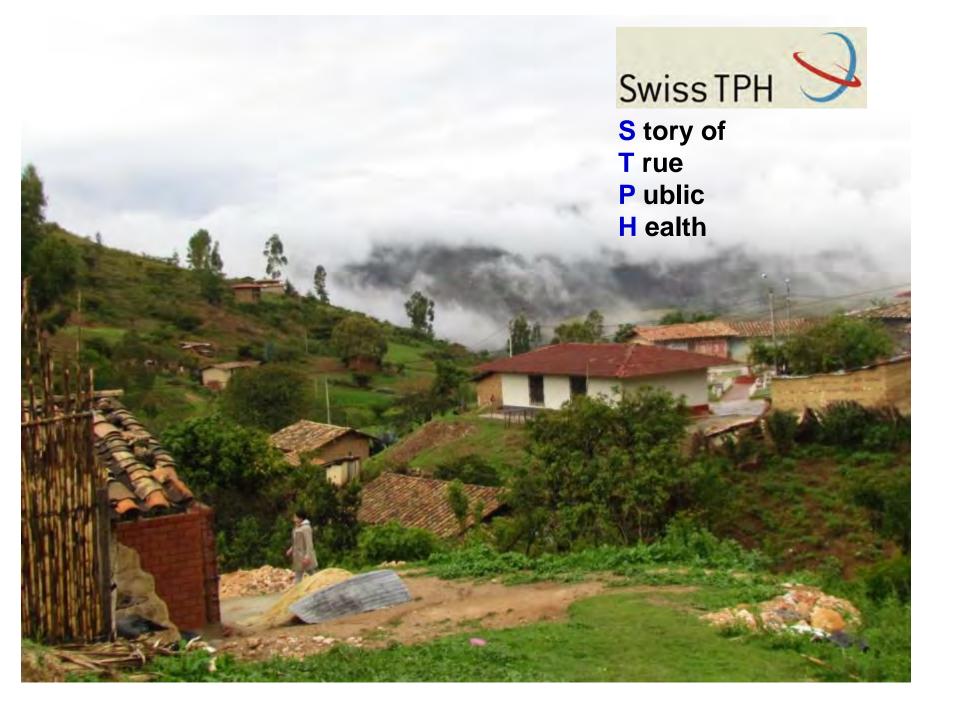
10th R. Geigy Award – 7 December 2018



20. December 1902 - 8 March 1995















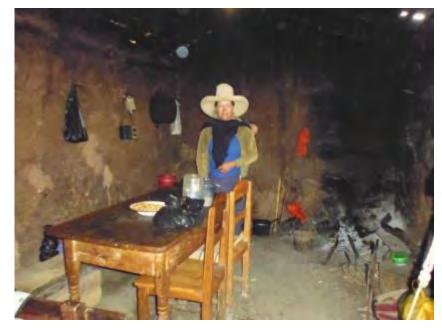
Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Lima













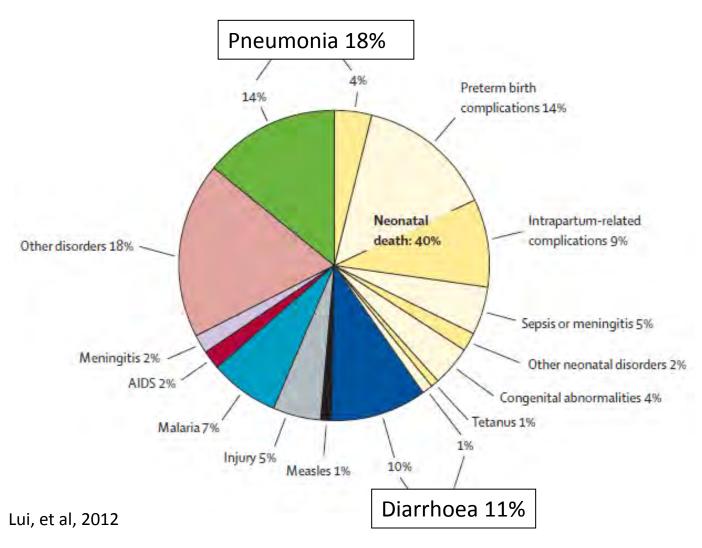


Science is more than just fascinating knowledge, it is also useful knowledge. I believe passionately that science should inform our decisions.

