

1
00:00:01,001 --> 00:00:05,213
Hotter summers, longer pollen seasons, and record rainfalls...

2
00:00:05,213 --> 00:00:09,926
These changing patterns are putting our health, and the health of those we love, at risk.

3
00:00:09,926 --> 00:00:13,096
So, communities around the country are taking steps to prepare.

4
00:00:13,930 --> 00:00:17,517
State, local, and tribal health officials are using the

5
00:00:17,517 --> 00:00:20,812
Building Resilience Against Climate Effects framework,

6
00:00:20,812 --> 00:00:23,189
developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

7
00:00:23,189 --> 00:00:24,691
Called BRACE for short,

8
00:00:24,691 --> 00:00:28,069
the five-step process is used to develop strategies

9
00:00:28,069 --> 00:00:32,949
and programs that help communities prepare a coordinated community response

10
00:00:32,949 --> 00:00:35,243
to the health effects of climate change.

11
00:00:35,618 --> 00:00:40,040
Step 1 is identifying what climate effects are relevant locally.

12
00:00:40,040 --> 00:00:45,253
how those might lead to new or expanded health threats, and who is most at risk.

13
00:00:45,378 --> 00:00:50,216
The next step is to calculate the expected impacts on the local population,

14

00:00:50,216 --> 00:00:52,802
and rank the severity of each threat.

15
00:00:52,802 --> 00:00:56,389
This is called “projecting the disease burden.”

16
00:00:56,389 --> 00:01:00,351
What it does is it helps health officials tackle the worst risks first.

17
00:01:00,518 --> 00:01:06,441
Step 3 is to identify ways the community can intervene to prevent or reduce health effects.

18
00:01:06,649 --> 00:01:10,236
For example, health officials who are expecting more high heat days

19
00:01:10,236 --> 00:01:14,991
might consider if it would be more effective to open community cooling centers,

20
00:01:14,991 --> 00:01:19,788
or to collaborate on housing and development plans to protect vulnerable residents.

21
00:01:19,871 --> 00:01:25,877
Then in Step 4, health officials work with other community sectors to develop and implement their plan.

22
00:01:25,877 --> 00:01:26,878
For example,

23
00:01:27,045 --> 00:01:31,591
health officials may work with city planners to reduce the impacts of urban heat islands,

24
00:01:31,591 --> 00:01:36,429
or with broadcast meteorologists to alert people to prepare for extreme weather.

25
00:01:36,596 --> 00:01:38,556
Step 5 is evaluation.

26
00:01:39,099 --> 00:01:42,560
Health officials assess the success of their adaptation plans

27
00:01:42,560 --> 00:01:46,106

and gather lessons learned to apply for future activities.

28

00:01:46,439 --> 00:01:51,861

The five steps in the BRACE framework are designed to be flexible and responsive to local needs.

29

00:01:51,861 --> 00:01:53,071

Any community

30

00:01:53,071 --> 00:01:56,407

whether urban, suburban, rural, or tribal

31

00:01:56,407 --> 00:02:01,121

can use BRACE to prepare for the local health impacts of climate change.