

## CALL FOR CASE STUDIES

### Climate Services for Health

#### Enhancing Decision Support for Climate Risk Management and Adaptation

Climate services for health are an emerging technical field for both the health and climate communities. We are seeking case studies of existing partnerships and good practices that can demonstrate the broad range of possible applications and the value of using climate information to inform health decisions. By showcasing examples from around the world, this publication will highlight how climate services can help health decision-makers better understand and manage the risks of a variable climate to a broad range of important health issues. It will also describe best practices in how to work across sectors to jointly develop useful climate knowledge for the health community. We invite you to share your experiences and call attention to the increasing opportunities to solve health problems with climate service solutions.

#### Submission Guidance

Case studies from across health science and practice are welcomed, including examples of climate services for integrated surveillance, disease forecasting, early warning systems, risk mapping, health service planning, risk communication, research, evaluation, infrastructure siting, etc. Additionally, the publication aims to highlight the full range climate-related health issues and risks (i.e. nutrition, NCDs, air pollution, allergens, infectious diseases, water and sanitation, extreme temperatures and weather, etc.) where health decision-making can benefit from climate and weather knowledge at historic, immediate, seasonal, or long-term time scales.

Case studies should be short (~600 words, 2 pages incl. images/diagrams and references) and designed to highlight the added-value that climate services have made for managing climate risks to health. Please find below additional guidance for submission. Each case study will need to address the following four areas:

1. The health problem being solved, including timescale and types of decision needs requiring climate or weather information.
2. The type of climate service developed to address the health problem, including a description of the process used to develop and put into practice the climate service.
3. Value-add – describe how this service made a difference to the health community, particularly noting if the service resulted in saved lives or resources.
4. Key lessons learned, including failures and limitations or best practices
  - Each author should cite ~5 relevant peer review publications
  - Please submit the complete names and affiliations of authors, as well as relevant institutional logos
  - Submissions in English preferred, but other UN languages considered

The final review and selection of cases will be done through a peer review process led by WHO and WMO.

#### NEW PUBLICATION FOR RELEASE in 2015

The WHO/WMO Climate and Health Office will publish a collection of case studies to call attention to the value of

#### *Climate Services for Health.*

**Climate service** is defined here as, “the end-to-end process of joint collaboration between meteorological and health partners that is developed for the benefit of health clients (i.e. researchers, health workers, planners, policy makers, etc.) to solve a health problem by helping them be able to access timely, reliable, and usable climate and weather information; to analyze and understand this information; and to apply this knowledge to improve health research or practice.”

Climate services commonly entail aspects of coordination, data collection and management, interpretation and analysis, capacity building, and communication.

### Deadline October 31, 2014

For questions and submission  
please contact

Joy Shumake-Guillemot

[jshumake-guillemot@wmo.int](mailto:jshumake-guillemot@wmo.int)

WHO/WMO Climate and Health Office,  
World Meteorological Organization,  
Geneva, Switzerland

More info on health in GFCS

[www.gfcs-climate.org](http://www.gfcs-climate.org)