

Factsheet

KLIC Health 2050

The climate–resilience check–up for municipalities & regions

How are climate change and health linked?

Climate change is harmful to our health due to an increase in the frequency of heatwaves and the prevalence of allergies, for example; at the same time it gives us the chance to take steps to make our everyday lives as healthy and sustainable as possible. The impacts of climate change affect **certain population groups** more severely, e.g. due to underlying medical conditions or limited options for action caused by socioeconomic factors. The effects of climate change also require adaptations in the provision of health and long–term care, highlighting the vital role of health promotion to increase the health and resilience of the population. In order to be **prepared** for future health effects associated with climate change, it is necessary to **put things on track at regional level** today.

Designing climate–smart regional care systems

The *KLIC Health 2050* instrument offers regional stakeholders the opportunity to develop and prioritize necessary adaptation measures in the areas of health and long–term care together with the local population. It aims to develop preventive measures both for inevitable acute climate–related extreme weather events and for the longer–term consequences of climate change and its adverse effects on health. The results are used to configure health–promoting and sustainable lifestyles in municipalities and regions. Methodologically, *KLIC Health 2050* is based on an internationally established framework developed by the World Health Organization (WHO).¹

Methodological components of *KLIC Health 2050*

- » Systematic data analysis of regional vulnerabilities and health care capacities (status quo) and projected risks related to climate change in the region.
- » Participation process involving local stakeholders and the local population with the goal of identifying and prioritizing options for action.

