



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

Health National Adaption Plan development
experiences of Ethiopia and Mozambique

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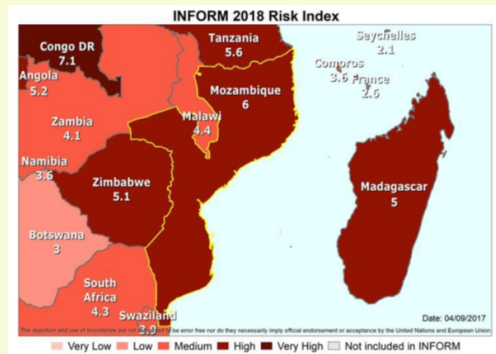
Outline



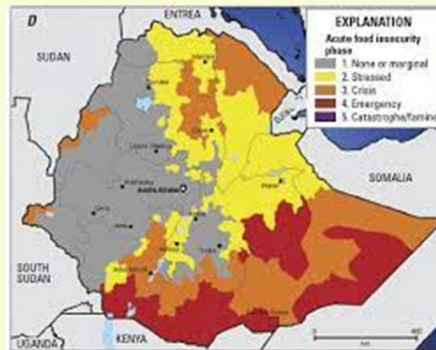
- Introduction
- HNAP Development Process
- Challenges
- Lessons

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

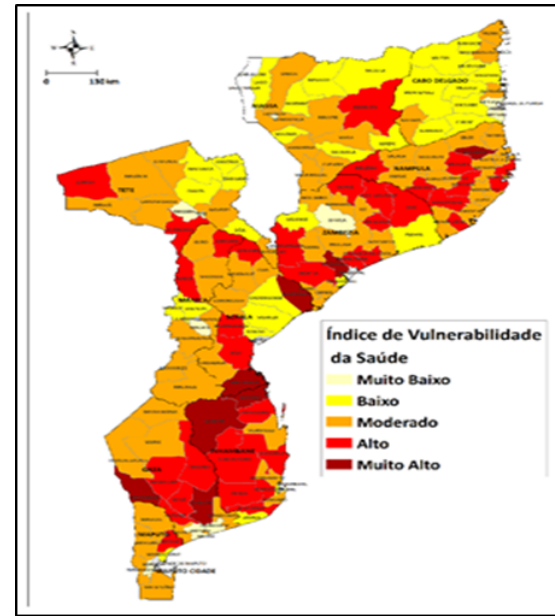


Mozambique is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the impacts of climate variability and change



Ethiopia Climate Change Profile

HNAP Development Process & Implementation



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

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
- Baseline 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

