RESPUESTA EN CLIMA Y AMBIENTE PARA LA SALUD EN LAS AMÉRICAS

Doing Transdisciplinary Tesearch Case Study: Climate resilience in a Latin American city, Duran, Ecuador. September 27, 2022

Mercy J. Borbor-Cordova

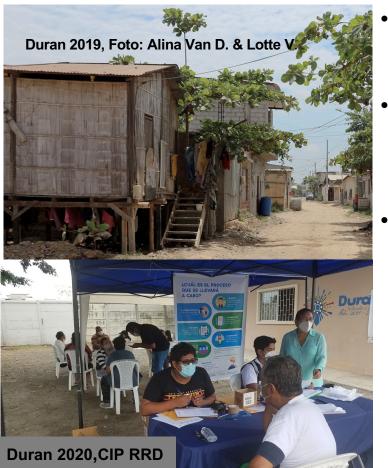
Escuela Superior Politecnica del Litoral (ESPOL)

COLUMBIA MAILMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH GLOBAL CONSORTIUM ON CLIMATE AND HEALTH EDUCATION





Cities in LAC: Challenge areas and opportunities



- The socio-ecological context of urban areas are vitally important for the health and wellbeing of their inhabitants.
- Climate change may exacerbate existing challenges in urban life, including social inequality, urban stress, epidemics, demand for safe housing, deteriorating infrastructure and ecosystem degradation.
- Mayors and municipalities need to make informed decisions to reduce the impact of the pandemic and recover better than before. Competencies: in land use, disaster risk management, provision of basic services, health and food subsystems, and care for vulnerable groups.

Collaborative process for the formulation of the RESCLIMA DURAN project





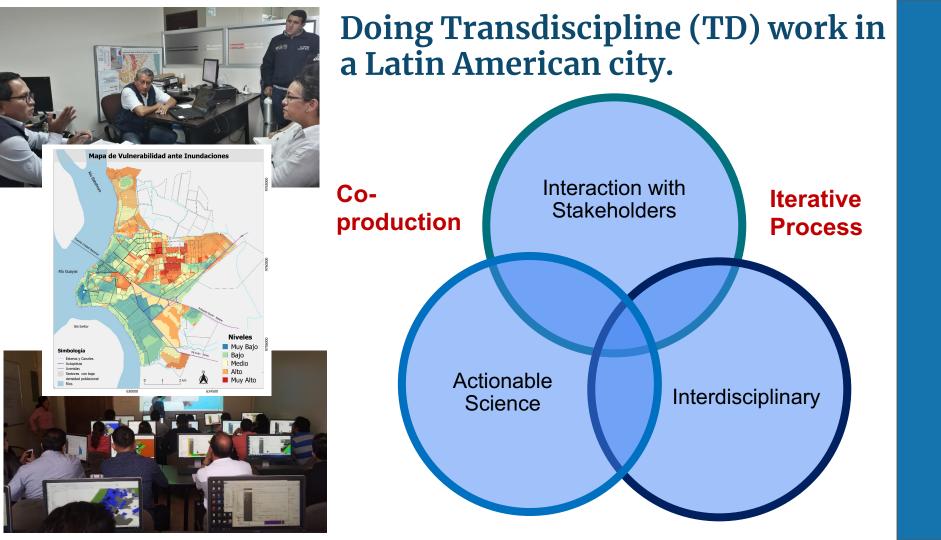
The Pacific International Center for Disaster Risk Reduction (ESPOL) and the Municipality of Duran, develop projects:
1. Duran Resclima Duran, 01/06/2018 -01/30/20.
2. SAT floods, 2019 - 2021
3. SAT COVID-19 Input, 2019-2022
4. SAT Implementation, 2022 - 2024

Duran, a climate-vulnerable city like many in LatinAmerica.300.000 inhabitants located in the Gulf of Guayaquil



Hydro-climate conditions: rainfall, tides, run off, streamflows, low terrain, infiltration capacity, mangroves and wetlands degraded and ocuppied.

