International Society of Geospatial Health
Newsletter - December 2016

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT

Dear GnosisGIS Members,

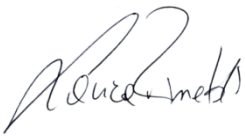
Winter season's greetings from the International Society of Geospatial Health! The year 2016 has been an outstanding one for GnosisGIS, full of events …. the successful symposium held in Brisbane, the organization of different GnosisGIS sessions at international conferences, and the continuing success of *Geospatial Health*, the official journal of GnosisGIS.

We hope that 2017 will be even better thanks in great part to your help!

Our warmest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy

New Year to you and your family. Best wishes!!!

Buon Natale 2016 e Felice 2017,



UPCOMING MEETINGS

Impact of Environmental Change on Infectious Diseases 2017
International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, Italy
17-19 May 2017

WAAVP 2017
26th International Conference of the World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology
4-8 September 2017
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

ASTMH 2017
American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
5-9 November 2017
Baltimore, Maryland

GnosisGIS 2017
11th International Society of Geospatial Health
November 2017
Baltimore, Maryland
More information to be provided soon…..

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Full Professor of Veterinary Public Health
Utrecht University, Netherlands
Job Announcement
Deadline: 15 December 2016

Associate Professor of Terrestrial Remote Sensing
South Dakota State University
Job Announcement
Deadline: 21 December 2016

13 PhD Scholarships under 'One Health and Urban Transformation'
Call for applications
Deadline: 23 December 2016

Researcher - Animal Health (Vector Borne Infectious Diseases)
Edifici CReSA, Bellaterra (Barcelona)
Announcement
Deadline: 1 January 2017

SUBMISSION FROM YVES M. TOURRE (LDEO OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY) AND CÉCILE VIGNOLLES (CNES, TOULOUSE)

At the last '10th International Symposium on Geospatial Health' (GnosisGIS, september17-18, 2016) in Brisbane Australia, an unexpected result was obtained from the Paluclim project and entomological risk maps in Burkina Faso (Vignolles et al., 2016). If rainfall was until now the confounding factor for the density of malaria vectors environmental conditions are to change during the next 50 years at least. Using an impact model which included climate components, several predictions were made for different -temporal scales (i.e., seasonal, inter-annual, low-frequency to climate change). If a definite link exists between low-frequency rainfall variability in the Sahel and the Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation, (or AMO), the extreme temperature increase during the 21st century should lead to a definite reduction of malaria risks there. Thus on a more general basis, temperature increase could thus be seen as becoming the new limiting factor for infectious and vector borne diseases in the Sahelian regions.

GEOSPATIAL HEALTH

A new issue of *Geospatial Health* has recently been published: Volume 11, Number 3. Visit our website: http://geospatialhealth.net/index.php/gh