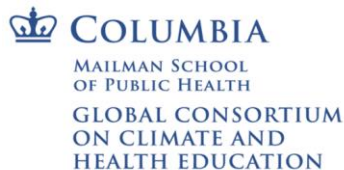


CURSO RESPUESTA AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO PARA LA SALUD EN LATINOAMÉRICA

Mitigación del cambio climático, y
co-beneficios para la salud
17 de mayo, 2022

DAVID ROJAS-RUEDA

PROFESOR, UNIVERSIDAD ESTATAL DE COLORADO



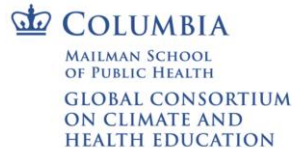
Objetivos de aprendizaje

- Proporcionar ejemplos de políticas sectoriales que puedan reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero y mejorar la salud.
- Aplicar los conceptos de mitigación y adaptación al sector de la salud pública y explorar ejemplos de cómo los sistemas de salud pueden ponerlos en práctica.

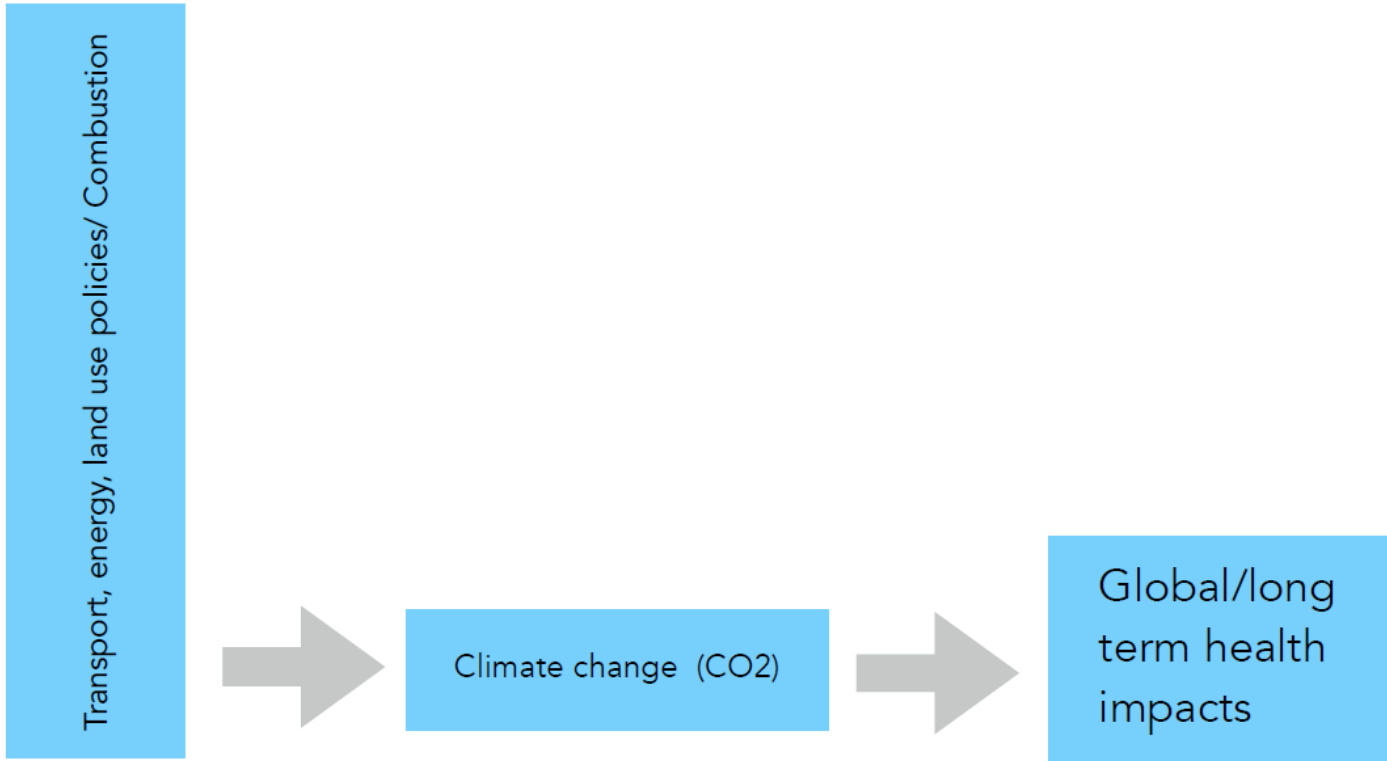
Votación en Zoom

A que nos referimos con mitigación del cambio climático?

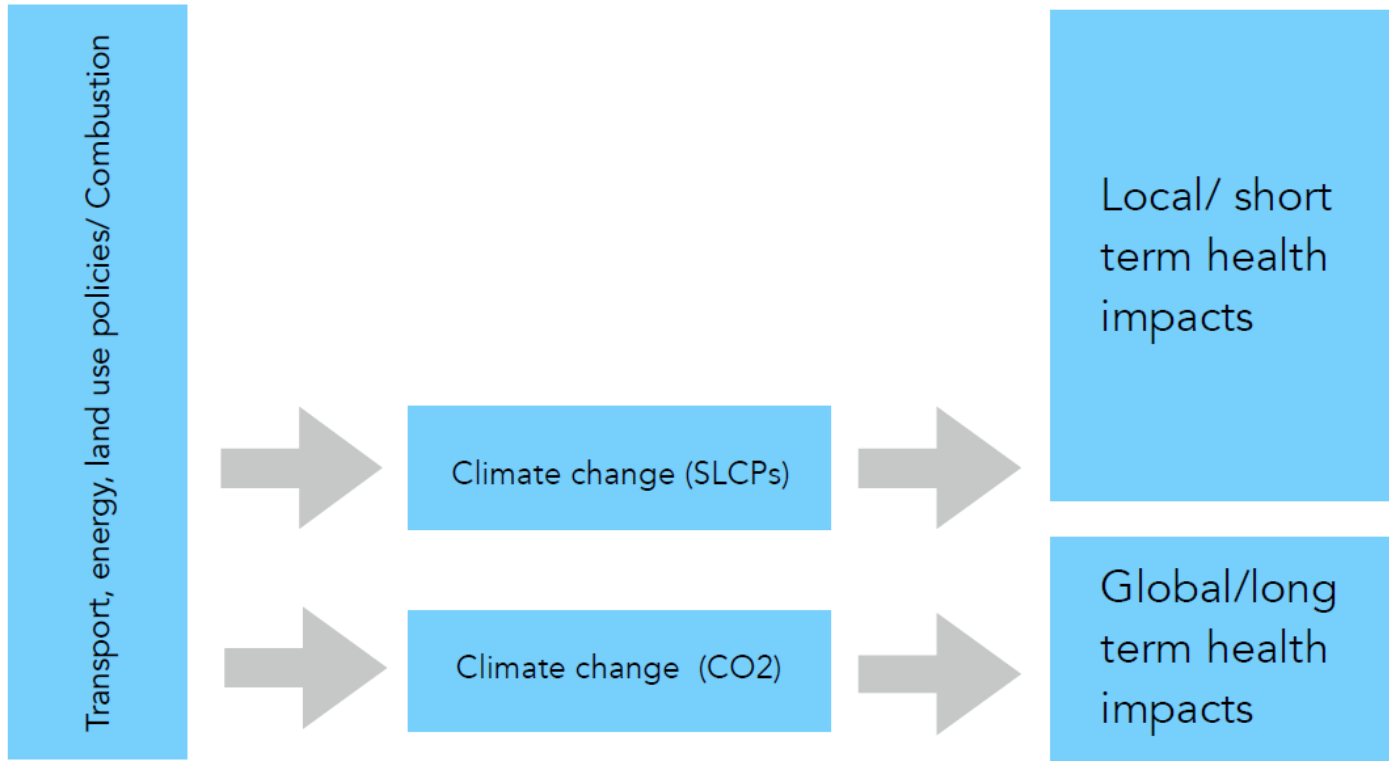
- Reducir emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero
- Incremental el secuestro y absorción de gases de efecto invernadero
- Ambas respuestas



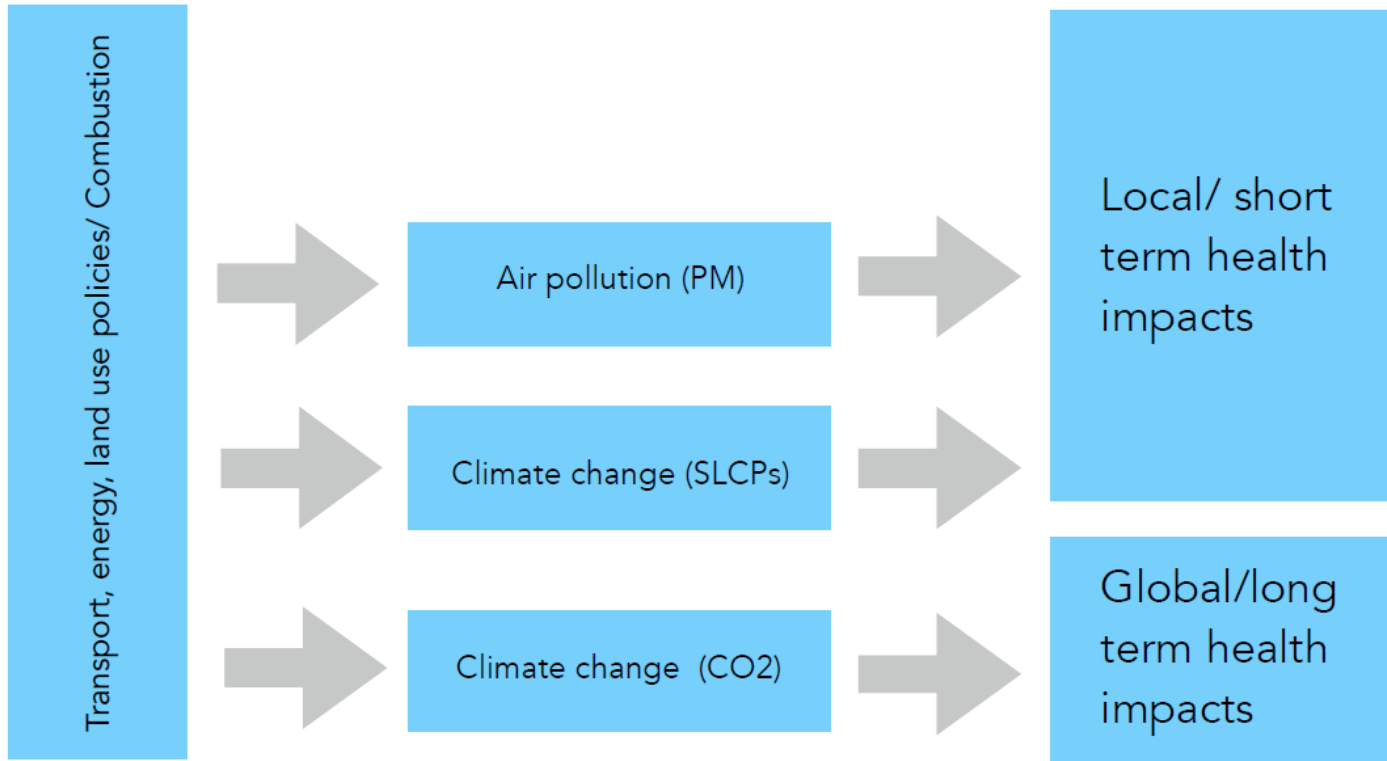
Health benefits from air pollution reductions



