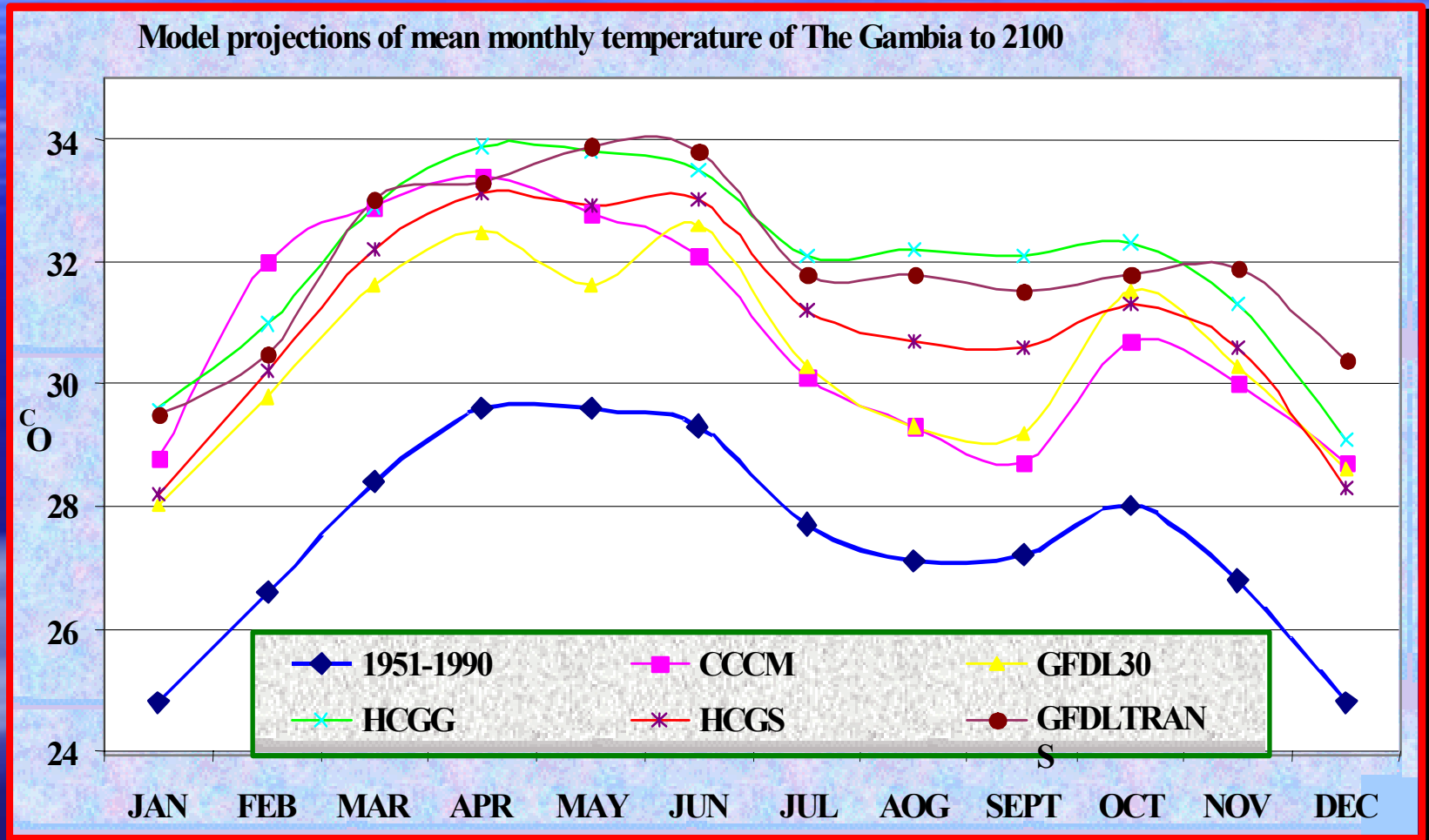
Identification of Priority Actions to Adapt to Climate Change in the Health Sector – The Gambia