Factors: lack of infrastructure, education level, poverty, precarious housing

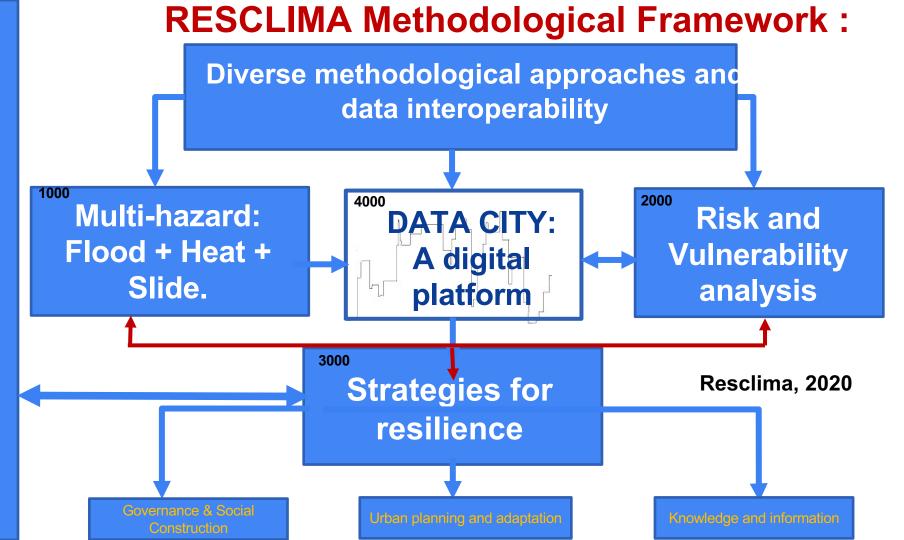


What factors are relevant to an approach of researchers and local governments: 1. Trust

 Common interests and benefits
 Institutional Arrangements
 Leadership and Proactivity (Champion)
 Regulatory and policy framework

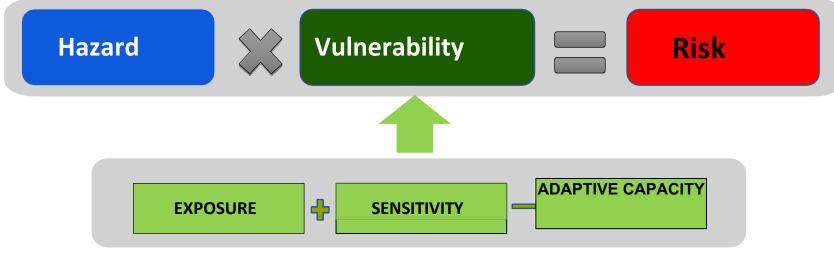
> COLUMBIA MAILMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH GLOBAL CONSORTIUM ON CLIMATE AND HEALTH EDUCATION



