NAP GSP South-South Knowledge Exchange online Forum – (28th June - 1st July 2021)

Health National Adaption Plan development experiences of Ethiopia and Mozambique

Waltaji Terfa Kutane
Climate Change and Health Technical Officer, WHO Mozambique

kutanew@who.int
Outline

• Introduction

• HNAP Development Process

• Challenges

• Lessons
Introduction

• Rationale for HNAP in country context
  • Weather Variability
  • Climate change
  • Adaptive capacity and Vulnerability of health and others sectors

• HNAP: Mainstreaming weather Variability & CC to health programs and interventions

Mozambique is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the impacts of climate variability and change

Ethiopia Climate Change Profile
HNAP Development Process & Implementation

- Advocacy and Leadership
- Capacity Building
- Evidence
- Implementation
- Decision makers endorsement
- Finalization of HNAP write up
- Consultation with wider stakeholders
- Drafting of HNAP

Ethiopia Key intervention areas of H-NAP include:
- Strengthening and expanding health infrastructure
- Strengthening existing Integrated Disease Surveillance & Response
- Promoting climate resilient sanitation facilities
- Promoting climate resilient water safety plans
- Promoting family planning
- Revising building codes of health facilities
- Promoting climate change mitigation initiatives
- Promoting community health insurance schemes
- Encouraging operational research on health and climate change
- Capacitating health professionals on climate change and health

VA Assessment Evidence, 2019, Mozambique

HNAP Consultation Workshop, 28, Jan 2018, Ethiopia

HNAP Advocacy Workshop, 2018, Mozambique

Ethiopia Key intervention areas of H-NAP include:

- Strengthening and expanding health infrastructure
- Strengthening existing Integrated Disease Surveillance & Response
- Promoting climate resilient sanitation facilities
- Promoting climate resilient water safety plans
- Promoting family planning
- Revising building codes of health facilities
- Promoting climate change mitigation initiatives
- Promoting community health insurance schemes
- Encouraging operational research on health and climate change
- Capacitating health professionals on climate change and health

WHO Operational Framework
Challenges/ Gaps

- Health programs and interventions mainstreaming weather variability and climate change are lacking

- Low level of awareness among decision makers, practitioners, experts and researchers in health sector and others

- Weak country capacity specially in health sector including knowledge gaps on CC impact on health

- Limited resource and competing priorities

- In the existing National CC adaption and mitigation coordination mechanism health is less represented
Lessons

• Ministry of Health ownership and leadership

• Collaboration and partnership with multi sectors and development partners

• Bassline capacity exist in both countries at national level being used with few days capacity building training specially at universities, research institutes and other sectors

• Networking with global health and climate change community including distant support (WHO, UNFCCC and others)

• Availability of small resource for health and CC helped a lot