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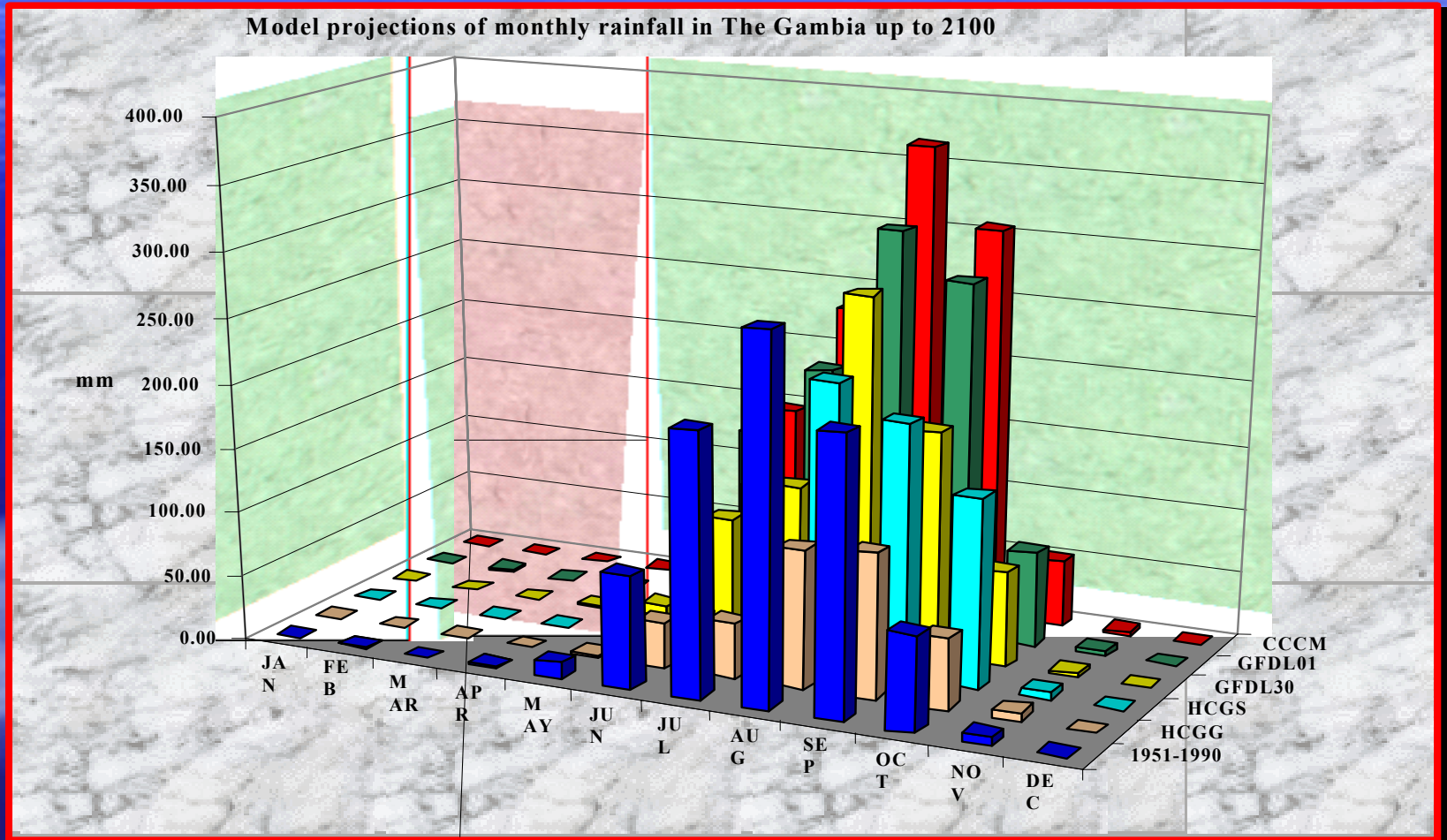
Overview

