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How can the public health community support litigation to protect public health in the context of climate change and other environmental threats to health?

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through Scopus and PubMed databases. Primary research studies analyzing associations between residential UG exposure measures and CVD outcomes were searched. Only study presenting stratified analyses by gender were finally included.

Results: Eight studies that performed stratified analyses by gender were found. Five studies found a protective effect of UG exposure on CVD outcomes that was statistically significant only in men. Two studies found no statistically significant effect of UG on cardiovascular outcomes in both male and female. One study highlighted an inverse correlation between residential UG and CVD morbidity in both men and women.

Conclusion: This study suggests the presence of underlying gender-specific mediators on UG impacts on CVD outcomes. Since the small number of literature examples of gender-stratified impacts assessment of UG on cardiovascular health, further studies are needed to understand the explanatory mechanisms involved.

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Heatwaves perceived impacts and adaptive behaviours - results of a cross-sectional study in pakistan

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The frequency and severity of heatwaves have been on the rise, thus seriously posing a great challenge to human health and societal well-being. To find out how people perceive impacts and adapt to heatwaves, this cross-sectional study was carried out across Pakistan.

Data was collected using a standardized questionnaire using Likert Scale technique. Heatwaves perceived impacts were measured using a total of five items using a scale i.e., Not at all "1", Less likely "2", Fairly "3", Very Much "4", A great deal "5". Whereas individual adaptation was measured using a total of 14 statements using a five-point Likert scale of Never "1", Rarely "2", Sometimes "3", Very Often "4", and Always "5" respectively. Demographic information included age, gender, marital status, education, employment, income, ethnicity, living arrangements and type of residence.

A total of 698 responses were received with the majority belonging to urban areas (60.64%) compared to rural areas (39.36%); with most of the respondents being male (71.14%) compared to female (28.86%). Majority of the respondents were from ethnic background "Pashtun" (34.99%) followed by Punjabis (17.78%), other ethnicities (17.20%), Urdu Speakers (16.47%) and Sindhi and Baluchi (13.56%).

Results for perceived impacts suggest extreme impacts in terms of a higher perceived negative personal health impacts, increased perceived negative health impacts on relatives, extreme worry about overall heatwaves impacts in general, high perceived likelihood of heatwaves events and high perceived negative consequences of heatwaves in Pakistan.

Respondents' individual adaptive behaviours were measured using fourteen statements, for example "Use an umbrella/cloth when walking outside" (Cronbach's alpha=0.91). The total individual adaptive behaviour score was then dichotomized into low (14-43) and high (44-70) at "midpoint". The study results can play an important role in targeting certain activities at the grassroots level keeping in mind the vulnerable situation of different ethnic groups.

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Overcoming the challenges of problem identification in complex systems of urban health

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Brief outline of the overall workshop: Global public health challenges such as climate change, non-communicable diseases, and health inequalities are driven by innumerable interacting factors. Tackling these challenges is increasingly recognised as requiring new and large teams from a wide range of disciplines and sectors spanning large and complex systems, who must identify and agree the root causes of problems to target. The challenge of problem identification becomes substantially greater in complex systems, and for large teams with heterogenous backgrounds, expectations, and priorities. This workshop looks at how large research teams can identify and develop shared understandings of problem areas

in complex systems, with a view to fostering effective collaboration with critical, targeted stakeholders. Through presentations introducing key concepts followed by structured small group work and whole group debate, participants will hear and contribute to Discussions on problem identification within large research teams and approaches to targeted stakeholder engagement in complex systems. The workshop draws on the presenters' critical reflections from TRUUD (Tackling the Root Cause Upstream of Unhealthy Urban Development), a five-year collaboration between five universities in the United Kingdom and their partners in industry, government, and the public.