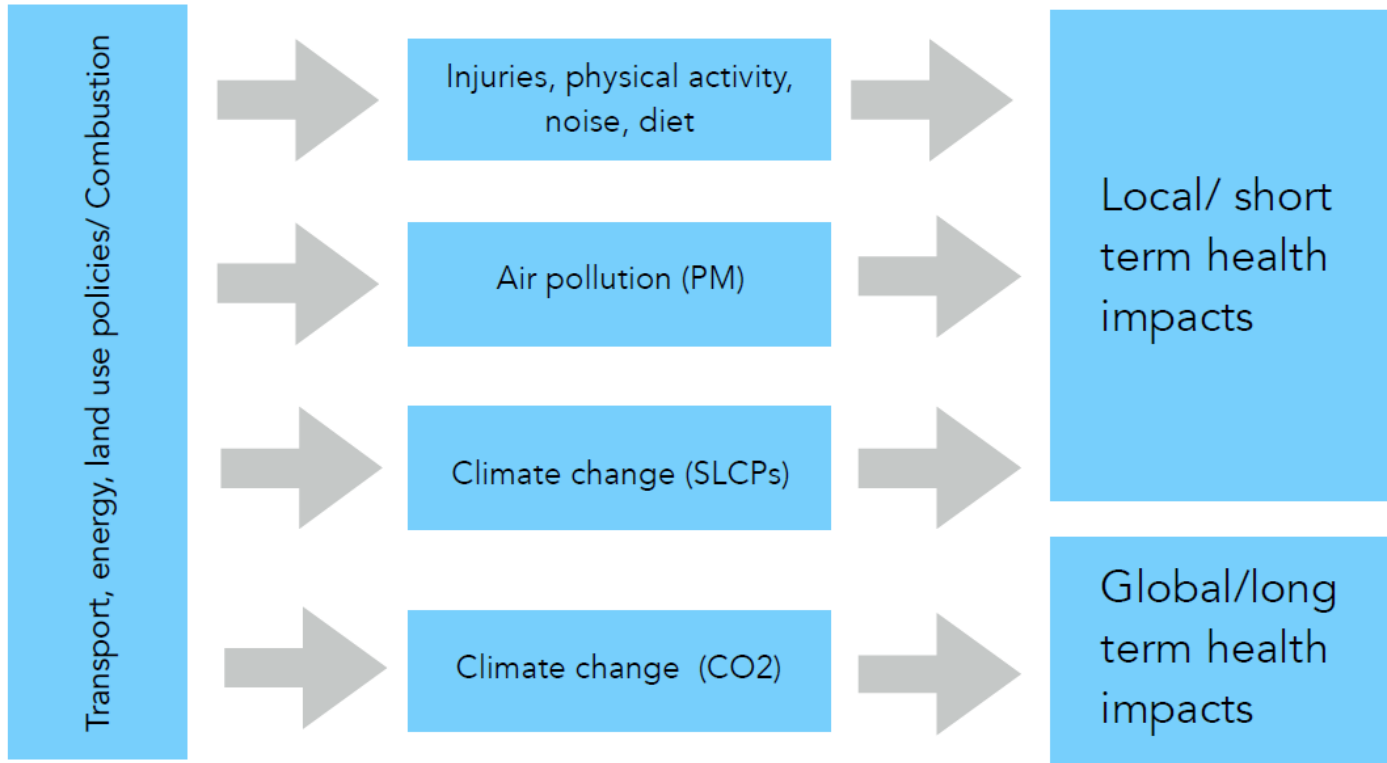
Health benefits from air pollution reductions



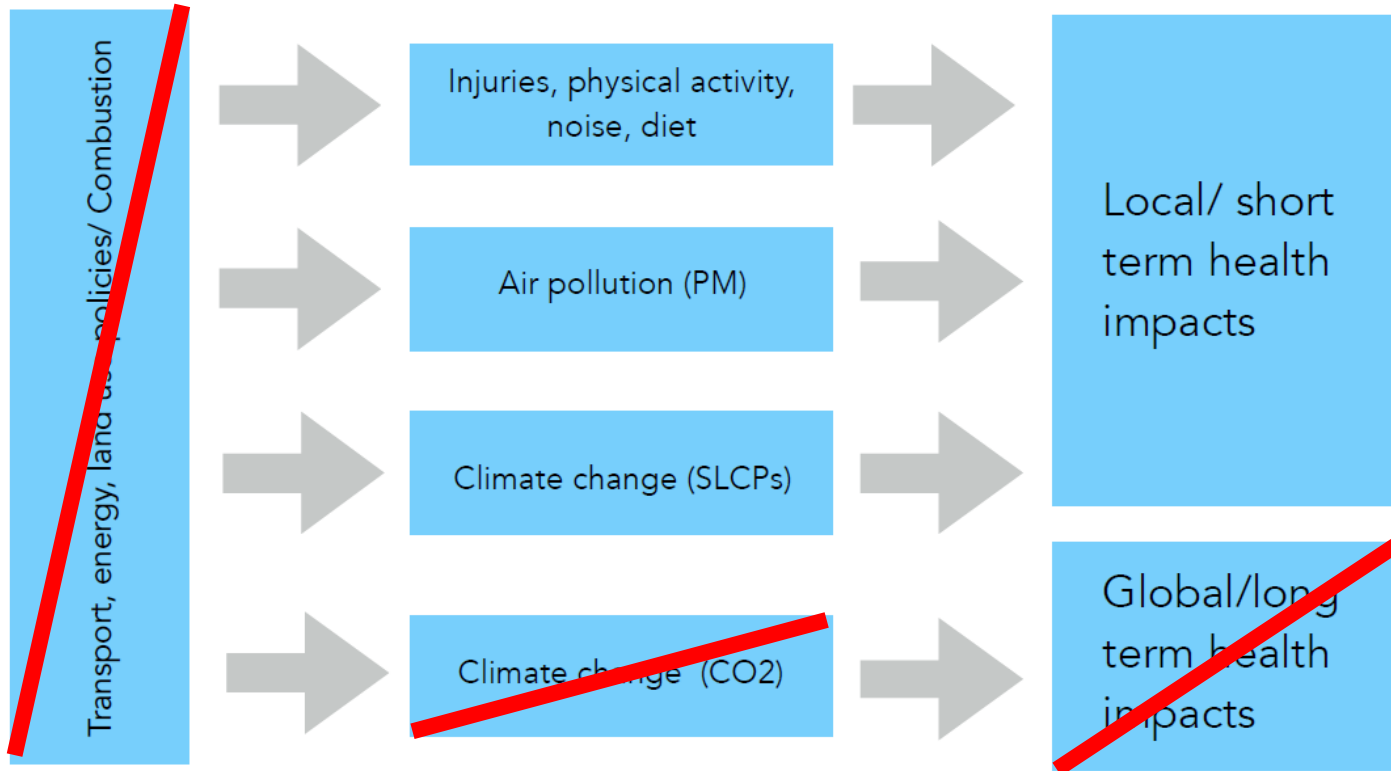
Health benefits from air pollution reductions



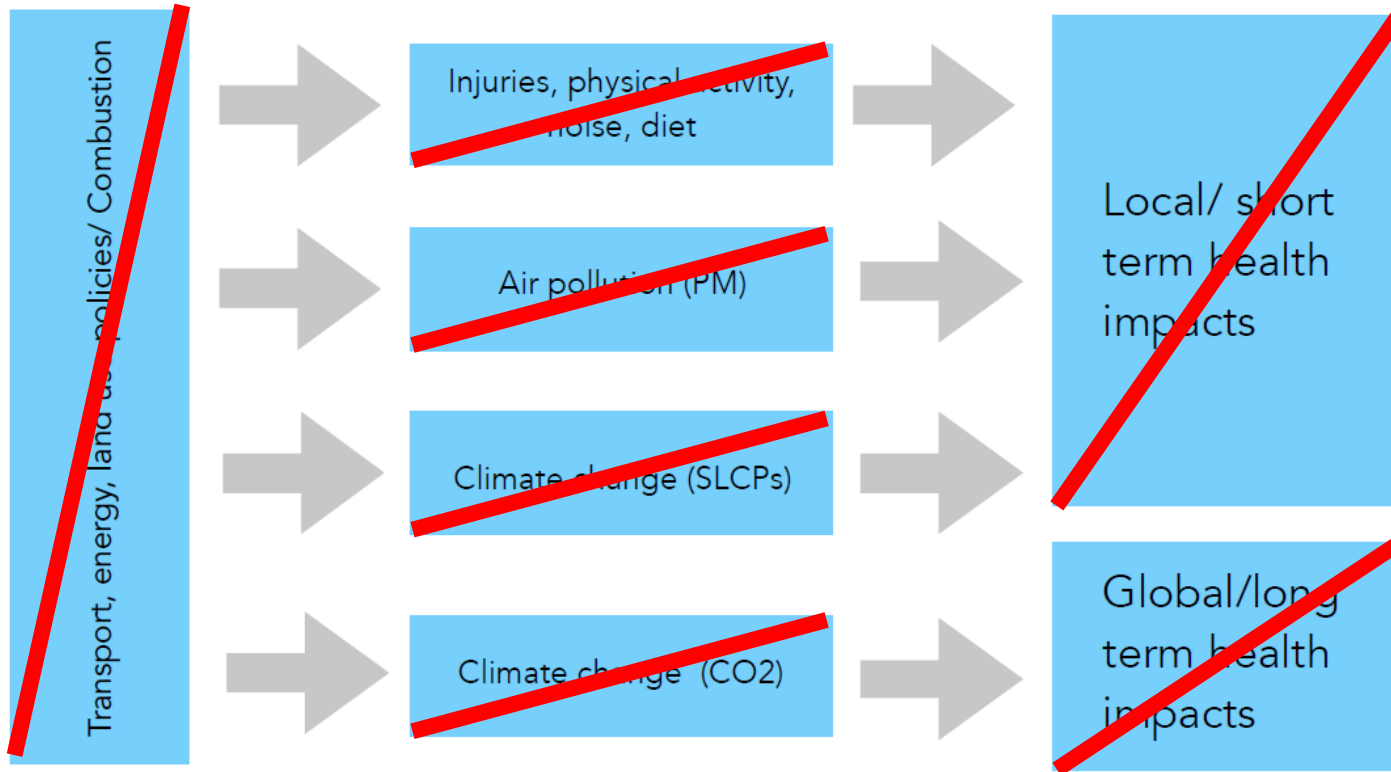
Health benefits from air pollution reductions



Health benefits from air pollution reductions



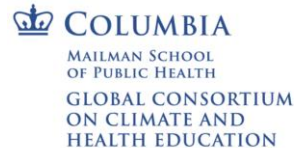
Health benefits from air pollution reductions



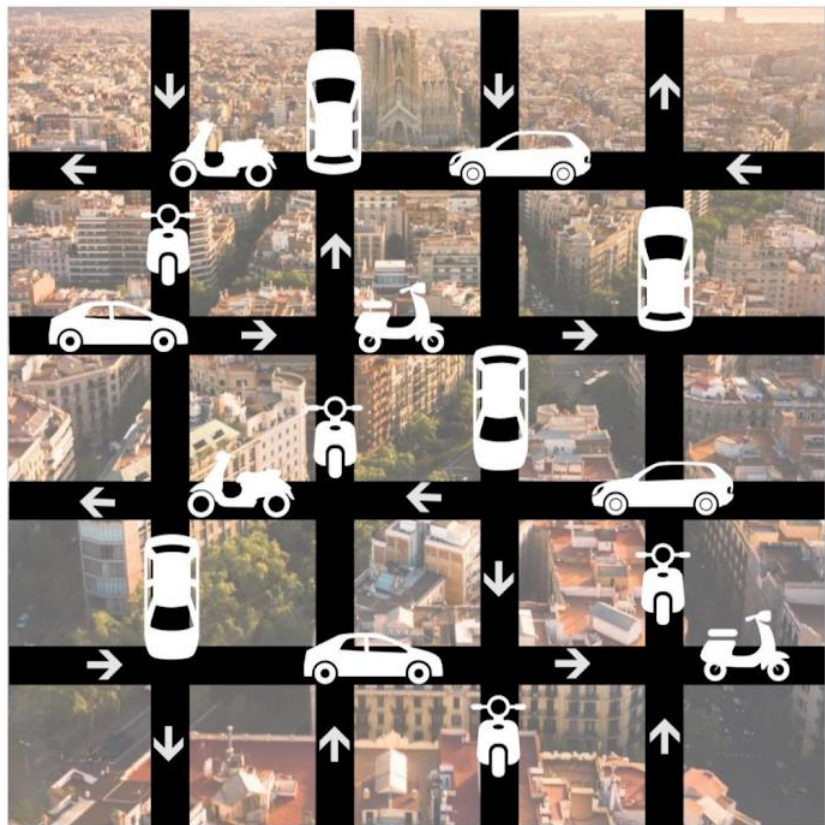
Votación en Zoom

Cual de los siguientes determinantes de la salud están relacionados con la mitigación del cambio climático?