Jane Lubchenco



➤ In 2010, 7.6 million children under-five died worldwide.



Contribution of undernutrition to each cause of death

Burden of disease attributable to Environmental factors

11

Hygiene and One Health

Non-communicable disease, environmental exposures & HAP





Water quality and HWT



Child development and health

Cayetano - Swiss TPH Health Research Platform

Daniel Mäusezahl (CH), Stella Hartinger (Peru)

2 Project leaders 6 PhD

2 Postdoc 13 MSc

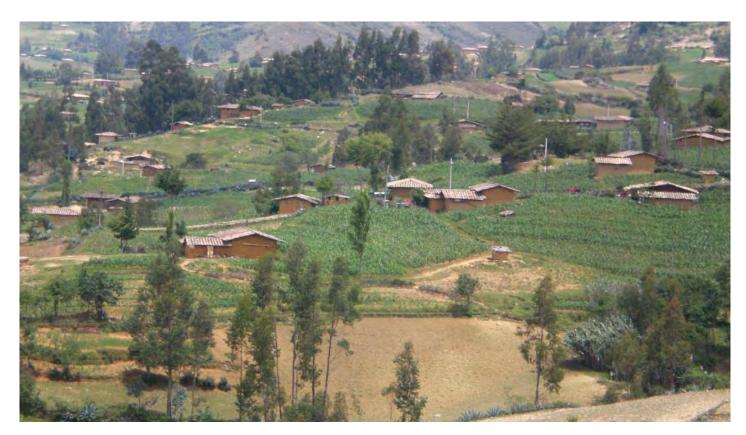
1 Fellow 1 MPH





Community Randomized Control Trial

- > San Marcos Province, Cajamarca Region, northern Peru
- Cluster Randomized Trial: 51 communities (5 30 children)
- \rightarrow Age: 6 35 months
- ➤ 12 month follow-up (Feb-09 Jan-10)



