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| **Title of Symposium** Improving Health Literacy for Climate Change: An Innovative Strategy |
| Cities and residents are defenseless to the adverse health effects of climate change which is a complicated mechanism that includes the interaction of physical attributes of the city or residents for direct effects of heat stress, insect-borne diseases and enteric diseases. The impacts of climate change involve sea level rise, more frequent and severe heat waves, increasing wildfire risks, floods and droughts, and consequent interruptions in food, water and air supplies. Moreover, the potential impact on patterns of infectious disease will lead to more exposures and deaths from malaria, dengue, diarrheal diseases, especially in developing countries and from heat stress in urban areas. The Paris Agreement is a global agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which was achieved in 2015. It continues the adaptation programs of Kyoto Protocol and covers the period from 2020 onwards, hoping to strengthen the response to climate change by each country’s mitigation and adaptation measures and international cooperation and collaboration. In addition, the continuous survival, life, development and making adaptation strategies have become every countries’ priority policies for climate change. Besides, health literacy is an important strategy to improve health outcomes and reduce health inequalities. In 2016, the 9th Global Conference on Health Promotion high listed health literacy as one of the priority issues.The symposium will invite the experts form United States, Australia and Taiwan to discuss climate change issue through the perspectives of people, health service providers, health service systems and workplaces. In terms of people, it will explore how to improve health literacy on climate change and to promote environmental awareness and action; in terms of health service providers, it will strengthen their health literacy on climate change to assist vulnerable group to response to climate change; in terms of health service systems and workplaces, it will share experiences of climate-smart hospitals for mitigation strategy and supportive workplace environment to assist employees to response to climate change.**General Objective**To enhance and improve health literacy on climate change**Proposed format of the session**Symposium: Short presentations by experts who will offer different perspectives on health literacy and planetary health, followed by questions and discussion from the audience **Conference theme and/or subthemes addressed**Improving Health Literacy for Climate Change: An Innovative Strategy  |

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| **Title of Presentation 1** Health Literacy for Outdoor Workers on Heat Stress in Taiwan  |
| Background: Under climate change, heat waves have occurred more frequently with record-breaking temperature in recent years worldwide. Outdoor workers are exposed to high heat stress under such conditions; up to now, there is no official regulation/measure to protect them. Therefore, consensus were built with a series of meetings among Central Weather Bureau, Ministry of Labor, and Ministry of Health and Welfare in Taiwan to assess the current exposure levels of heat stress of outdoor construction workers and to evaluate outdoor workers' understanding of heat stress protection practices in the workplace, as the scientific basis to prevent heat-related casualty. Methods: The current heat stress indicator in the workplace is wet-bulb globe temperature (WBGT). Fifty workers from five outdoor construction sites were recruited during July and August, 2016, with more than 15 different job tasks. Observations were collected for workers' WBGT exposures by wearable sensing devices, with on-site monitoring of meteorological parameters (temperature, humidity, solar radiation, and wind speed), and using task description questionnaires. The current heat-stress prevention practices during working hours were also evaluated. Results: The average WBGT exposure of individual workers were 24.5-40.0℃, during on average 5.1 working hours. Most workers were exposed to WBGT exceeding 32.2℃, the black-flagged threshold, for more than 65% of their working time. Their exposures were higher than WBGT obtained from on-site monitoring and nearby governmental monitoring stations with the maximum difference 10℃ and average difference 4℃. Most of subjects knew about the seriousness of heat-stress exposure and some took responsive actions during hot days to reduce health risks at an individual basis. The information of on-site heat-stress monitoring would assist managers and workers to take immediate responsive actions. Conclusion: Most subjects were exposed to high WBGT levels; some were in potentially dangerous conditions. To effectively reduce heat stress risks of outdoor workers, establishing a heat-stress warning system by central government could give them a general guidance. In addition, establishing an on-site WBGT monitoring in the workplace would assist managers and workers to take responsive actions for real-time self-protection. **General Objective**To reduce heat-stress health risks of outdoor workers under climate change**Proposed format of the session**Symposium: Short presentations by experts who will offer different perspectives on health literacy and planetary health, followed by questions and discussion from the audience **Conference theme and/or subthemes addressed**Improving Health Literacy for Climate Change: An Innovative Strategy  |