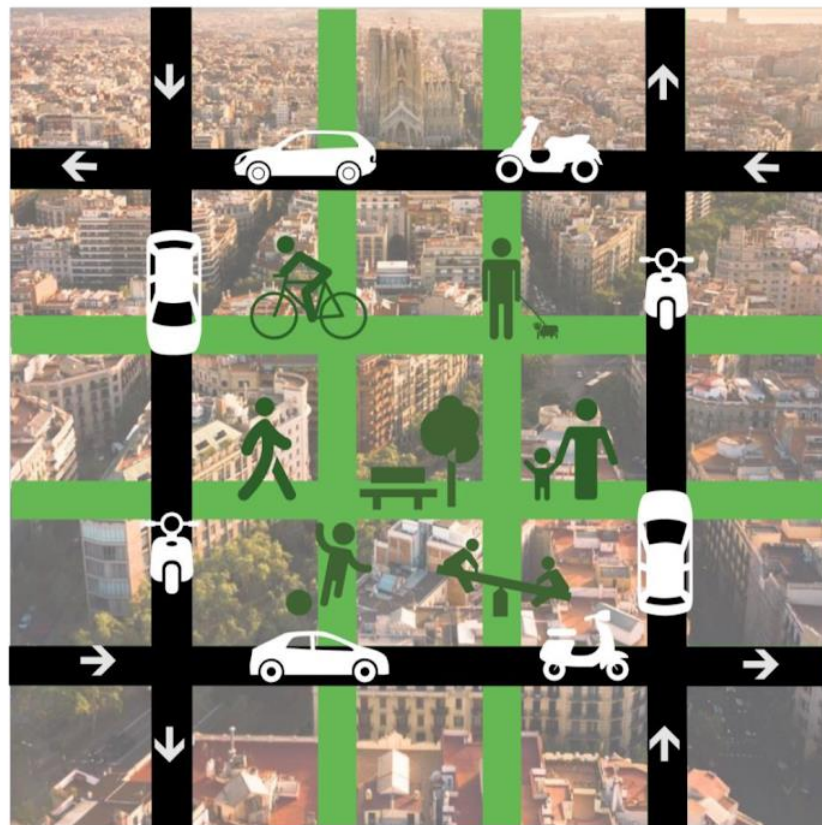
- Contaminación del aire
- Ruido del trafico
- Áreas verdes y parques
- Seguridad vial
- Actividad física
- Dieta rica en frutas y verduras
- Todas las anteriores







Baseline situation



Superblocks model



Barcelona Superblock San Antoni


Before



After

Article

Study of Pedestrian Zone According to Superblock Criteria in the Casco Antiguo of Panama

Haydee Caballero ^{1,2,†}, Luis Hidalgo ^{1,2,†} and Jorge Quijada-Alarcon ^{1,*} 

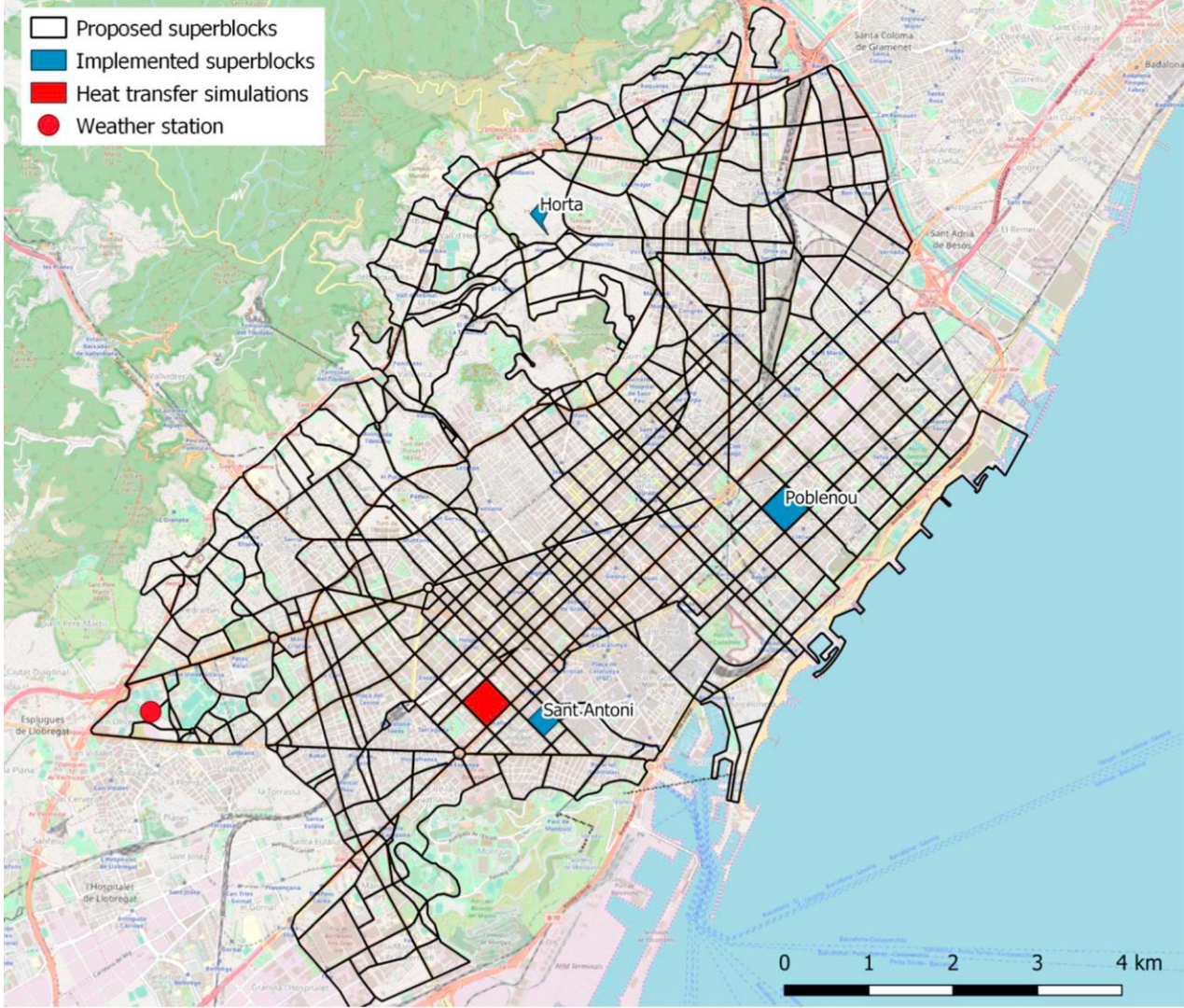
¹ Grupo de Investigación del Transporte y Territorio, Facultad de Ingeniería Civil, Universidad Tecnológica de Panamá, Apdo 0819-07289, Panama; haydee.caballero@utp.ac.pa (H.C.); luis.hidalgo@utp.ac.pa (L.H.)

² Centro de Estudios Multidisciplinarios en Ciencias, Ingeniería y Tecnología AIP (CEMCIT AIP), Apdo 0819-07289, Panama

* Correspondence: jorge.quijada@utp.ac.pa

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

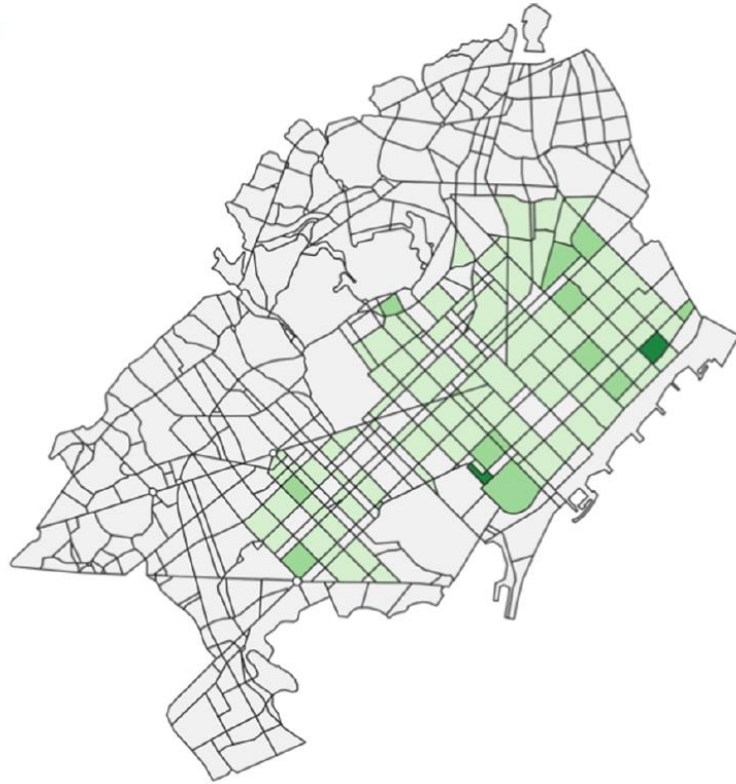




503 Superblocks Barcelona

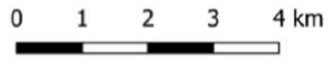
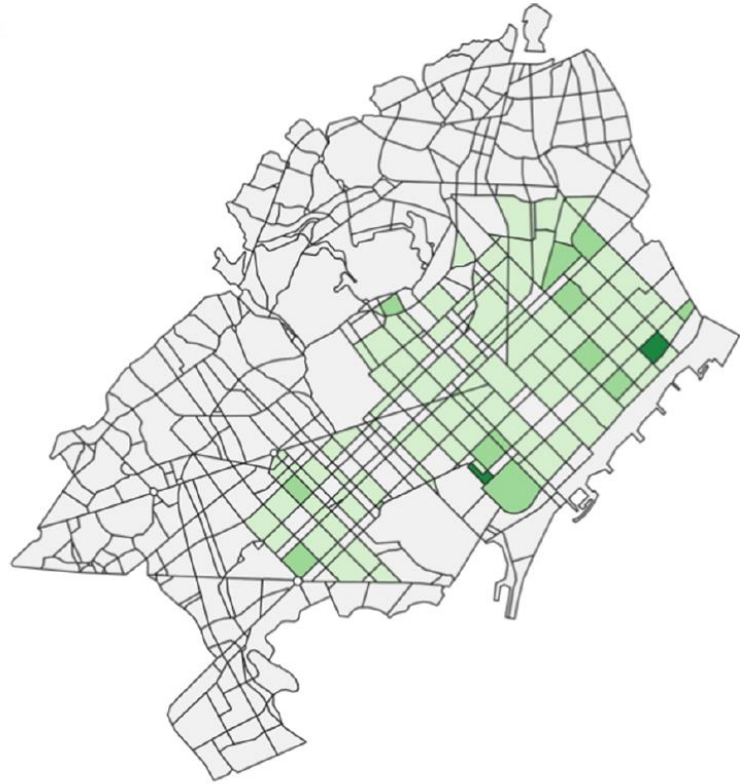
Green space (%)

