

HEALTH ISSUES

HEALTH AND CLIMATE

Many regions of the world face security, socio-economic and population displacement challenges, but are also particularly affected by climate change (droughts, floods, etc.), due to their location and the pressure humans are putting on ecosystems (extensive agriculture, bushfires, sustained deforestation, etc.).

Climate change is currently one of the biggest health threats. It significantly impacts the fundamental determinants of health. The impact can already be seen across the world: **change in severity or emergence of certain infectious diseases, major climatic disasters, antimicrobial resistance**, but also an **increase in chronic diseases, deterioration of mental health and food insecurity** significantly disrupting the functioning of health systems.

The significance of these issues highlights the need for a proactive, sustainable and integrated approach. **It is important to adopt intervention methods based on multidisciplinary collaboration** that enable the link between human, animal and environmental health (One Health), and on context-based and locally focused projects, based on communities across the country, which include monitoring and operational research components.

In this sense, climate invites us **to adapt new forms of health cooperation** at both international level and within communities **to improve monitoring and documentation of health risks, to support mitigation and adaptation strategies.** And as a result, contribute to identifying and implementing **relevant interventions that allow communities and health systems to adapt to climate change**, and to promote them to stakeholders, at the local, national and international levels.



60 %

of pathogens that cause human disease come from domestic or wild animals.

Human activity has profoundly changed 75% of terrestrial and 66% of marine ecosystems.

(Source: World Organisation for Animal Health)

PROJECT THIELLAL

Contributing to better human,
animal and environmental health

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2024 was essentially a year of learning and sharing for the Thiellal project, with three key interventions:

- **learning and sharing workshop** with operational partners and actors in three key areas: antimicrobial resistance, agroecology and One Health governance.

Key results:

1. reduction in the use of informal drug acquisition channels;
 2. adoption of biopesticides and better management of chemical waste by farmers;
 3. institutionalization of One Health consultation frameworks with legal recognition and local involvement.
- **production and dissemination of learning and sharing tools** on agroecological practices and antimicrobial resistance to ensure the knowledge sharing;
 - **integration of project learning into national and local governance.** The Thiellal project contributed to a cross-cutting learning exercise with another One Health project funded by AFD, in Guinea. Through sharing key recommendations, it was possible to document and share lessons from the project to inform reflections at national and local levels around One Health in Senegal.

Other key project activities in 2024:

- **4 communal consultation frameworks** have been set up to structure local governance taking a One Health approach. These frameworks have mobilised 178 members (20% of whom are women), through advocacy, awareness-raising and epidemiological surveillance activities;
- **training more than 40 health professionals** (animal, human, and environmental) on the risks related to antimicrobials, pesticides and their impact on human, animal, and environmental health;
- **64 Dimitra Clubs in 15 villages established to promote collective learning and the adoption of sustainable practices.** Training of 1,548 members (64% women) on agroecological alternatives and waste management.

Senegal

KEY INFOS



Timeframe:
2021 - 2024



Funding: AFD (FISONG)



Partners: AVSF (lead), CASADES



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More than **40**
professionals trained
on the **3** health areas



1,548
people (of which 64%
were women) trained
on agroecological al-
ternatives and waste
management



Through the trainings, we became aware of the risks related to the overuse of antibiotics. Now we can explain better to patients why it's important to follow the prescription and not buy over-the-counter medications.

Head Nurse, Vélingara