Figure 1: Visualization of vulnerability and capacity data

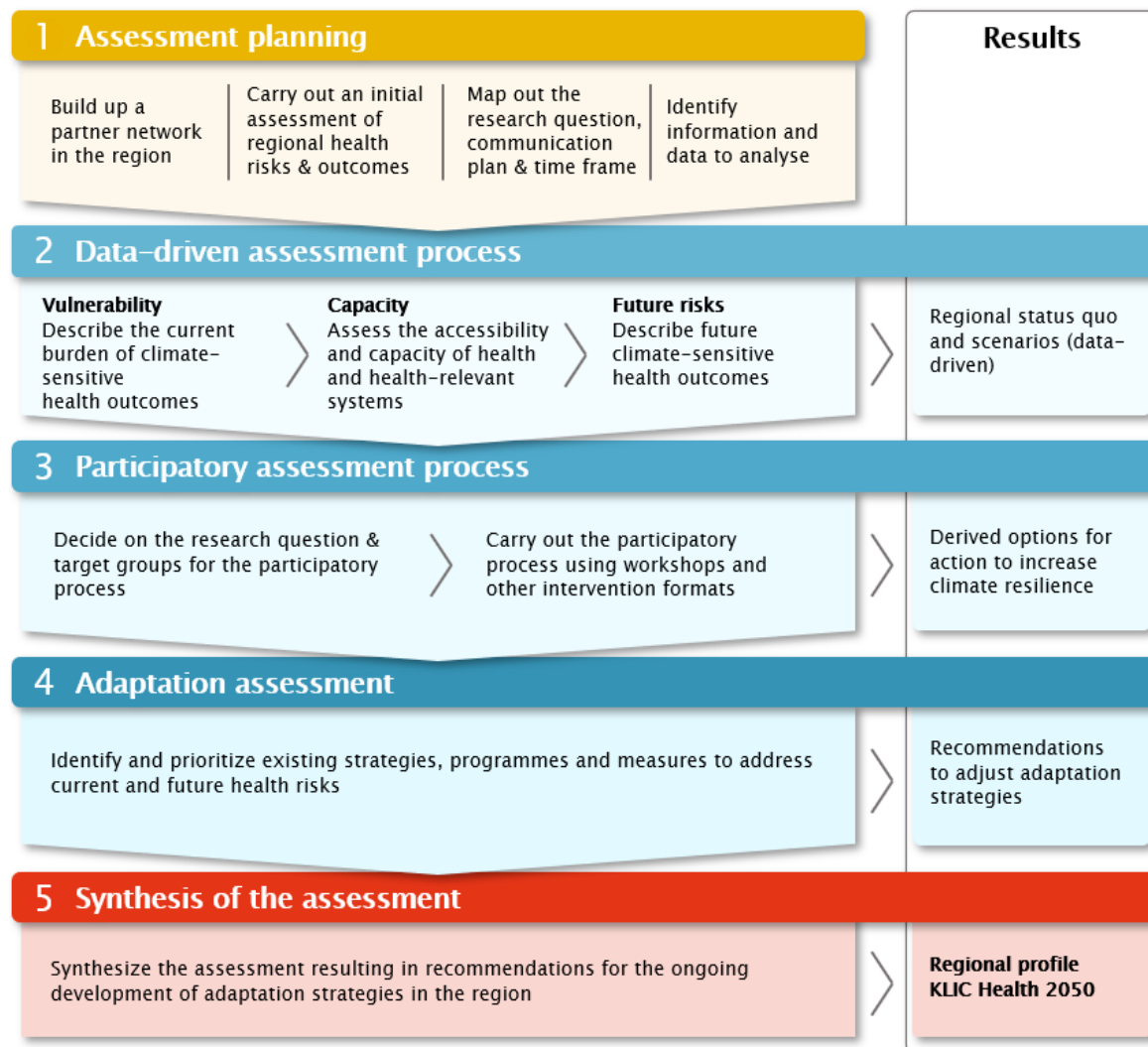


Source and presentation: GÖG

1

WHO (2021): Climate change and health. Vulnerability and adaptation assessment. World Health Organization, Geneva

Figure 2: Representation of the steps in the KLIC Health 2050 process



Source and representation: GÖG

We'll work together with you to answer the following questions:

- » To what extent is your region vulnerable to health effects from climate change, e.g. with regard to demographics, socioeconomic factors or underlying medical conditions in the local population?
- » What adaptation measures can be taken in your region to shape the potential for a health-promoting and sustainable lifestyle and to increase climate resilience?
- » How can capacities in health and long-term care be expanded to react to the health effects of climate change?

Would you like to prepare your region for the future?

The Competence Centre Climate & Health provides support to municipalities and regions interested in implementing *KLIC Health 2050* over a planned time frame of six to eight months. The results of the individual assessment steps and a synthesis of the assessment are used to create a regional profile for *KLIC Health 2050*. It can then be used by decision makers and regional networks to serve as a basis for making decisions on measures for adapting to climate change in the field of health.

Figure 3: Intervention panel for citizen participation in the pilot region “Waldviertler Kernland”

What can we do as a region today to ensure the well-being of older people in the “Waldviertler Kernland” in the future as well?

IT'S YOUR VOTE! PLACE YOUR STICKY DOTS NEXT TO THE THREE IDEAS WHICH APPEAL TO YOU MOST.

(a maximum of three sticky dots per person)

Design climate-proof public spaces (village square, town centre) to promote social interaction even on hot days ●	Provide information and counselling services for a climate-smart lifestyle for older people ●●
Provide a free counselling service on the topic of “ climate-smart, barrier-free and disaster-resilient housing ” ●●	Establish and actively maintain village communities as a social network to ensure supplies in times of crisis ●●●●
Expand regional purchasing options to safeguard local food supply ●●●●	Establish local day care centres with medical, social and nursing services. ●●●●●

Source and representation: GÖG

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Further reading:

Horváth, Ilonka; Delcour, Jennifer; Krisch, Astrid; Schmidt Andrea E. (2023): Nationaler Klimaresilienz-Check. Gesundheit für Gemeinden und Regionen. Grundlagenbericht. Gesundheit Österreich, Wien

Schmidt, Andrea E.; Spagl, Sophia (2023): Klimaresilienz des Gesundheitswesens. Grundlagenbericht. Gesundheit Österreich, Wien

EC (2020): Questions and Answers: The first annual Strategic Foresight Report – towards a more resilient Europe [online]. European Commission. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda_20_1588 [Retrieved 27.01.2023]

WHO (2021): Climate change and health. Vulnerability and adaptation assessment. World Health Organization, Geneva

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