*

14

IHIP-Trial: Integrated Interventions





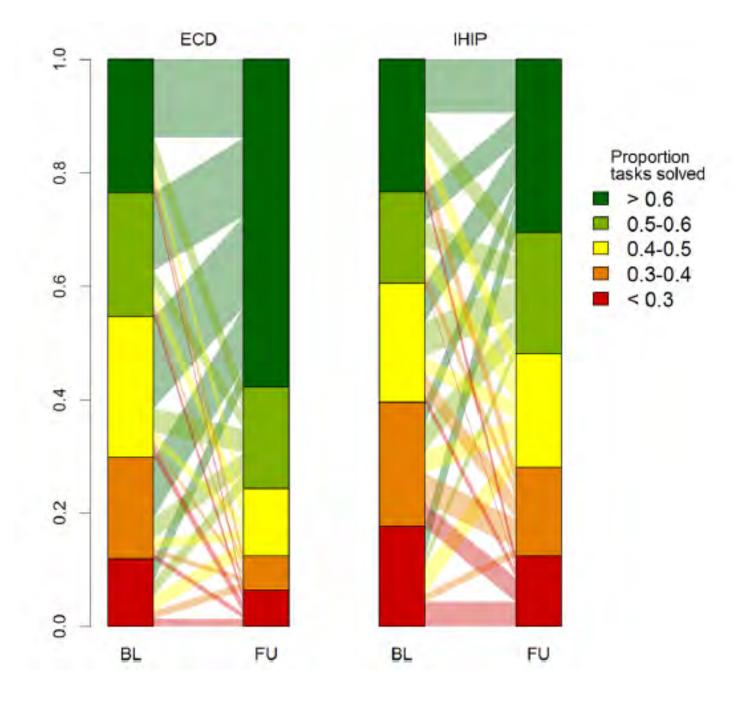






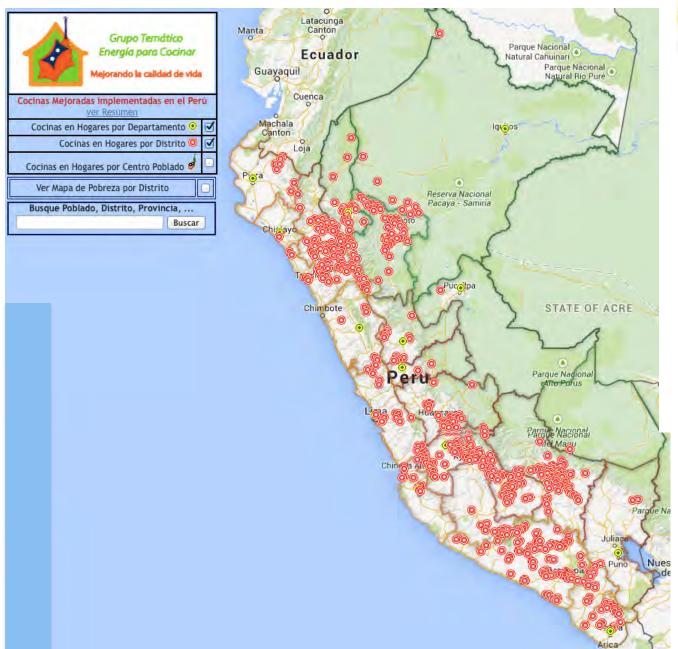


Control arm: Early Child development



Sustainability after 12, 24, 72 months

Interventions	12 months N=216	24 months N=177	BUT do the ICS keep their origina
OPTIMA-improved stove			quality?
Do you have the OPTIMA -where you live?	200 (92%)	161 (90%)	124 (80%)
Do you use the stove?	194 (90%)	152 (85%)	124 (80%)
Do you use it everyday?	185 (86%)	143 (80%)	123 (79.5%)
Kitchen Sink			
Do you have a kitchen sink were you live?	177 (82%)	155 (88%)	
Do you use the sink?	177 (82%)	135 (76%)	
Sink in good conditions	160 (73%)	101 (57%)	
SODIS -HWT			
Do you use SODIS	147 (71%)	11 (6%)	





AMAZONAS	5,182
ANCASH	1,687
APURIMAC	18,179
AREQUIPA	14,404
AYACUCHO	17,695
CAJAMARCA	45,673
HUANUCO	6,086
HUANCAVELICA	34,770
LA LIBERTAD	58,732
ICA	624
JUNIN	2,168
LAMBAYEQUE	1,949
LIMA	3,183
LORETO	3,509
MOQUEGUA	4,073
PASCO	4,983
PIURA	20,652
CUSCO	41,904
PUNO	1,154
SAN MARTIN	4,159
TACNA	9,802
UCAYALI	520

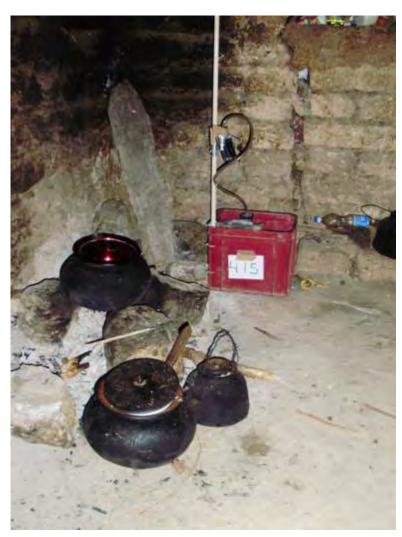
TOTAL: 301'088



How to define adoption?