- Climate scenarios & status of health sector
- Adverse impacts of cc on health - Malaria
- Identification of priority activities & devt of health project profiles
- Strengths of NAPA methodology
- Lessons, gaps & next steps

Climate scenarios - temperature

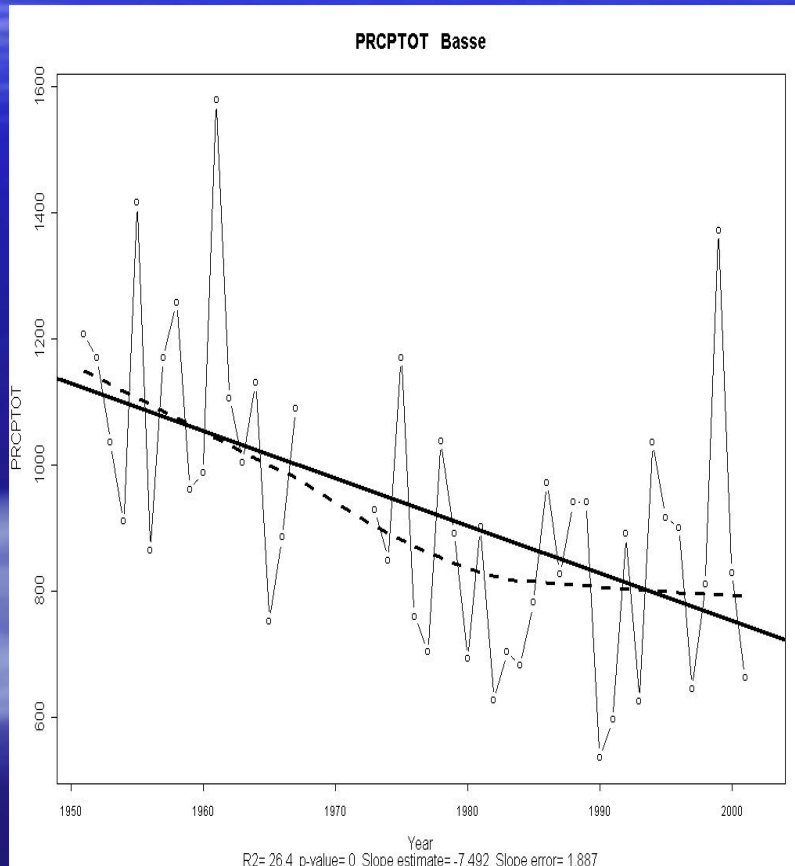


Climate scenarios - rainfall

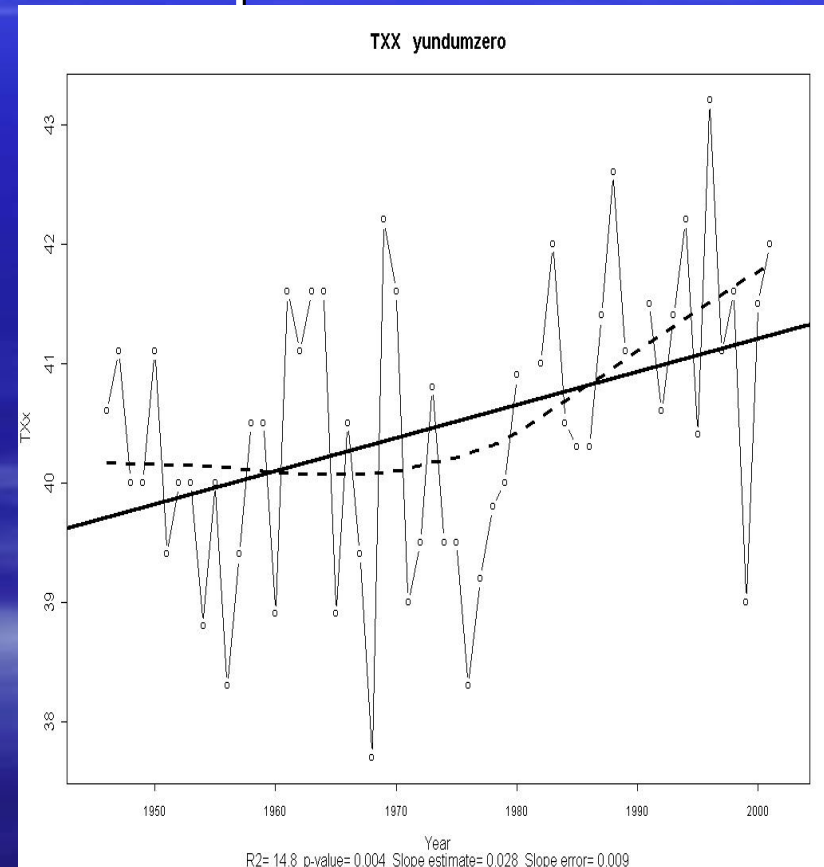


Which way – The Gambia?

- Observed rainfall



- Temperature



Current health status

- Population size: 1,384,145 (2003 census)
- Annual growth rate: 3.5%
- Urban Population: 38%
- Life expectancy: 58 yrs
- Total fertility rate: 5.1
- Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population): 46
- Crude death rate (per 1,000 population): 23
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 61
- Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000): 75
- Population access to safe water: 62%

Current Health status cont...

- Primary Health Care (PHC) Strategy (1979)
- National Health Policy (1994)
- Main Elements of the Policy:
 - Safe motherhood
 - Family planning
 - Child survival
 - Proper nutrition
 - Control of common endemic diseases
 - Health promotion

Adverse effects of cc on health - Malaria

- Malaria is an infection caused by a parasite and carried from person to person by mosquitoes
- Endemic in The Gambia with marked seasonal variation, highest during rainy season (June to October)
- Leading cause of death in The Gambia, disrupts socio-economic activities and fuels poverty
- Weaker environmental constraints for spread of water-based and insect vector-borne infections

Identification of Priorities – NAPA

- **Desk review of existing literature**
- **Validation in the 7 Local Gov. Authorities (LGA)**
- **PRA**
 - Priority thematic areas (04) per LGA
 - Nature of the vulnerability
 - Range of affected populations
 - Types of physical impacts
 - Scope of economic risks
 - Urgency of the threat
