

# HealthADAPT Project Results

## Stakeholder Survey

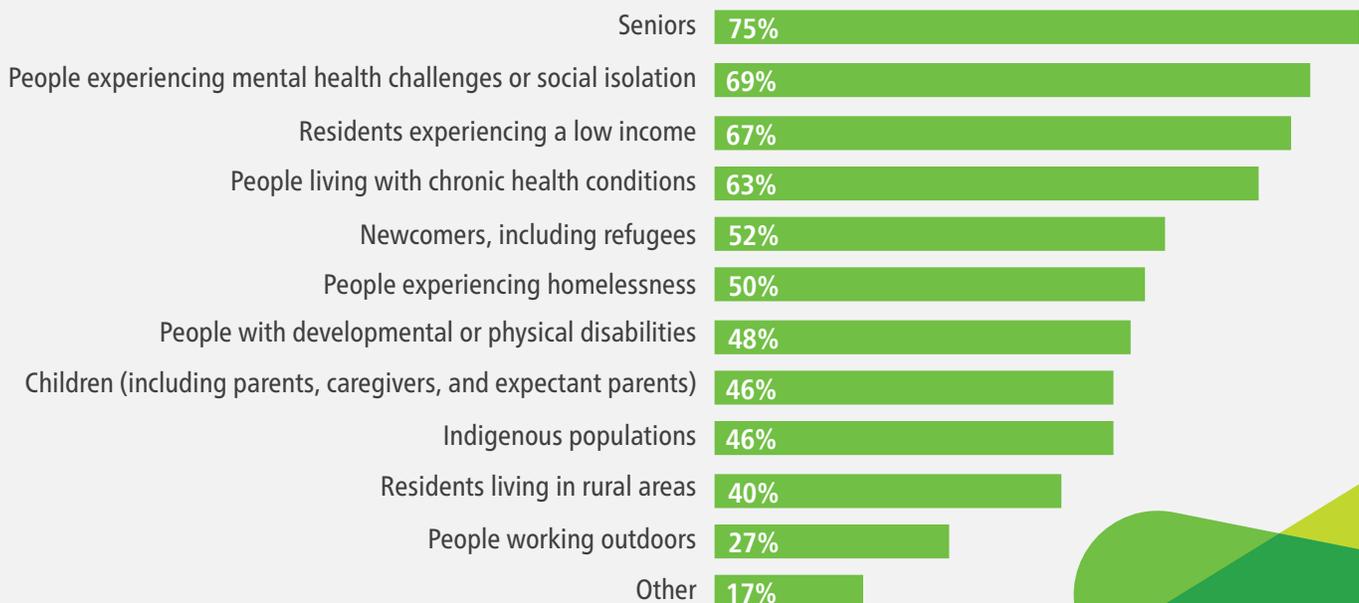
York Region is already experiencing the effects of climate change and these negative impacts are expected to increase in frequency and severity in the future. Funded by Health Canada's HealthADAPT program, York Region undertook a three-year project aimed at enhancing the adaptive capacity of York Region residents to reduce climate-related health impacts.

### Here's what York Region organizations serving priority populations had to say

#### WHO DID WE HEAR FROM?

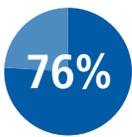
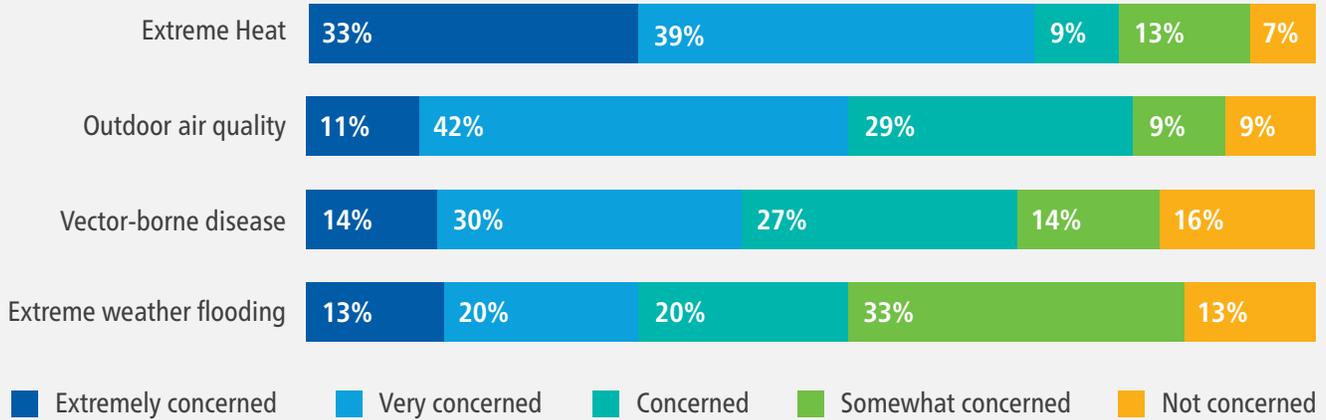
- 40 stakeholders completed the survey
- Respondents reported serving a wide range of priority populations, with seniors having the greatest representation. Some priority populations had lower representation (e.g., outdoor workers).

#### Priority Populations Served by Stakeholder Survey Respondents

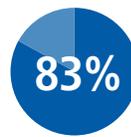


**WHEN ASKED ABOUT THEIR CONCERN FOR CLIMATE RISKS THAT COULD DRIVE HEALTH IMPACTS AMONG THEIR CLIENTS, STAKEHOLDERS EXPRESSED THE GREATEST CONCERN ABOUT EXTREME HEAT, FOLLOWED BY POOR AIR QUALITY.**

Level of concern about extreme heat, outdoor air quality, vector-borne disease, and extreme weather flooding among York Region stakeholders



of respondents prioritized messaging on managing health risks related to extreme heat (especially among priority populations)



prioritized monitoring and alerts of poor air quality days



To reduce the health impacts of extreme heat, stakeholders prioritized emergency response strategies (e.g., access to cooling centers) over longer-term strategies (e.g., employment policies to protect outdoor workers). Public interventions to address extreme heat health impacts were prioritized over private measures.



Stakeholders prioritized air quality monitoring/alert systems and access to public facilities during poor air quality days. Fewer stakeholders prioritized air quality improvement strategies.



Among flooding adaptation options, flood prevention and response measures were prioritized the most, with lower interest in monitoring flood outcomes.



There is interest in health promotion related to the risks and prevention of vector-borne diseases.



Green infrastructure was infrequently prioritized as a measure to address health impacts from extreme heat, flooding or poor air quality. There is support for early warning systems for extreme heat, poor air quality and flooding.