Rehfuess E. A. et al (2014) & Puzzolo E. et al (2013) s	Acquisition: stoves are purchased or installed without any reference to their later use. Initial adoption: use is assessed < 1 year from acquisition. Sustained use: both medium-term (assessed 1–2 years after acquisition) and long-term sustained use (longer time periods).
Lewis J. J. et al (2012)	Adoption represents some use of an ICS.
Person B. et al (2012)	No definition given. Generally they speak of adoption as "general use" of a cookstove.
Je Ruiz-Mercado I. et al Ru (2011)	Adoption: long-term sustained use (no further specification).
Shankar A. et al (2014)	Adoption is defined as the acquisition and substantive use of a technology by the user.
Barstow C K et al (2014)	Renorted use
Tr. Stanistreet D. et al (2014)	Adoption: Initial uptake and sustain use Sustained use =Use ≥ 12 months
Stanistreet D. et al (2014)	adoption = initial uptake and sustained use = use over 12 months or longer
Troncoso K. et al (201	4) Adoption Index: Frequency of stove use, condition of ICS, level of satisfaction with the ICS and interest in replacing with a new ICS
Siddig El Tayeb M. et al (2003)	None given

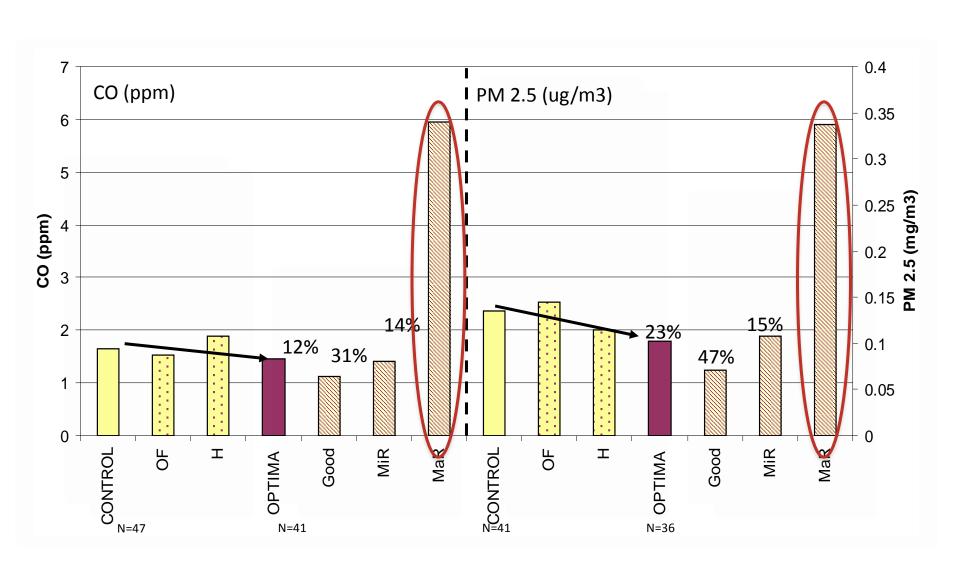
Personal & Kitchen evaluations (CO and PM 2.5)





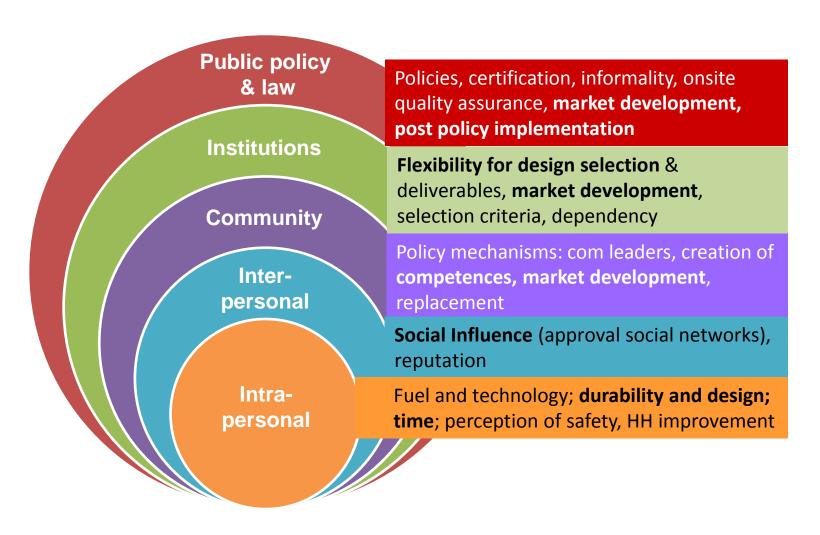
* 21

Personal exposure "time of mother in kitchen"