A

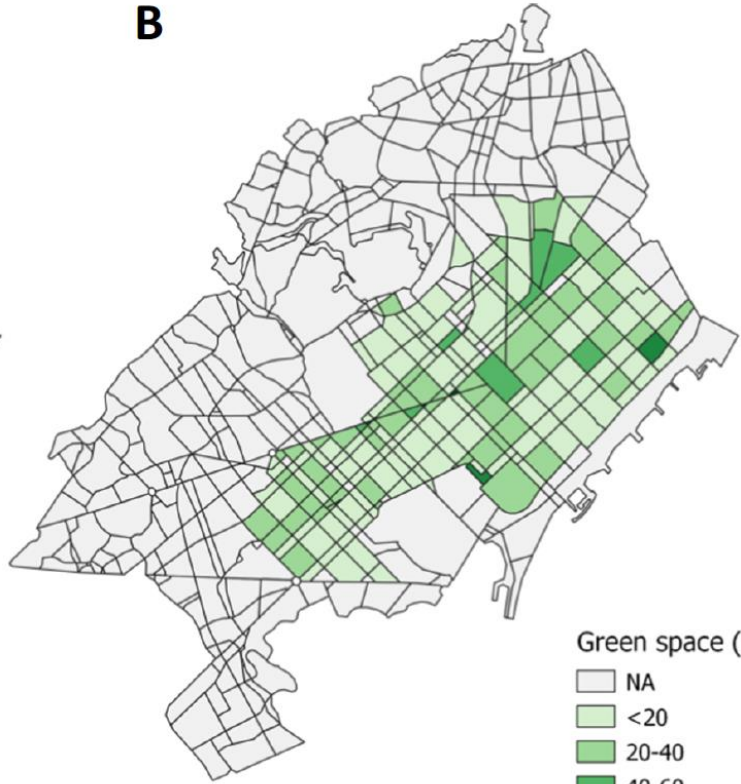


Green space (%)

A



B



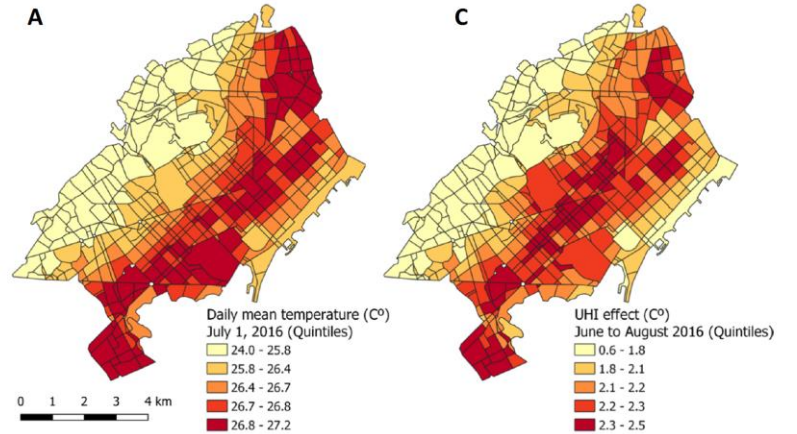
Green space (%)

- NA
- <20
- 20-40
- 40-60
- 60-80
- 80-100

Green space (%)



Temperature (°C)



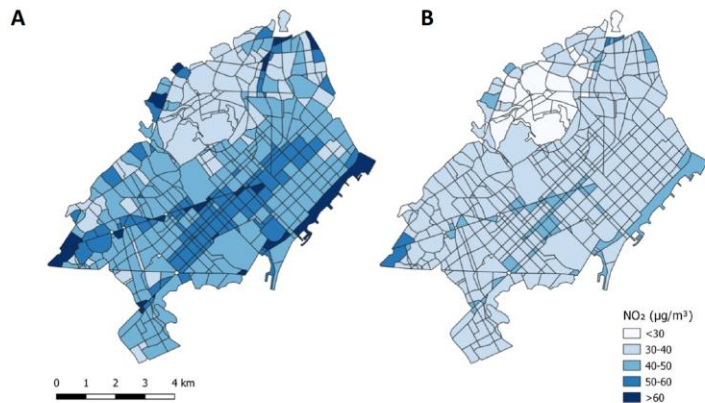
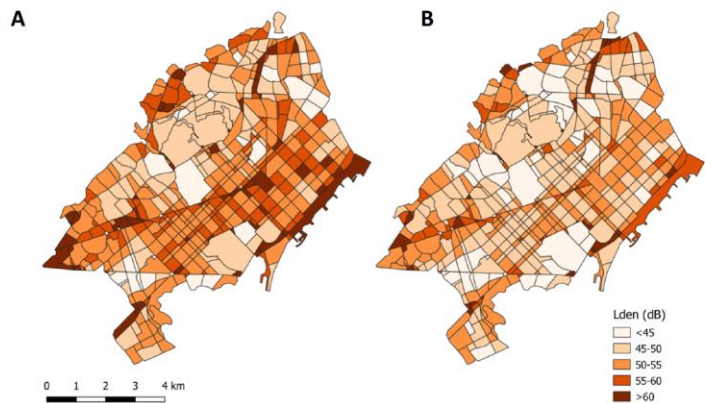
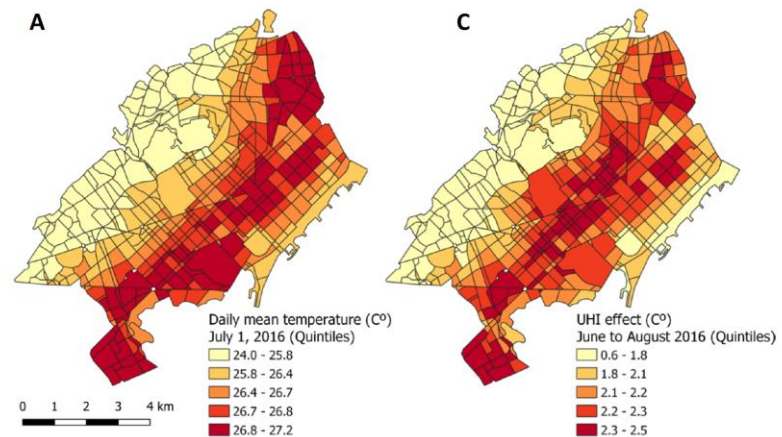
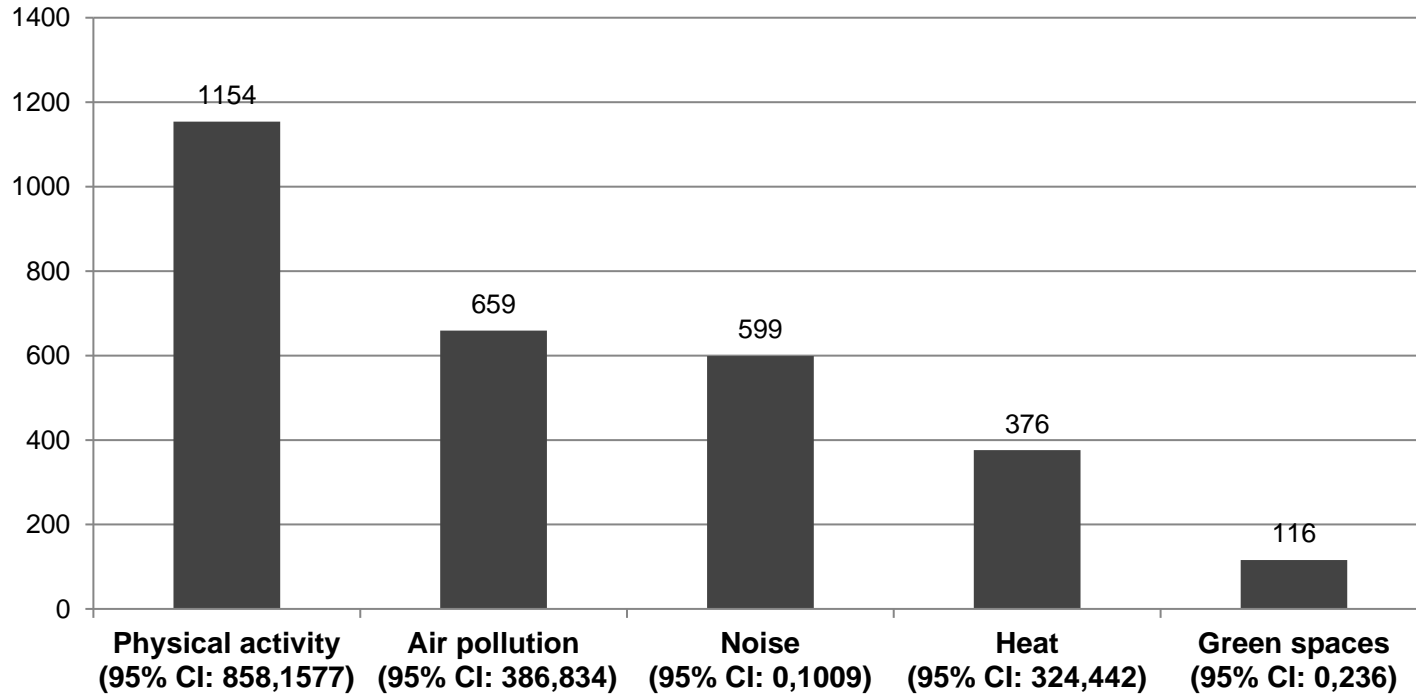
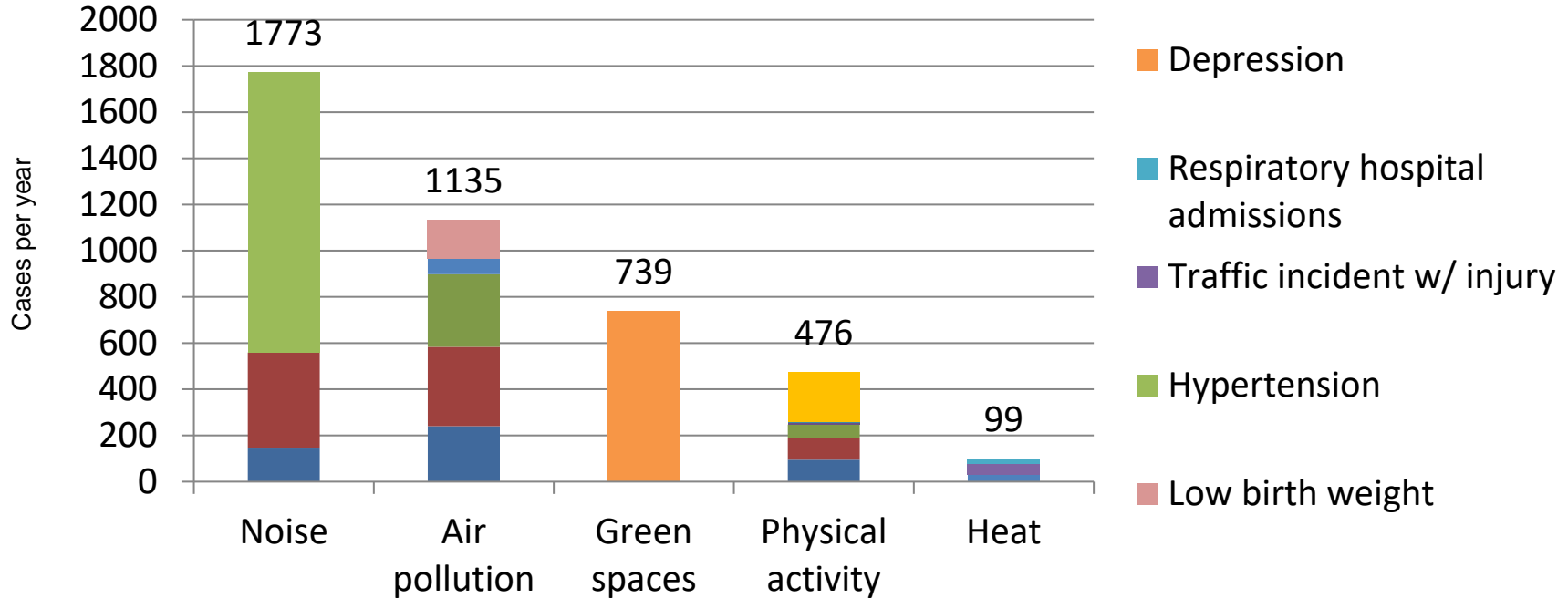
NO₂ (µg/ m³)**Green space (%)****Road noise (L_{den} dB)****Temperature (°C)**

Fig. 5. Baseline and Superblocks environmental exposure levels.