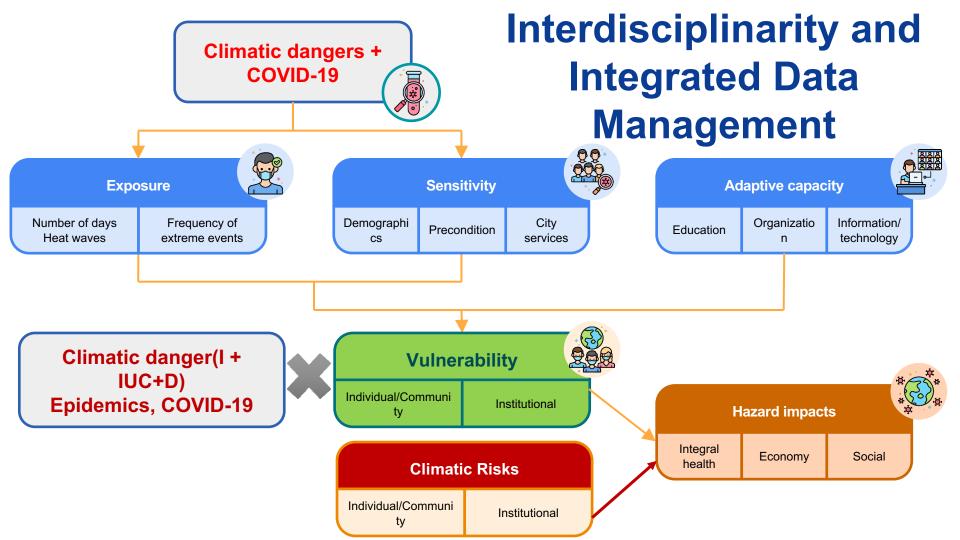


stakeholders with dialogue Interactive

HOLISTIC APPROACH TO CLIMATE RISK







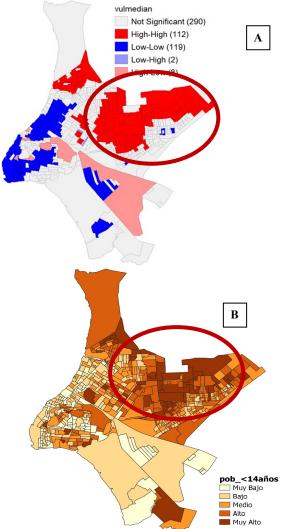
Identifying the Determinants of Urban Vulnerability & Health

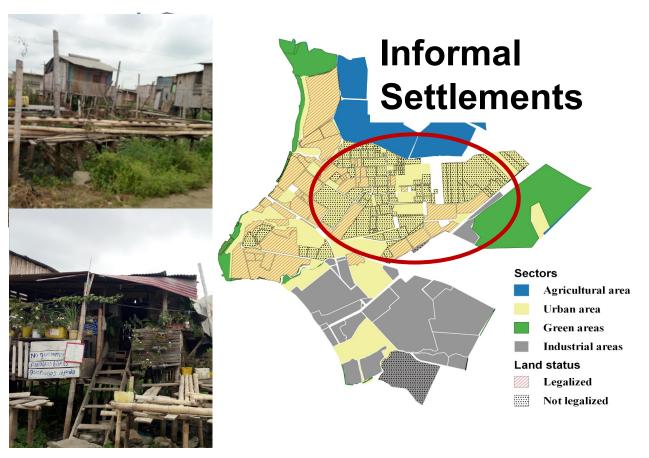


- Local meteorology
- Geomorphology
- Elevation/topography
- Distance to flood zones
- Extreme events: ENSO

- Demographics
- Housing conditions
- Local urban infrastructure
- Population age
- Economic conditions

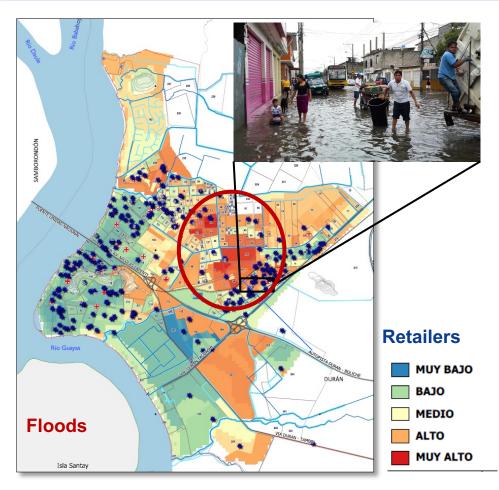
- City resources (DRR, health)
- Community organization
- Education
- · Livelihoods
- Community organization