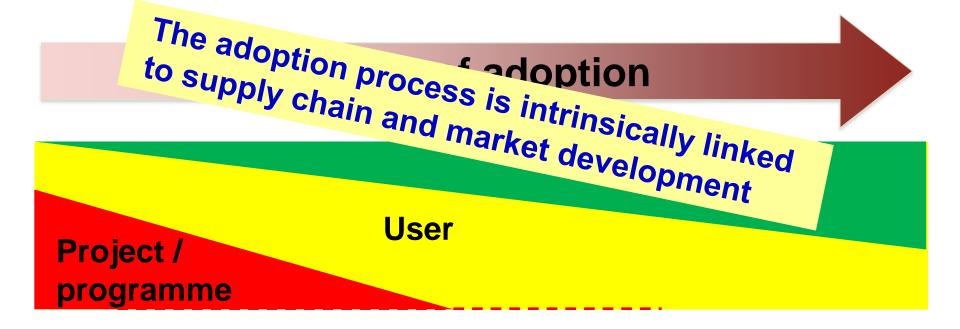
Socio - Ecological Model

ICS implementation happens in a system context that is often neglected



... the SEM can provide a needed systemic view to address adoption at all level of the adoption continuum.





Research

- Integrated Approaches: Nestor Nuño (PhD)
- 2. Livelihoods & Household economics: Raphaela Graf
- 3. m-Health: Matias Finat, Bladimir Morales,
- 4. WASH: Serena Haver
- 5. AMR & OneHealth: Anika Larson
- 6. Household Behaviors: Nestor Nuño
- 7. ECD: Paola Castellanos
- 8. NCDs: Giuliana Sanchez, Guido Bendezu,
- 9. Env. Exposures: Patricia Mallma (PhD)
- 10. Climate Change: Luciana Blanco





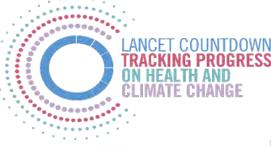








Adaptation to Climate Change and Health





























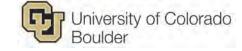




























Key Messages



"Present day changes in heat waves labour capacity, vector-borne disease, and food security provide early warning of compounded impacts expected if temperature continues to rise."

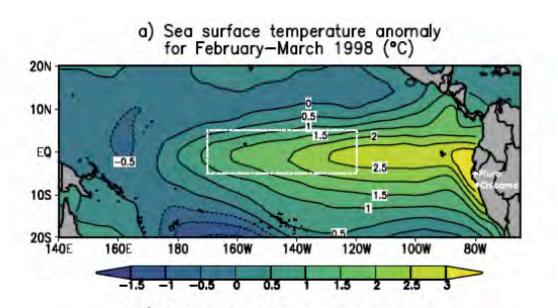




"A lack of progress threatens both human lives and the viability of the national health systems they depend on, with the potential to disrupt core public health infrastructure and overwhelm health services."

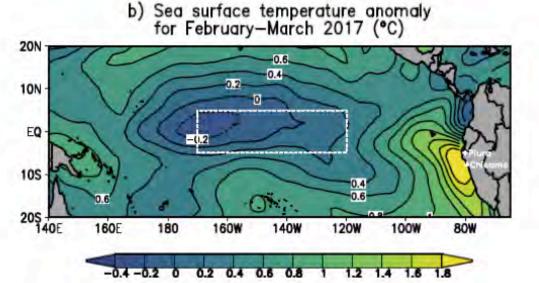


What is the El Niño Southern Oscilation (ENSO)?