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| **Title of Presentation 2** Health Professional Literacy in Response to Climate Change |
| Doctors and other health professionals have a key role to play in raising awareness about climate change and its health consequences. Because of the increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and weather disasters, health professionals need to be prepared to discuss that such disasters are especially harmful to children. Disasters such as floods and droughts can result in disruption of fresh water and food crops that can exacerbate stunting and malnutrition. Heat waves can put children at risk of heat stress, renal disease, and respiratory illness. Environmental risk factors often act in concert, and the effects of natural disasters are exacerbated by adverse social and economic conditions, particularly poverty and malnutrition. There is new knowledge about the special susceptibility of children to natural disasters: action needs to be taken to allow them to grow up and develop in good health, and to contribute to economic and social development. Actions are needed to achieve healthier, safer and cleaner environments in the places where children live, learn, work and play. This requires using strategies that are available, building on existing programs and partnerships, translating research and knowledge into protective policies. The focus of health professionals should be on prevention, tackling the causes of disease at their environmental source. Preventive environmental interventions have proven to be effective in protecting children from adverse exposures resulting from climate change, and provide a wealth of knowledge and experience from which we can build a strong foundation for informed and effective action, building on tools and mechanisms already available. Policies targeting protection of children from the health effects of climate change can be a key component within packages of interventions that address health and environment problems in an integrated manner.**General Objective**The strategy and literacy in response to climate change for vulnerable groups**Proposed format of the session**Symposium: Short presentations by experts who will offer different perspectives on health literacy and planetary health, followed by questions and discussion from the audience **Conference theme and/or subthemes addressed**Improving Health Literacy for Climate Change: An Innovative Strategy  |

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| **Title of Presentation 3** Improving health literacy to raise awareness and action on environmental threats to health |
| The past 25 years has seen remarkable growth in interest in health literacy among researchers, policy-makers and health practitioners. Health literacy has emerged as an important issue in clinical practice as an identifiable and manageable risk in clinical care, of particular importance in the management of long-term and complex conditions. For health promotion practitioners, health literacy is more readily understood as a personal and communal “asset” that can be developed through educational, organizational and other interventions to support greater control over a range of determinants of health. Despite the potential for wider impact, most current research and health promotion practice remains focused on personal behaviours and informed health services use. The application of the concept to improving knowledge, understanding and action on the environmental determinants of health is far less researched, and less observable in practice. This presentation will examine the conceptualization of health literacy as a personal and communal “asset”, and consider the educational and organizational interventions necessary to address the environmental determinants of health, focusing particularly on communication content, methods and media.**General Objective**To improve health literacy raise awareness and action on climate change**Proposed format of the session**Symposium: Short presentations by experts who will offer different perspectives on health literacy and planetary health, followed by questions and discussion from the audience **Conference theme and/or subthemes addressed**Improving Health Literacy for Climate Change: An Innovative Strategy  |

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| **Title of Presentation 4** Development of Green and Healthy Hospitals for Planetary Health |
| Climate change is intensifying and increasing the severity of various climate-sensitive extreme events and their associated health risks. Climate sensitive disasters such as floods and emerging infectious disease outbreaks present serious socio-economic challenges and health security threats on a global scale. Despite evidence of climate change-related impacts, there are few real world actionable solutions. Planetary health emerged as a social movement to promote collective action at every level and to enable societies to work together towards sustainable development and ecological public health.  To this end, the healthy settings approach is an effective means to facilitate, mobilise, and coordinate local efforts and form partnerships to address environment and health threats. This approach is particularly important for hospitals and health care facilities as they play a critical role in reducing climate change impacts not only by treating illnesses and injuries, but also by being resilient and prepared for disasters and leading community efforts to adapt to and mitigate climate change.This presentation advocates the development of green and healthy hospitals as a sustainable means to incorporate climate change adaptation and eco-friendly practices for planetary health. It argues that it is important for hospitals and health care facilities to lead the way to adopt green technologies and sustainable management strategies. The paper will first provide a brief overview of climate change, disaster risks and health security threats confronting hospitals.  It will then present good practice examples from a growing number of hospitals that incorporate eco-friendly measures to reduce climate change impacts. The paper will conclude with pointing out future directions for health care facilities in securing a sustainable future for the world.**General Objective**An adoption measure in response to climate change**Proposed format of the session**Symposium: Short presentations by experts who will offer different perspectives on health literacy and planetary health, followed by questions and discussion from the audience **Conference theme and/or subthemes addressed**Improving Health Literacy for Climate Change: An Innovative Strategy  |