 - How does the current climate monitoring/prediction system enhance understanding of the stresses caused by the climate system
 - Differentiated impact of climate change on men and women
 - Adaptation Options: Ranking /Location /Stakeholders /Actors /Policy /Technology /Project
 - Criteria for prioritisation of adaptation and coping strategies
 - Prioritized criteria for selecting adaptation and coping strategies

Identification ... contd

- **National stakeholder ranking**
 - Use of MCA tool (selection of criteria & scoring of proposed adaptation options against criteria)
- **Ranking as per national policy**
- **Reconciliation of stakeholder vs policy**
Selection of actions for intervention
- **Project profile development** (Environmental sanitation, screening programmes, provision of drugs & supplies, public awareness creation, training of disease surveillance personnel)

General Objective	Sub-objectives	Adaptation Options	Stakeholder ranking	Policy ranking
Cutting down disease burden related to cc	Controlling spread of water-based diseases	Environment sanitation	6	1
		Vaccination programmes	11	5
		Improved water management	3	10
	Reducing temp-related disability	Public awareness creation	7	5
	Reducing respiratory diseases/ailment	Clean technology	9	1
		Public transport	8	5

Strengths of NAPA Methodology

- Stakeholder participation in identification of problems and solutions
- Awareness creation (stakeholders, policy)
- Entry point for streamlining cc into nat. policy
- Flexibility

Lessons:

Dynamism of adaptation to cc

Difficulty in prioritising across thematic areas

Need for combination of actions to achieve desired objective

Subjectivity of opinions by stakeholders

Gaps, next steps

- Data gaps:
 - socio-economic
 - Climate
 - Other stresses (extreme events, indirect effects, etc.)
- Next steps:
 - Hurdles in project profile devt (absence of Good Practices, etc.)
 - Implementation bottlenecks (institutional framework)

Thank you!