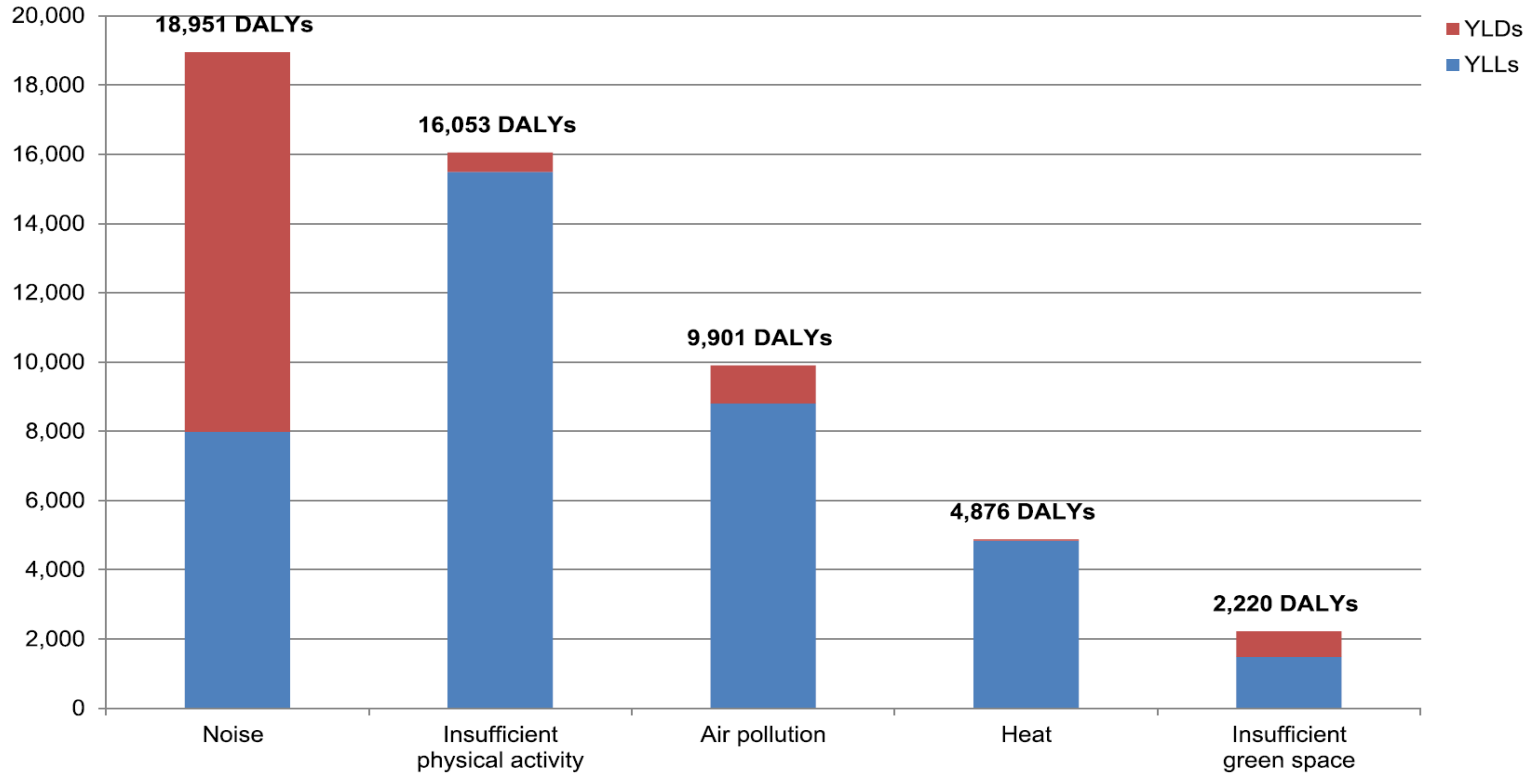
DEATHS DUE TO POOR URBAN AND TRANSPORT PLANNING BARCELONA



RESULTS – ANNUAL MORBIDITY



RESULTS – DALYs

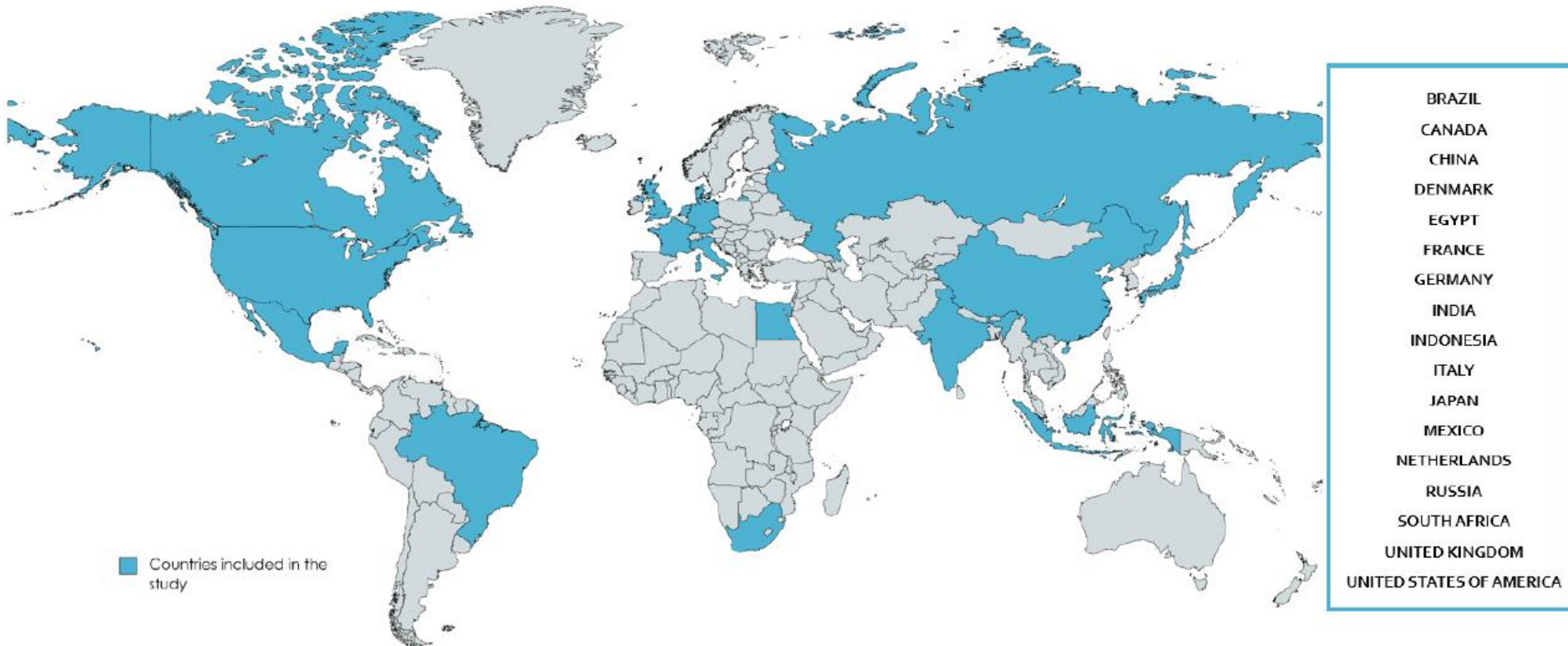


DALY=disability-adjusted life-years; YLDs =years lived with disability; YLLs=years of life lost;