Specific Aims/ Objectives and Component Parts: This workshop aims to develop knowledge and ideas that can support large teams to develop shared conceptualisations of complex public health problems. Key objectives are i) to share knowledge about the challenges of problem identification in large research teams and understand why this is critical for tackling complex public health challenges, ii) to define what constitutes good co-production of problem identification with stakeholders in a complex system, and iii) to improve knowledge of the processes and tools that can support large teams to develop shared understandings on these issues. The workshop will include a mixture of presentations, audience questions, and structured discussions in small groups. Firstly, facilitators will share their learnings from the TRUUD project on problem identification and developing shared understandings in inter- or trans-disciplinary teams, and stakeholder engagement in complex systems. Secondly, workshop attendees will be invited to ask questions to the facilitators and to share their reflections on key concepts. Thirdly, attendees will be divided into small groups to debate issues in engaging the wide range of stakeholders relevant to research on complex public health problems, including how to identify stakeholders and when engagement should occur. The session will conclude with a final plenary session where groups will feed back their ideas and we will identify areas of consensus for approaches to stakeholder engagement in a complex system.

Key questions that the workshop will seek to address: The workshop will explore the overall question 'How can large research teams conceptualise and develop shared understandings of complex health problems to support intervention development?'. Sub-questions include: 1. How can researchers from multiple disciplines develop shared understandings of complex problem spaces? 2. How can stakeholder engagement be managed to help identify and understand problem spaces in complex systems? 3. What tools, methods, and processes help teams to coalesce around specific problems in complex systems?

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How can the public health community support litigation to protect public health in the context of climate change and other environmental threats to health?

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Outline: Climate change and environmental health are important cross-cutting issues to address within the public health sector. Encouraged by wins on asbestos and against big tobacco, the public health community and environmental advocates are turning to litigation to sue governments and private sector interests for public health harms from environmental pollution and climate change. Climate litigation can be supported using essential public health functions while simultaneously raising awareness about the health impacts on planetary health. Increasingly, climate cases submitted to courts include a focus on health. Yet there remains a lack of awareness and training among the public health community. In October 2021 the European public health association (EUPHA-law) co-hosted a webinar on public health, climate change and strategic litigation which highlighted how strategic partnerships between public health practitioners, environmental advocates, legal experts and affected communities are needed. In response to this, the UK faculty of public health, EUPHA-law, and the Groningen Centre for health law (in collaboration with lancet countdown, Greenpeace, and other stakeholders) will publish a toolkit for public health practitioners on supporting litigation to protect public health in the context of climate change and other environmental threats to health. The toolkit will answer common questions from public health practitioners: legal systems are as varied as health systems, yet there are principles common to all jurisdictions. In particular, the choice of legal forum is key: which court is best placed to hear a given case? Who can initiate legal proceedings? What is the most suitable legal basis for the claim? It could be under a national constitutional protection of the right to life, a human rights treaty, or environmental or tort law. And, what evidence is required and what evidential standard should be met?

Workshop Aim: The workshop will provide an overview of how the public health community can better support climate change litigation. Sound scientific evidence is as critical to successful litigation as to effective public health policies. Increasingly, public health practitioners are asked to testify in court about the known health impacts of environmental threats. Collecting this evidence requires foresight, meticulous record-keeping, peer support, and the courage to withstand questioning of professional capacity. The workshop will provide an overview of the toolkit content and its proposed uses, building on collaboration with environmental and legal organisations. Opportunities to engage with public health practitioners in the global south will be explored. Participant feedback will be welcomed. The key questions that the workshop will address the workshop will address three key questions: 1) how can the public health competencies be strengthened to understand and support climate change litigation 2) what essential public health functions can contribute to litigation in the context of climate change and other environmental threats to health?, and 3) how can public health professionals work better with lawyers and communities to protect population health in the context of climate change?

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Climate, migration and health: questions of ethics and public health

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Background and Objective: Migration is being increasingly driven by climate change, and the aim of the workshop is to:

consider the ethical implications of migration caused by climate change to help prevent unnecessary harm and suffering consider learning needs for healthcare professionals treating migrants consider leadership issues to help ensure sustainable global and public health policy as these trends become more marked. **Methods:** The workshop will begin with a short introduction, followed by small group discussion, ending with a plenary.