Warm ENSO Phase "Central"

- -Warming at central Pacific basin (3+4 / 1+2)
- -Time to react (~4 months)

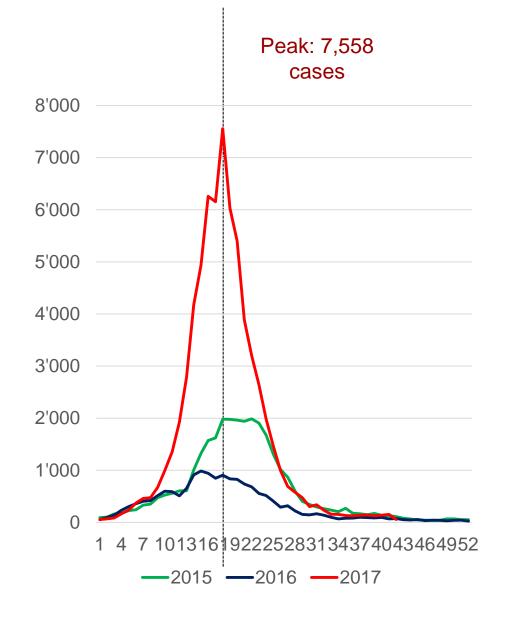


Neutral/cold ENSO "Coastal El Niño"

- -No warming at central Pacific basin
- -Strong coastal warming (>+2° C)

Results Health – Dengue

	2016		2017	
		Incidence		Incidence
		rate pe	er	rate per
	Cases	10,000	Cases	10,000
Dengue				
Ancash	405	2.6	1,567	13.5
La Libertad	4,452	23.7	5,233	27.5
Lambayeque	1,419	11.2	1,464	11.4
Piura	5,653	30.4	40,429	215.8
Tumbes	953	39.6	3,053	125.5
Lima	61	0.1	351	0.3



Source: National Center for Disease Epidemiology, Prevention and Control –Ministry of Health – Peru

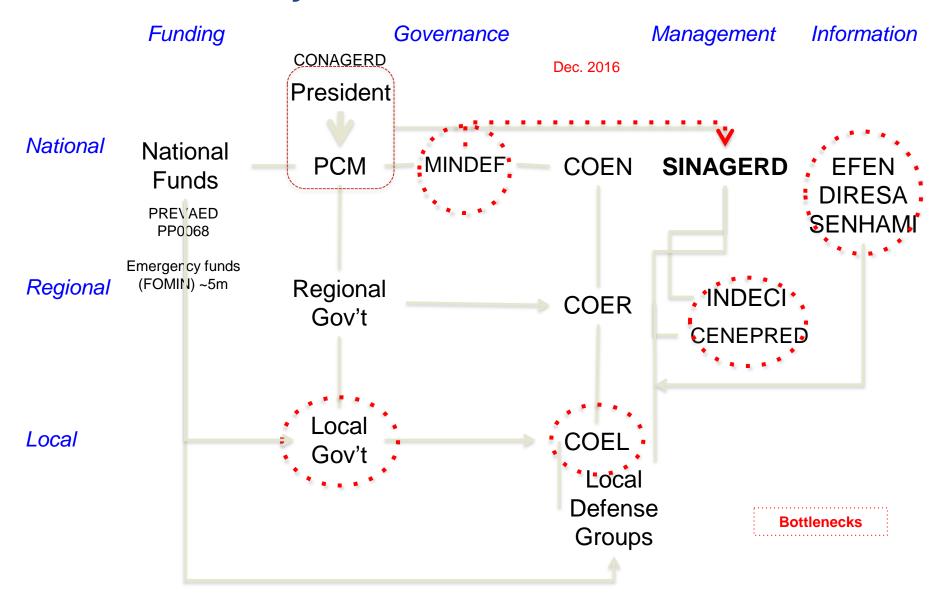
		Total cost	
Type of infrastructure	Description	(US\$ Million)	% of total
Fransport	Highways, roads, and bridges at the national and local level	2,994	49.4
Education	Public schools renewal or reconstruction	819	13.5
Water and sanitation	Renewal of water supply and sewage facilities	626	10.3
Urban lanes	Reconstruction of affected lanes and pathways	455	7.5
Agriculture	Reconstruction of irrigation channels	413	6.8
Health	Renewal or reconstruction of hospitals and small-scale health centers	413	6.8
Housing	Renewal or relocation and reconstruction	342	5.6
Гotal		6,061	100.0

Economic Loss

- -Highest in the affected areas
- -Estimate increases to 7.7 billion
- -Accounts 3.5% of the national GDP & 11% of the total GDP of the affected regions.