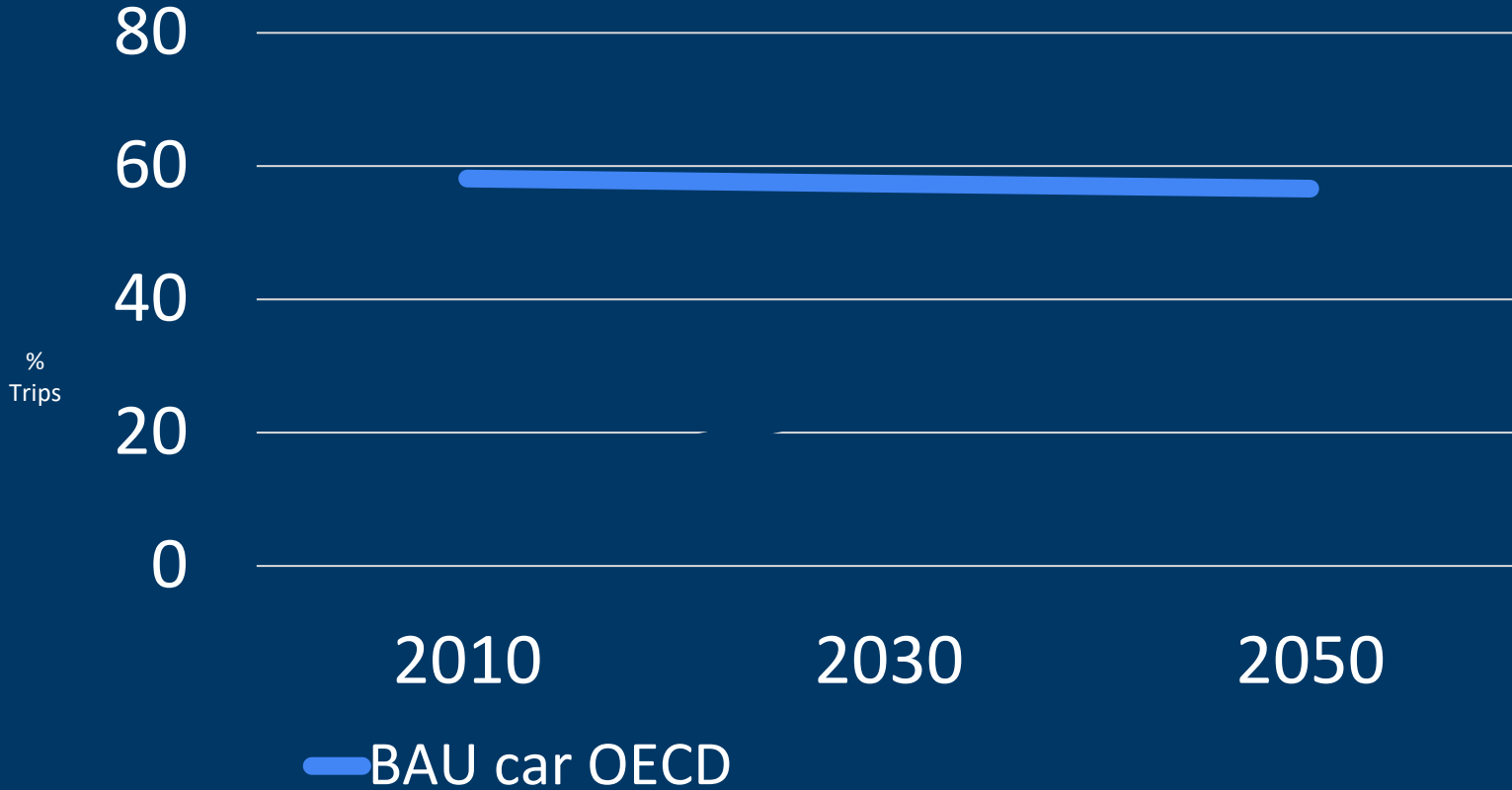


Global High Shift Cycling Scenario 2050

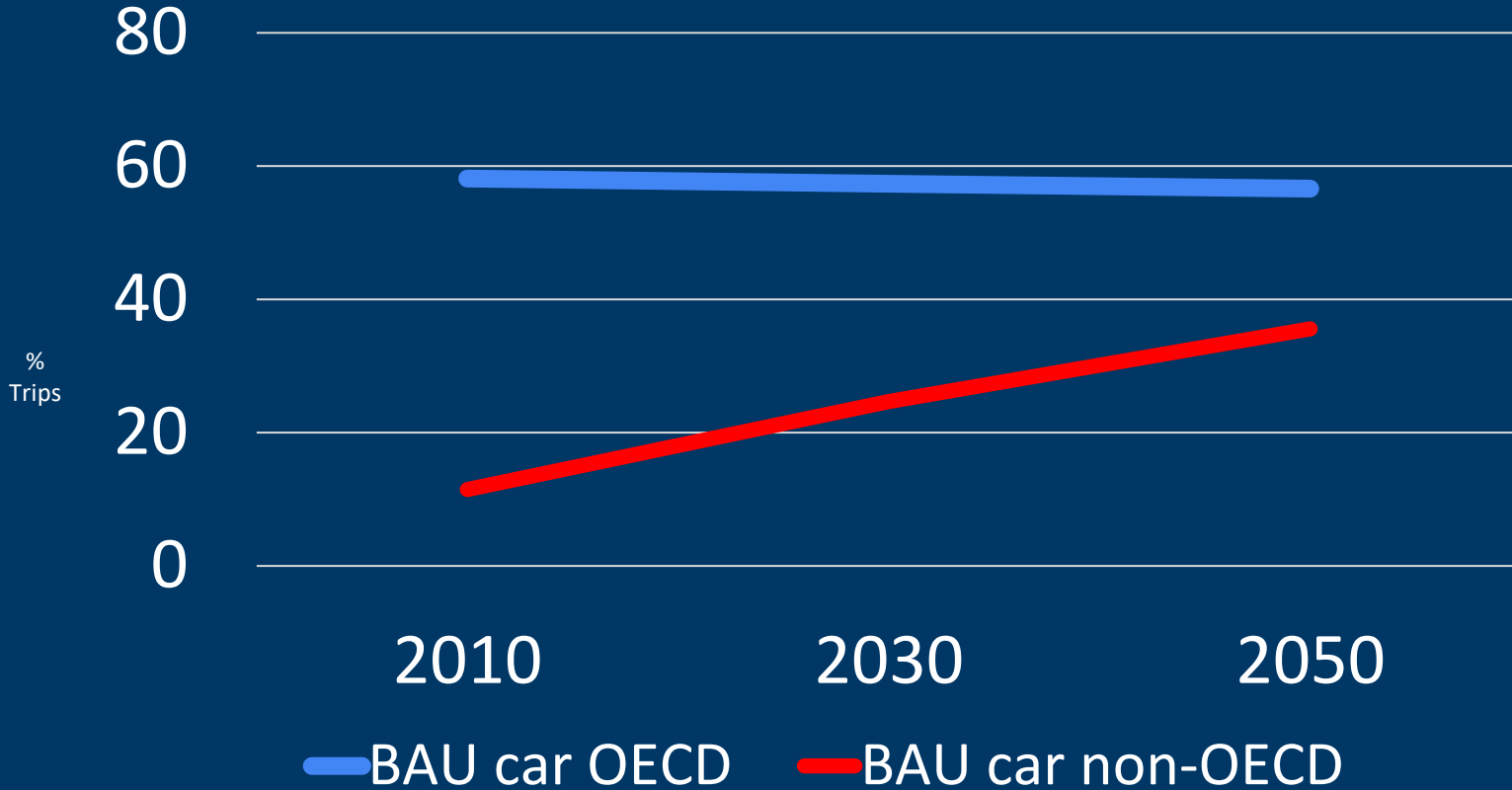
Urban adult population from 17 different countries