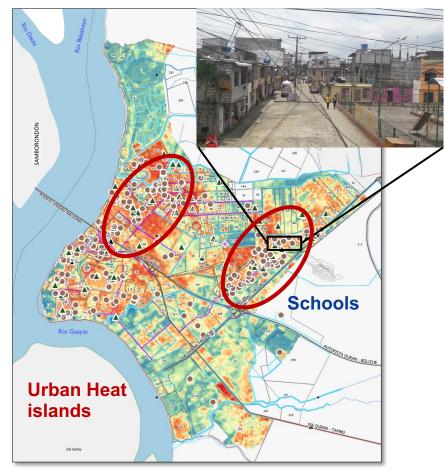




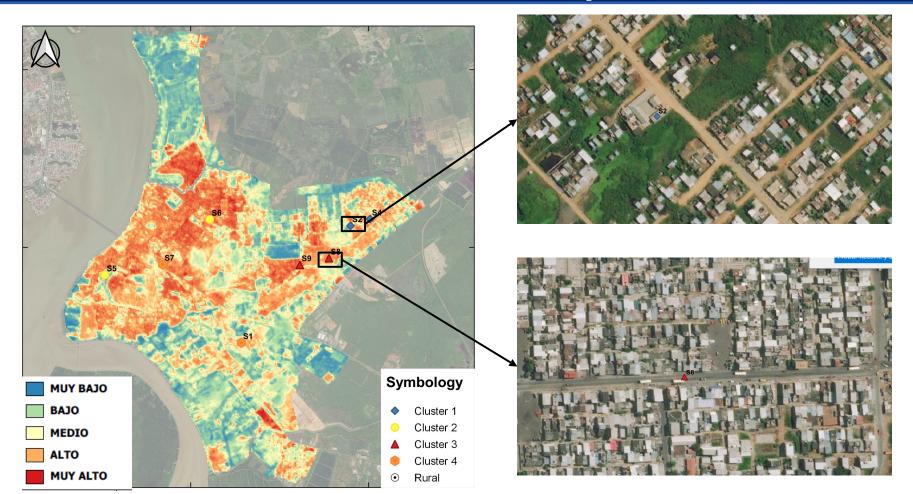
Maps with 2010 census data for the canton of Durán a) Population under 14 years of age, b) Informal areas c) High vulnerability areas Source: RESCLIMA 2020, Borbor-Cordova et al., 2020, Sustainability

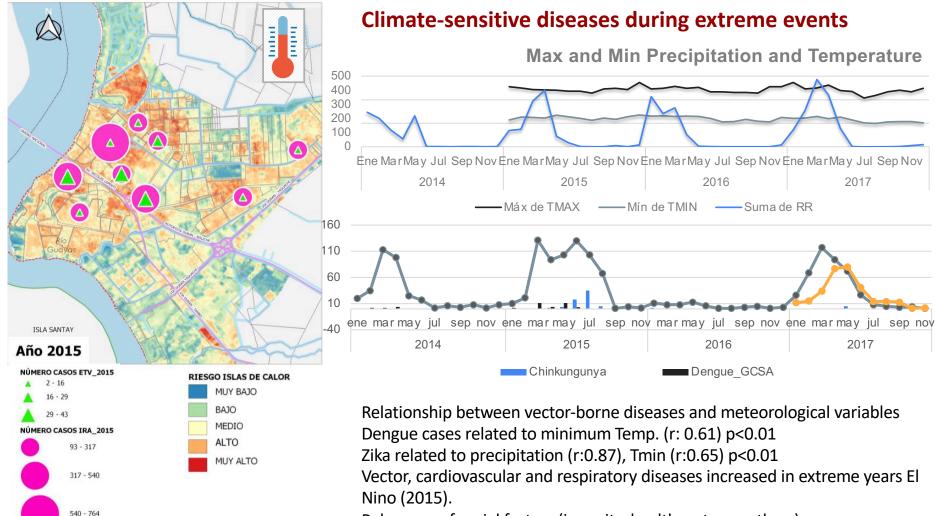
Flood Risk Maps and ICU - Educational Sectors