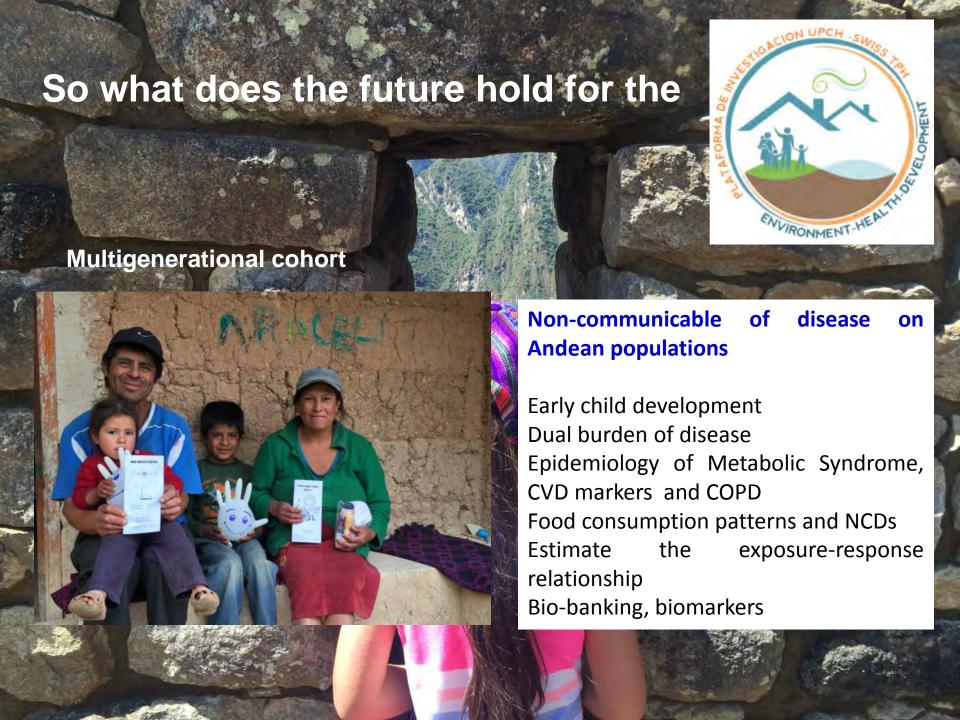


Results - Policy



"I wish we had been able to predict it with months in advance. It seems to have come out of nowhere. Although the far-eastern Pacific was somewhat warm throughout 2016, the warming in January 2017 was intense and abrupt"

Ken Takahashi-Director of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Service

















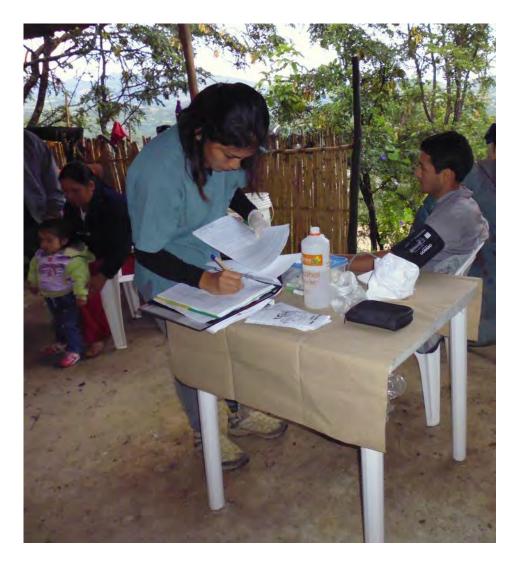














¡Muchas gracias!