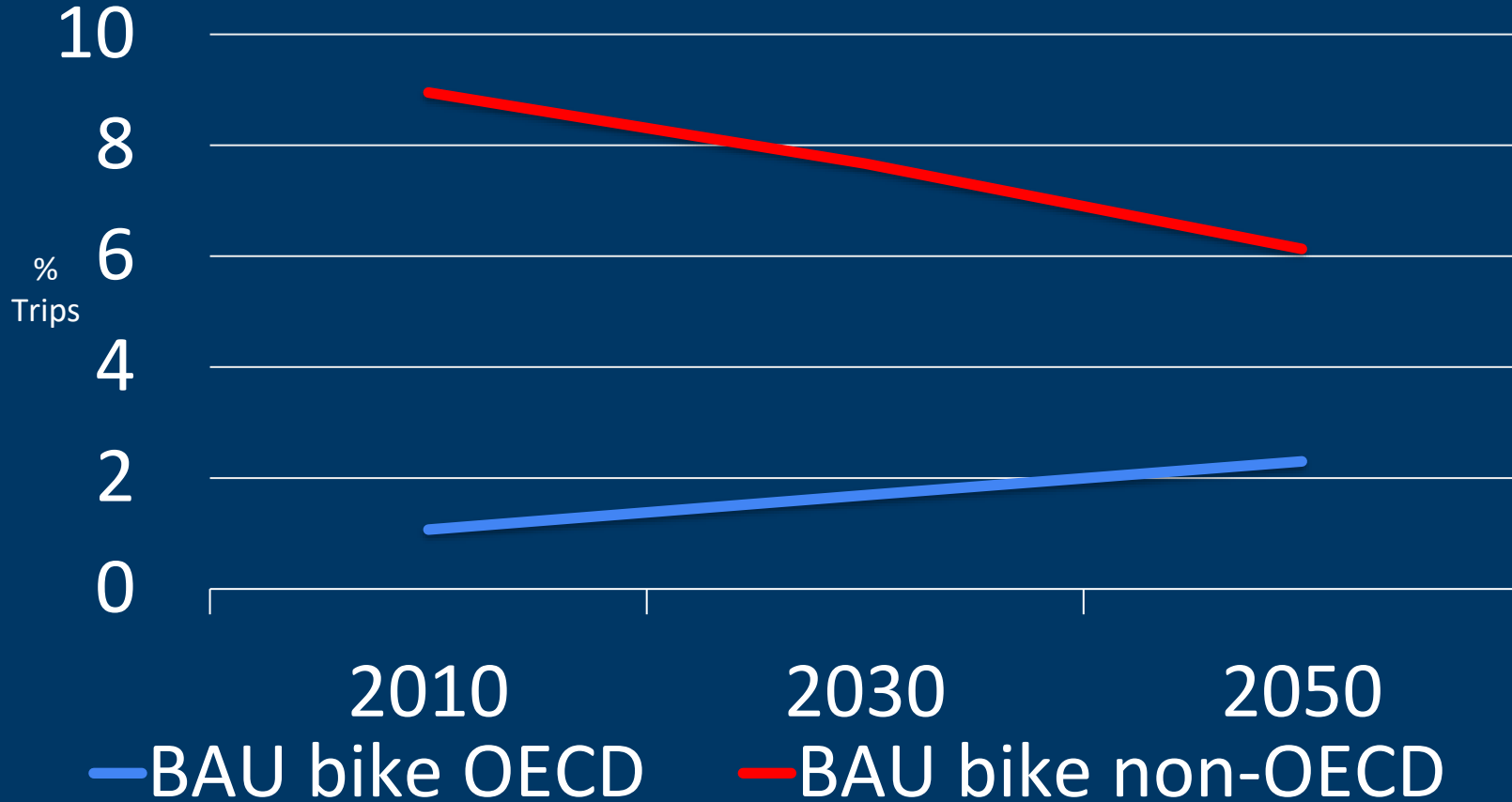
CARS



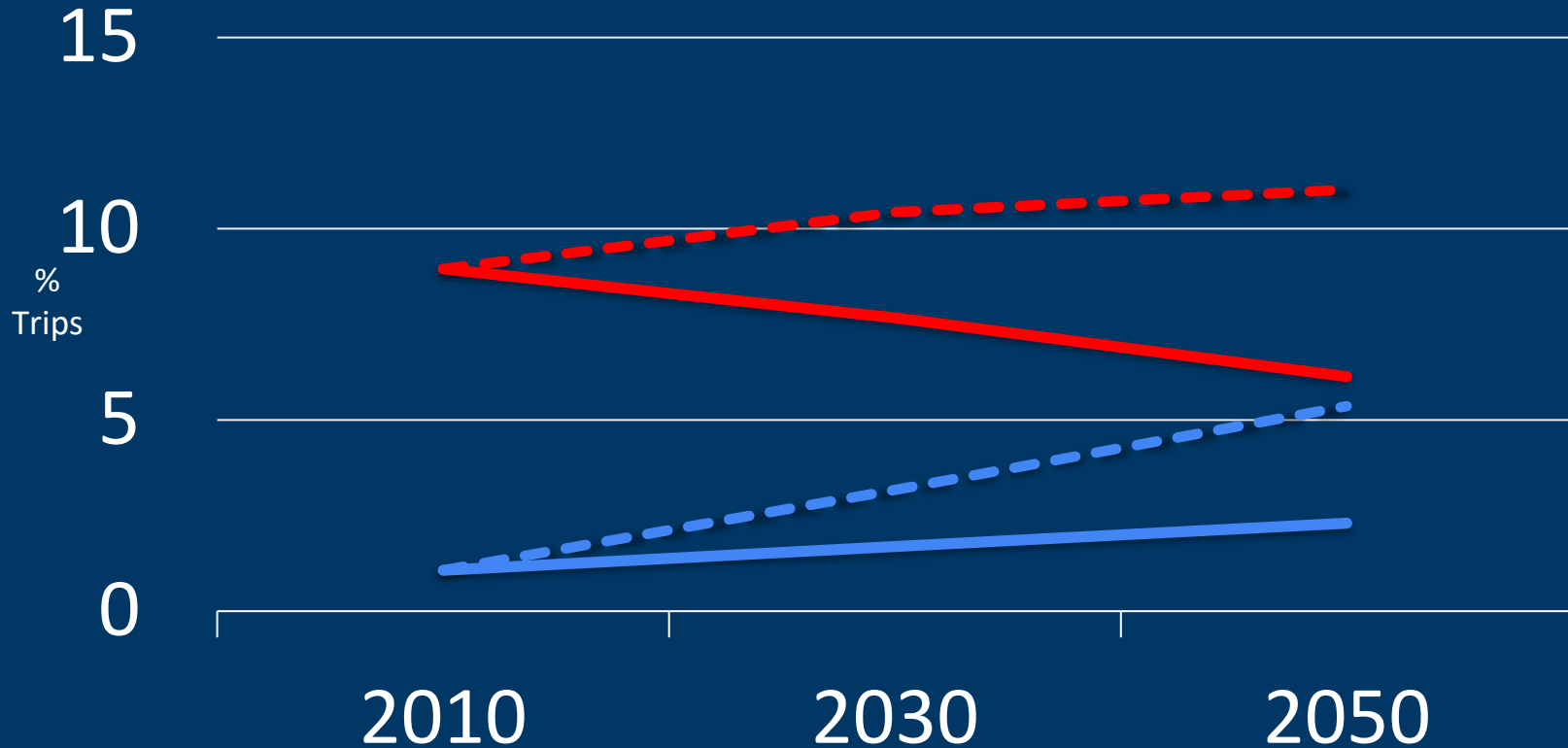
CARS



BIKE

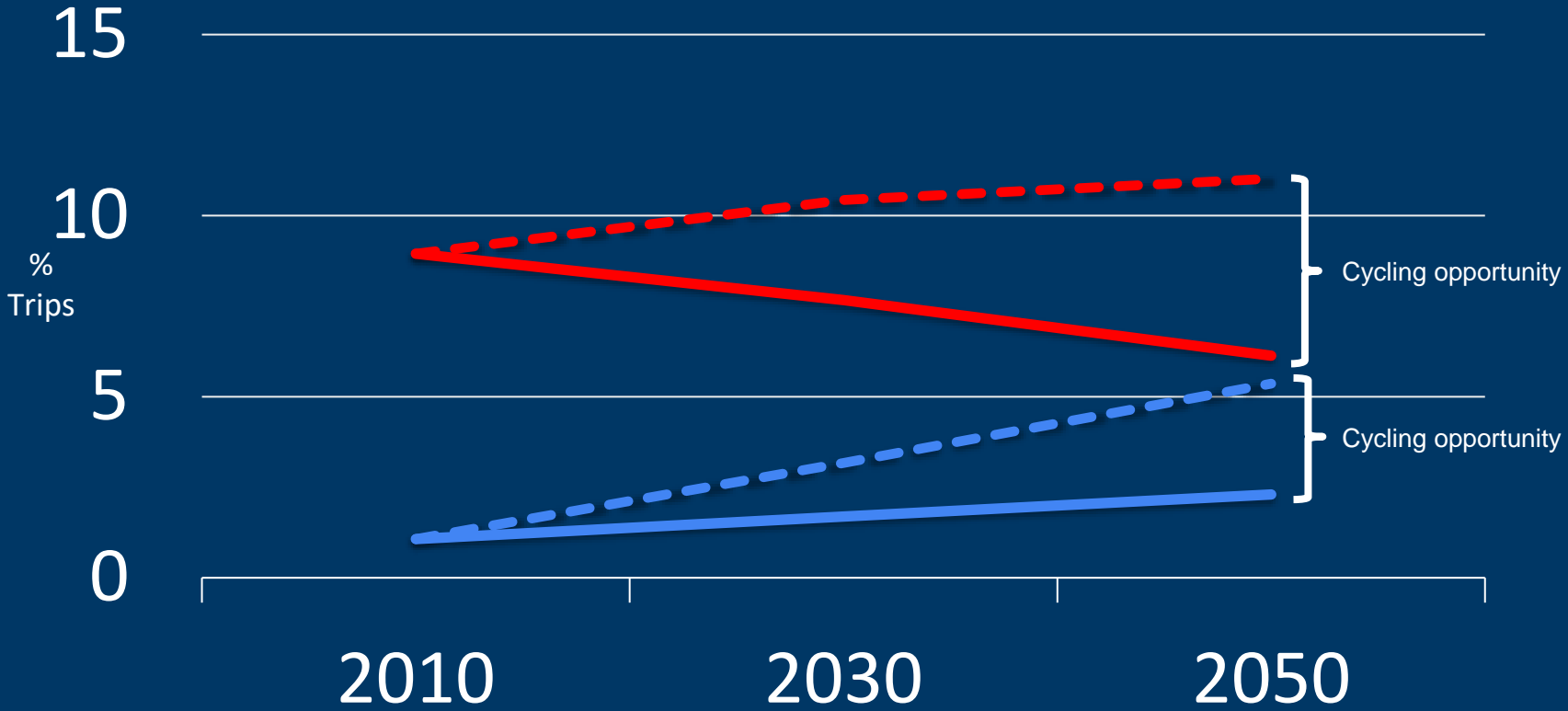


BIKE

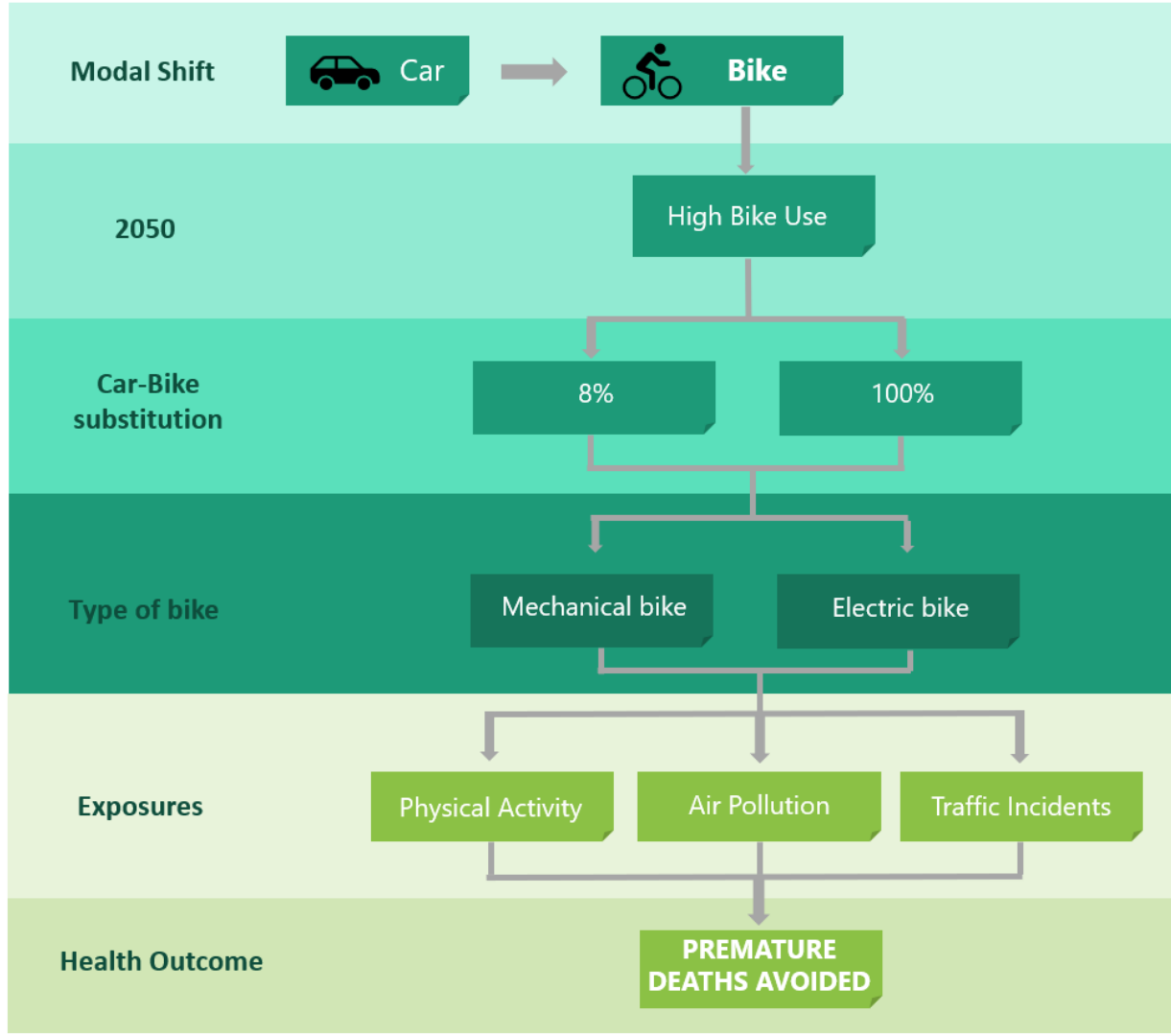


BAU bike OECD HSC bike OECD BAU bike non-OECD HSC bike non-OECD

BIKE



— BAU bike OECD
 - - - HSC bike OECD
 — BAU bike non-OECD
 - - - HSC bike non-OECD



RESULTS

	2050			
	Scenario - Ambitious high bike use (100% of all future bike trips will substitute car trips)			
Country	Annual premature deaths	LUI	UUI	Percentage of change between 2050 trends vs high bike use (%)
Brazil	-10,747	-4,732	-19,633	114%
Canada	-1,205	-807	-1,794	224%
China	-25,153	-15,209	-40,530	24%
Denmark	-144	-102	-214	17%
Egypt	-4,241	-1,796	-7,702	106%
France	-2,132	-1,452	-3,195	106%
Germany	-2,749	-1,941	-4,008	109%
India	-87,337	-54,350	-134,832	162%
Indonesia	-17,968	-9,211	-29,071	143%
Italy	-1,257	-788	-1,814	101%
Japan	-2,271	-1,520	-3,435	113%
Mexico	-7,133	-2,554	-12,037	268%
Netherlands	-357	-247	-536	17%
Russia	-16,274	-11,246	-24,262	153%
South Africa	-8,839	-5,836	-13,058	117%
United Kingdom	-2,308	-1,602	-3,421	107%
United States of America	-15,309	-10,199	-23,308	218%
Total	-205,424	-123,592	-322,850	89%

A group of people are riding bicycles on a city street. In the background, there are modern buildings, including a tall glass skyscraper and a building with a large archway. A statue of a woman holding a bow is visible on a pedestal. The scene is set in a bright, sunny environment with a clear blue sky and some clouds. The text "CICLOVIAS RECREATIVAS OPEN STREETS" is overlaid in white on a semi-transparent blue background.