Urban Heat Island Risk Maps - Cluster





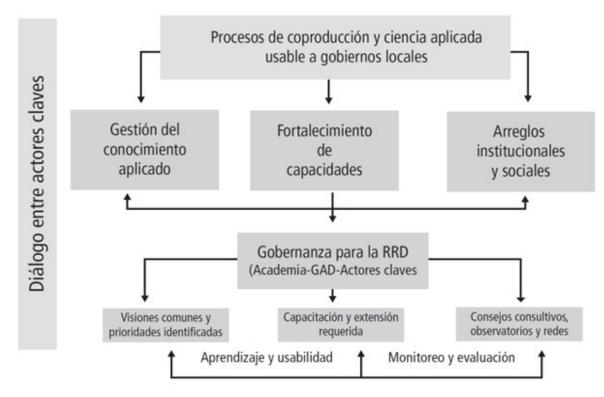
Relevance of social factors (inequity, health systems, others).

PARTICIPATORY PROCESS TO IDENTIFY STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS AND COMMUNITY

- Design thinking: identification of the problem, vulnerability factors and priorities.
- Co-production process with different stakeholders and validation of maps.
- Results: officials and researchers prefer technical solutions.
- Community priority is social empowerment and (urban) health.



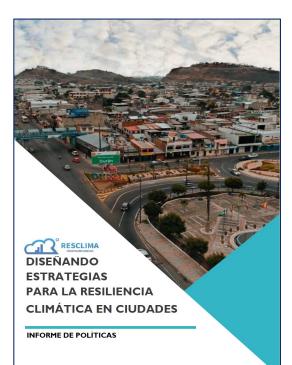
Co-production Process between Academia and Local Government in ITD



Borbor-Cordova et al., 2021. Good collaboration practices, ,



Policy-relevant action research and science-policy translation in Climate, Environment and Health.



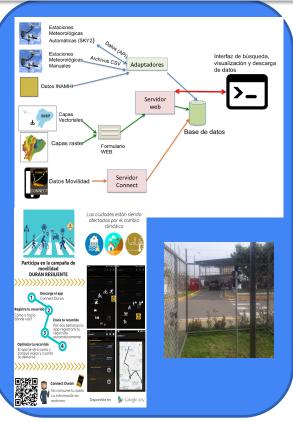
Cornejo-Rodriguez et al. 2021, CIP RRD

- Strategic Objective 1: Generate ordinances that adopt the principles of the Sendai Framework for Action and Adaptation to Climate Change in their Land Use Planning and Resilience Plans (PDOT).
- Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen institutional governance and social capacity of communities for resilience.
- Strategic Objective 3: Incorporate knowledge management and urban innovation.
- Strategic Objective 4: Incorporate Urban Landscape Design and ecosystems for resilience (Nature Based Solutions) into city planning.

Intersectoral articulation: relevant data communication



URBAN PLANNING: Green Infrastructure, restoration of ecosystem services, urban forests.

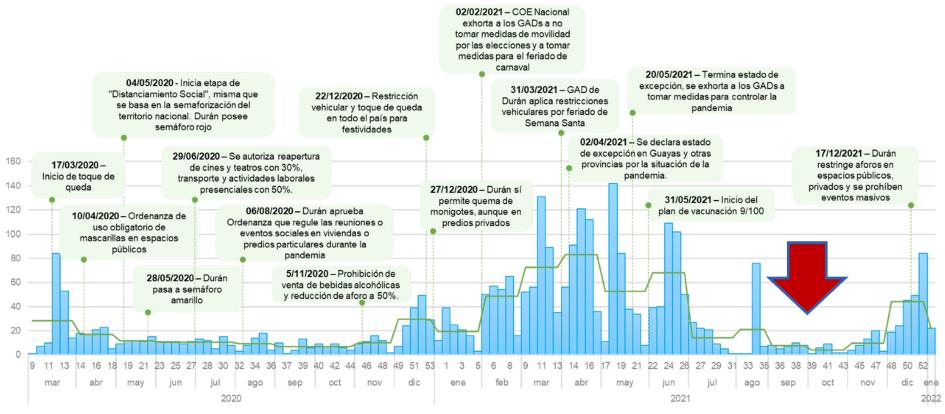


DATA & SAT: Sensors, GIS risk maps, AUTOSALUD APP, community environmental monitors



