



# WORKSHOP PART I

## *Adaptation to Climate Change and Health*

**Life Project *ACT - Adapting to Climate change in Time***

**No LIFE08 ENV/IT/000436**

**Rome, May the 12th-13th 2011**

With the contribution of the LIFE financial instrument of the European Community





# Risk-awareness, adaptation and social services: the way ahead

*Sandra Frateiacci – FEDERASMA Onlus*

*Sabrina Rieti – ISPRA*

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# Climate change:

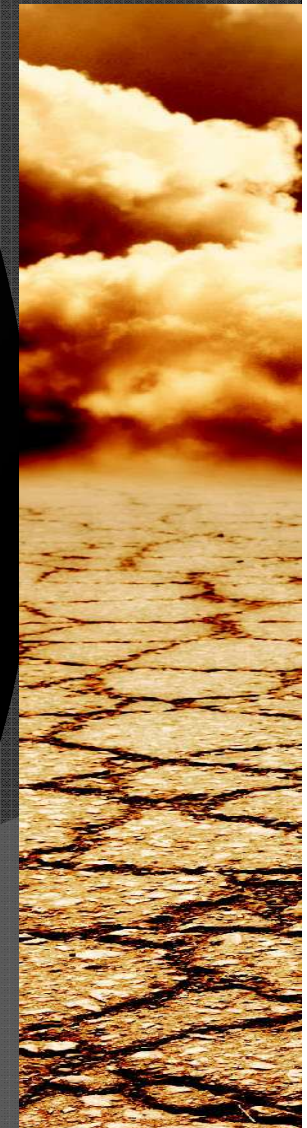
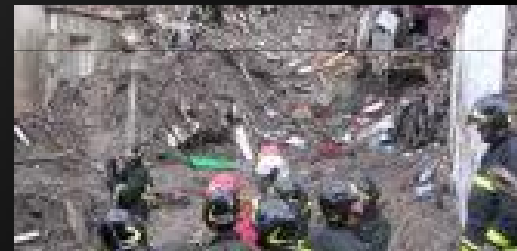
- ⦿ Increasing in duration of summer seasons
- ⦿ Rising of average temperatures
- ⦿ Rising of pollen production
- ⦿ Increasing in risk of vector-borne/water-borne diseases

Events whose direct/long-term impact can affect human health.



# Extreme events:

- Floods/flash floods
- Heavy rainfall
- Windstorm
- Storm surges
- Sludge/landslides
- Thermal stress (heat/cold waves)
- Drought



# Adaptation to extreme events



Two focal points:

- Risk awareness
- Impact on social structures and services

Target: successfully prevent / limit individual exposure to risk

# Risk awareness: his importance for population



Type of risk:

- Individual risk
- Risk for specific categories (subjects affected by respiratory/allergic and cardiovascular diseases, subjects immunocompromised, childrens, erderly)
- Risk for little communities



# Social services and little communities



Structures that accommodate subjects with low personal autonomy :



● nurseries, shelters, senior centers, retirement homes, summer camps (colonies)



● RSA (Assisted Nursing Homes), schools, boarding schools, college campuses, etc.



# Vulnerabilities



⦿ Difficulties in a safety autonomy management



⦿ Lack in personal autonomy



⦿ Multiplier effect of the damage





# Managing risk:



Qualified management supported by :

- Risk forecast
- Planning of informative, communication, training and operational events
- Intervention plans: - preventive  
- operating



CANTONE TESSINO		MUNITAZIONE ESPERIMENTAZIONE ADATTAMENTO ESPLOSIONE		Indicazioni		SALUTE/STABILITÀ DEL SISTEMA		PUNTO DI RIFERIMENTO	
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# Managing risk: what actions

## 1



Effective early warning and intervention systems planning:

- Government body in charge of put in state of alert
- Recipients of:
  - Information
  - Communication: - global  
- specific  
- individual
  - Formation in emergency



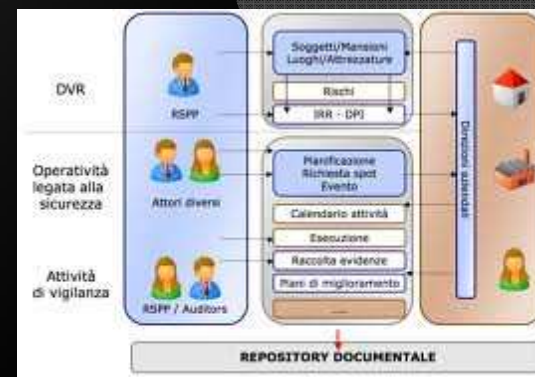
# Managing risk: what actions

## 2



Provide targeted communication campaigns:

- Who is the recipient of the warning
- How organize communication
- Which means of communication
- How organize specific formation



# CONCLUSIONS



The possibility of reducing the impacts of extreme events on the population relies on :

- Ability to implement suitable early warning system plans
- Effectiveness of communication and formation

The training of subjects responsible of the information and intervention planning represent a fundamental quality for the effective of programmed action plans.



**act**

Adapting to  
Climate change  
in Time

**Thank you**