CICLOVIAS RECREATIVAS OPEN STREETS

Quito, Ecuador





Ciclovías Recreativas de las Américas

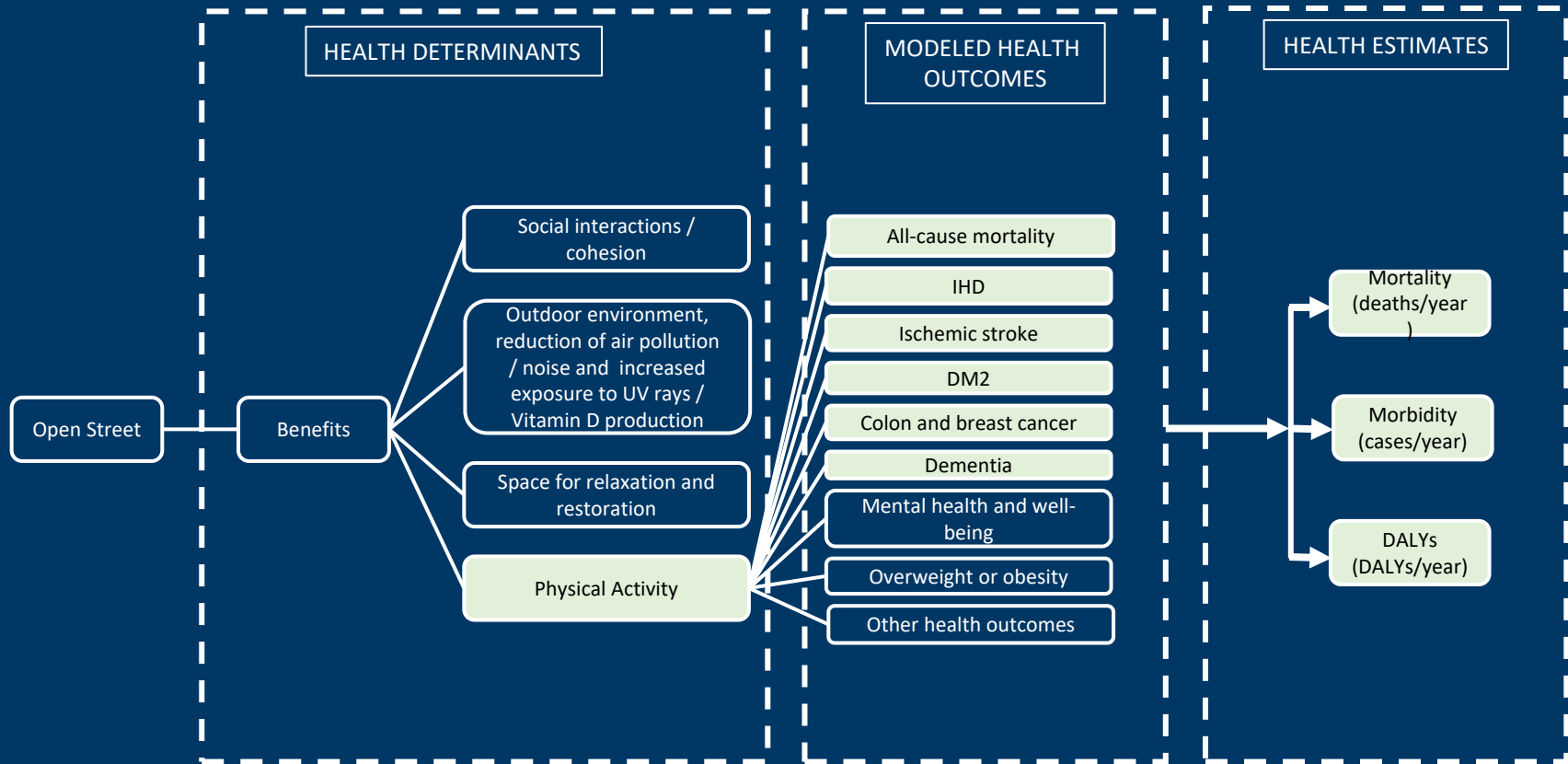


15 cities from
10 Latin America Countries

Rojas

PUBLIC HEALTH LAB

Methods



Open streets Latin America

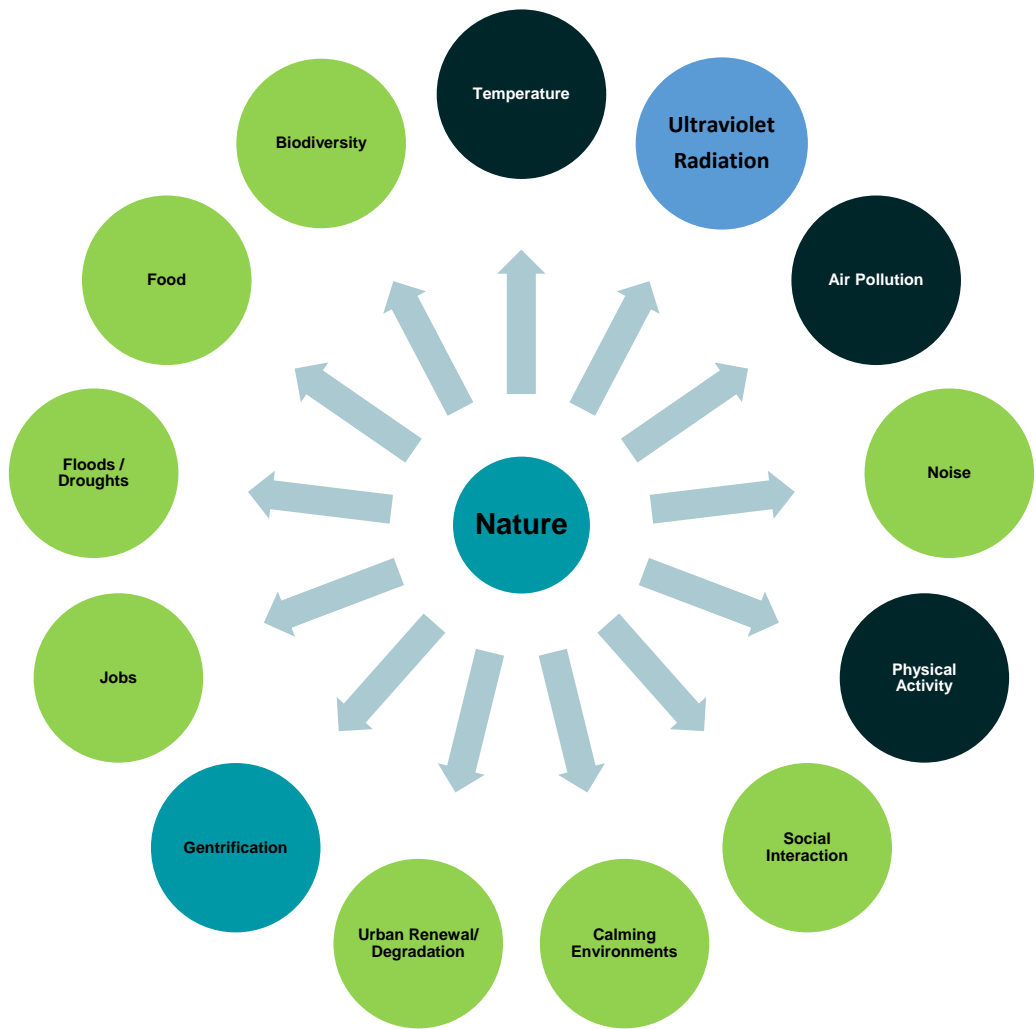
15 cities in 10 Latin-American countries

Country, City	Deaths	Ischemic Heart Disease	Stroke	Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus	Colon Cancer	Breast cancer	Dementia	DALYs	Economic value related to mortality in million USD\$
Total (15 cities)	-1 101	-105	-20	-49	-4	-2	-155	-3 070	-1 574

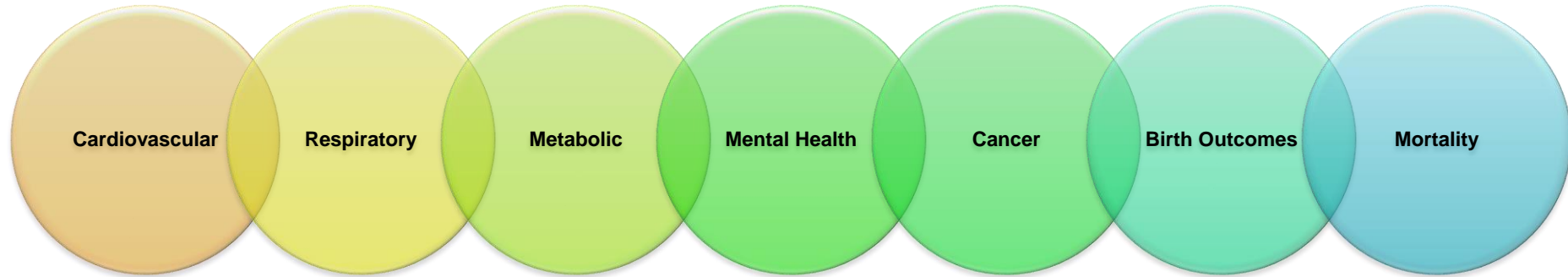
DALYs: disability-adjusted life years



NATURALEZA



Frequent HEALTH OUTCOMES associated to green spaces



Tree canopy 2025

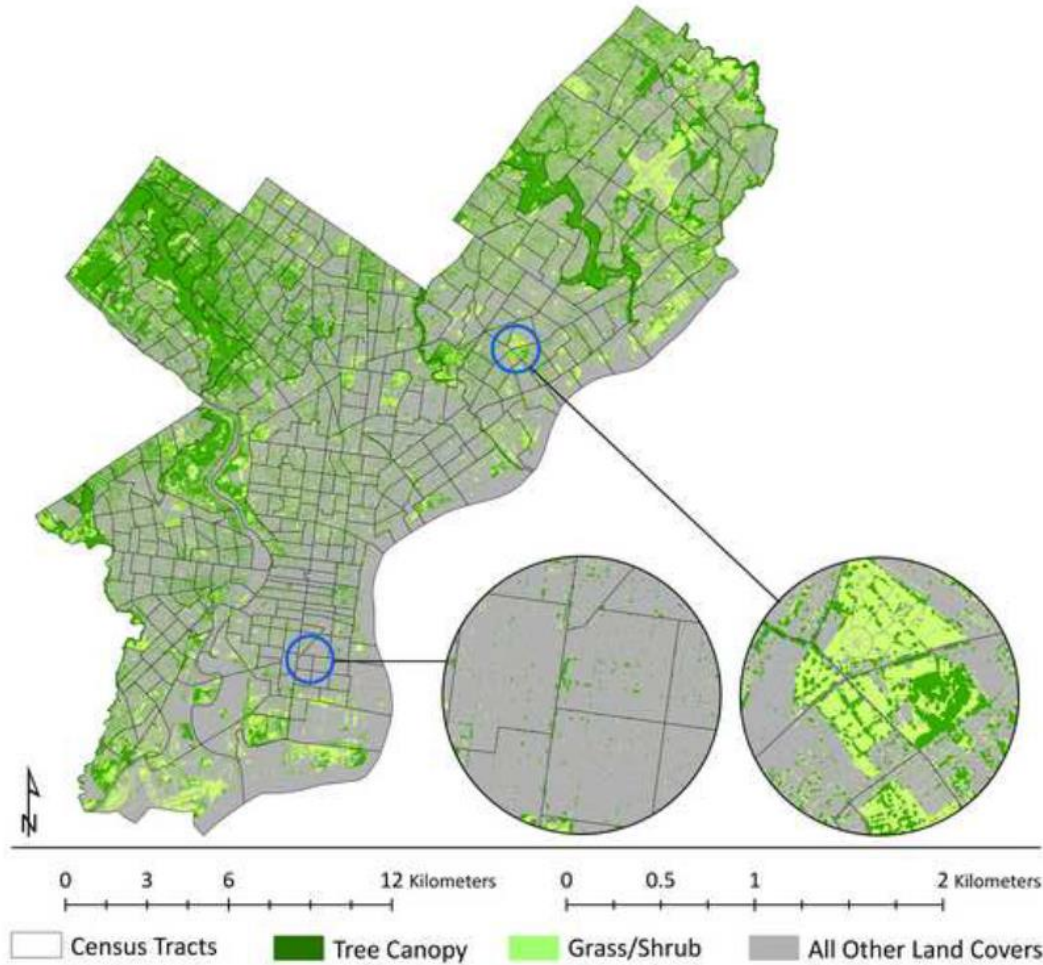


Table 3. Annual preventable premature adult deaths (years 2016-2025) by count and percent, and economic impacts

	Preventable Premature Adult deaths				Economic value ^{1,2}	
	Count	95% Interval	Percent	95% Interval	Value in millions	95% Interval
SCENARIO 1: 5% increase tree coverage						
Total Mortality						
City-wide	265	(156, 320)	1.9%	(1.1%, 2.3%)	\$2,543	(\$1502, \$3075)

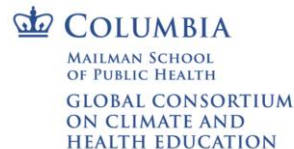
Table 3. Annual preventable premature adult deaths (years 2016-2025) by count and percent, and economic impacts

	Preventable Premature Adult deaths				Economic value ^{1,2}	
	Count	95% Interval	Percent	95% Interval	Value in millions	95% Interval
SCENARIO 1: 5% increase tree coverage						
Total Mortality						
City-wide	265	(156, 320)	1.9%	(1.1%, 2.3%)	\$2,543	(\$1502, \$3075)
SCENARIO 2: 10% increase tree coverage						
Total Mortality						
City-wide	526	(309, 638)	3.8%	(2.2%, 4.6%)	\$5,052	(\$2970, \$6125)
SCENARIO 3: 30% tree coverage						
Total Mortality						
City-wide	718	(414, 877)	5.2%	(3.0%, 6.4%)	\$6,890	(\$3981, \$8425)

Votación en Zoom

Que políticas de mitigación del cambio climático tendrán co-beneficios en la salud?

- Incrementar el uso de bicicletas
- Incrementar áreas verdes y parques
- Promover el transporte público
- Promover consumo de frutas y verduras
- Reducir el uso de vehículos motorizados
- Incrementar la densidad urbana
- Uso mixto de suelo
- Todas las anteriores



Referencias

- [Mueller N, Rojas-Rueda D, Khreis H, Cirach M, Andrés D, Ballester J, Bartoll X, Daher C, Deluca A, Echave C, Milà C, Márquez S, Palou J, Pérez K, Tonne C, Stevenson M, Rueda S, Nieuwenhuijsen M. Changing the urban design of cities for health: The superblock model. Environ Int. 2020 Jan;134:105132.](#)
- [Egiguren J, Nieuwenhuijsen MJ, Rojas-Rueda D. Premature Mortality of 2050 High Bike Use Scenarios in 17 Countries. Environ Health Perspect. 2021 Dec;129\(12\):127002.](#)
- [Barboza EP, Cirach M, Khomenko S, Jungman T, Mueller N, Barrera-Gómez J, Rojas-Rueda D, Kondo M, Nieuwenhuijsen M. Green space and mortality in European cities: a health impact assessment study. Lancet Planet Health. 2021 Oct;5\(10\):e718-e730.](#)