INTER INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS: Municipality, Risks, Health

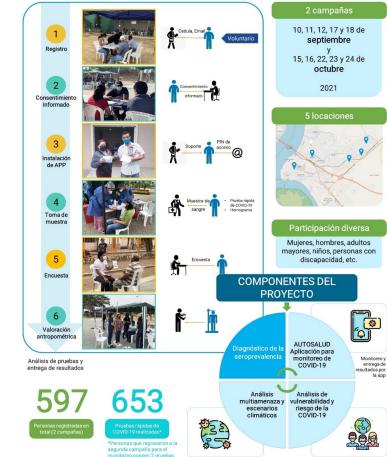
COVID-19 PANDEMIC: Timeline of Local Actions and Number of Cases



Casos — Media Semanal

INPUTS FOR AN EARLY WARNING SYSTEM FOR EPIDEMICS

PROCESO REALIZADO



Health determinants Serology samples App AutoSalud

Epidemiological Survey Perception Mental Health

Evaluation Anthropometric





Best Practices in Transdisciplinarity

- Institutional arrangements in the form of framework agreements for the medium term (five years) and specific agreements (short term) allocating funds, and collaboration in kind and funds from both parties.
- Work and interaction of knowledge networks (interdisciplinary) and innovation hubs to complement specialties and experiences in the territory. Increase capacities in cross disciplines: epidemiology, geographic information systems, biostatistics, climate impacts on health, environmental determinants and well-being.
- **Communication:** Translation into simple and applicable language so that academic products can be understood by municipal and public health technicians. Continuous training and outreach.
- Inputs for public policy instruments : Policy Brief for Epidemic Alert Systems, Nature-Based Solutions, DATACITY.

Referenences:

- Borbor-Córdova M.J., Cornejo-Rodríguez M.P., Andrade G., Ochoa E. Gobiernos autónomos descentralizados y la academia: buenas prácticas de colaboración para la resiliencia climática y la COVID-19. Ed. Andrea Carrión, Cambio climático, desarrollo territorial y gobiernos locales: lecciones de la crisis sanitaria. Serie Territorios en Debate - Segunda Etapa - Nº 12, pág. 81-110
- Cornejo-Rodriguez, M.P., Borbor-Cordova, M., Arias-Hidalgo, M., Matamoros-Camposano, D., Sanclemente, E., Soriano-Idrovo, G., Macias-Zambrano, J., Ochoa-Donoso, D., Dominguez-Bonini, F., Nolivos-Alvarez, I., Villafuerte-Arias, R., Menoscal-Aldas, L., Valdiviezo-Ajila, A., 2021. *Diseñando Estrategias para la Resiliencia Climática en Ciudades: Informe de Políticas.* CIP-RRD, Guayaquil, Ecuador. 22 págs. ISBN: 987-9942-36-967-3.
- Borbor-Cordova, M.J.; Ger, G.; Valdiviezo-Ajila, A.A.; Arias-Hidalgo, M.; Matamoros, D.; Nolivos, I.; Menoscal-Aldas, G.; Valle, F.; Pezzoli, A.; Cornejo-Rodriguez, M.d.P. An Operational Framework for Urban Vulnerability to Floods in the Guayas Estuary Region: The Duran Case Study. Sustainability 2020, 12, 10292. https://doi.org/10.3390/

Gracias!

Mercy J. Borbor- Cordova

e-mail: <u>meborbor@espol.edu.ec</u>