Delegates in small groups will consider:

Moral obligations on populations to accommodate migrants forced to relocate because of climate change making it impossible for them to continue living in areas affected by persistent drought, extreme heat and/or frequent/widespread flooding Continuing professional development needs for healthcare professionals treating migrants from different countries, cultures, and climates Policy implications for healthcare leaders faced with increasing demand for public health services, for example, in relation to SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 13

Results: Each group will summarise their findings and feedback to the plenary.

Conclusion: During the plenary discussion, facilitators will seek to identify key findings that can be shared and used to prepare for anticipated changes in public health policy and provision in response to climate-related migration.

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COP 27: African Perspective

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Background and Rationale

Globally, climate-related disasters killed thousands of lives, affected nearly 100 million people, and a financial cost of US\$310 billion in 2019 alone[1]. South Africa has been witnessing catastrophic manifestations of climate change, including unseasonal snows, veld fires, droughts, and floods.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international treaty that compels its signatories to develop national programs to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases. The Congress of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC. African countries are signatories to the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement. The COP held its 27th Conference in Africa at Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Change Conference, held from 6 November until 20 November 2022. Health-related civil society from

around the world attended with PHASA being one from Africa.

The World Health Organisation (WHO); World Federation of Public Health Association (WFPHA) and the Public Health Association South Africa (PHASA) recognise climate change as a threat to individual and population health; acknowledge the environmental footprint of the global healthcare sector; and are acting to reduce waste and prevent pollution to ensure healthcare sustainability. PHASA, therefore, holds membership in the Global Climate Health Alliance Board and has a special interest. PHASA, as one of the leading Public Health organisations in South Africa, sees the professional and moral need to leverage WFPHC to engage its African and Global stakeholders on the African perspectives of addressing the climate crisis to ensure sustainable health systems. PHASA seeks to achieve this by hosting a workshop event at the World Congress of Public Health 2023, in collaboration with current and developing strategic partners.

Objectives: Create a platform to advocate for climate and health related mitigation and adaptation in Africa and globally;

Create a platform to advocate for climate and health related capacity building in Africa and globally;

Create a platform to interrogate the latest data and literature on climate change impacts on health and wellbeing in Africa;

Propose strategies to educate/ raise awareness among health professionals on impact of climate change on health;

To raise the relevance of addressing social determinants of health (SDH), including environmental determinants, to address the climate and health risks, in communities in Africa.

Methodology: A Panel discussion, with moderation.

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What does the future of public health need to know about climate-health?

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Synopsis

The climate crisis is a public health emergency. Evidence has highlighted climate change impacts to the social and environmental determinants of health- from clean air, safe drinking water, food security, and even, the built environment. The public health systems have an important role in preventing and reducing these health impacts, requiring further understanding of the intersection of climate change and public health. Climate change brings complex and multi-faceted challenges for public health. Trainees and new graduates are not equipped with the tools to develop effective climate change responses. Academic institutions and public health authorities in the European region have received the call for action to support climate-health training through the EU Health Policy Platform, ASPHER Joint Statement. The joint statement has accelerated leadership buy-in, but the challenge to move forward is exacerbated by the implementation process. ASPHER is currently partnered with various agendas and roadmaps at European and planetary level to move forward with driving climate health conversations which vary from moving forward with deskilling/upskilling the workforce, and reviewing the job market to match workforce needs. This workshop looks to provide the latest research, agendas and policies in the European region from ASPHER and partners, and to share and advocate for climate-health education for the future public health, health workforces and policy makers.

Format

The workshop will be held in a roundtable discussion with three invited panellists who will provide a brief overview of activities from the perspectives of ASPHER (organization), Competencies (education), and Workforce (young professional). Throughout the presentation, there will be intentional opportunities to engage and explore with the audience to understand their background, and their sense of what they see in action and believe is missing in the role of public health in the climate crisis.

Specific Aims/Objectives: • To increase the knowledge of delegates around the latest developments by ASPHER and its partners • To share and reflect the climate-health competencies results with delegates and identify reactions across different roles and countries • To link individuals in the space with the wider network of climate-health advocates in public health • To propose some common actions at European and worldwide level to propel moving forward with climate-health needs

Key Questions

- What is the role of public health systems in climate change?
- What is the role of public health professionals across different career trajectories in the climate