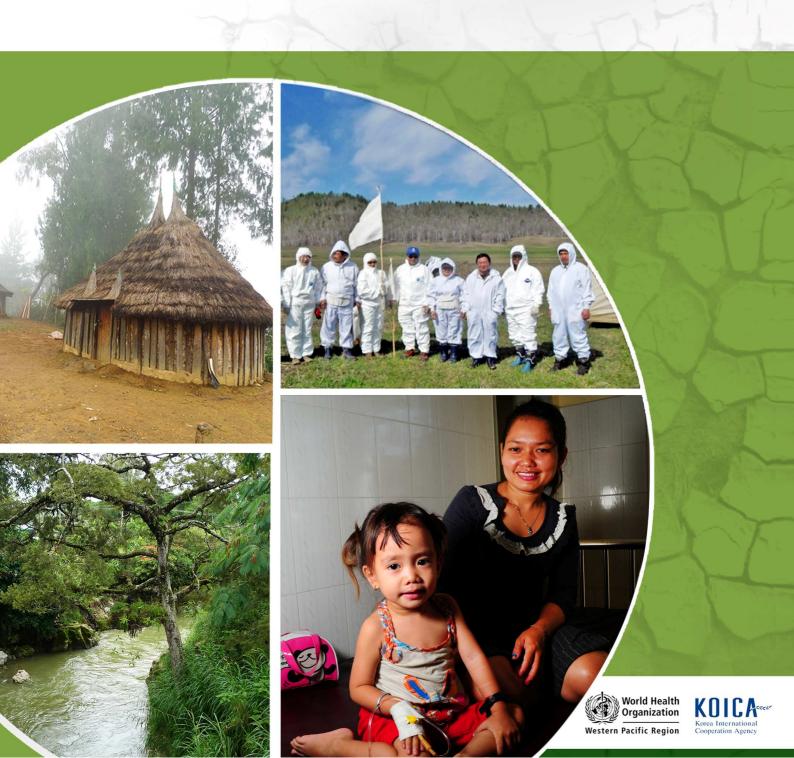
Strengthen control of vectorborne diseases to lessen the impact of climate change in the Western Pacific Region with focus on Cambodia, Mongolia and Papua New Guinea

Final project report







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Pacific Region with focus on Cambodia, Mongolia
and Papua New Guinea

World Health Organization
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ABBREVIATIONS

ACT artemisinin combination therapy

CC climate change

CNM National Center for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control

DFC direct financial cooperation DOM Department of Meteorology

DPM Department of Preventive Medicine

EHP Eastern Highlands Province ENH Environmental Health

ESR Emerging Disease Surveillance and Response

GF Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

HSIP Health Sector Improvement Plan

IEC information, education and communication

IPC Institute Pasteur du Camboge
 IRS indoor residual spraying
 IT information technology
 JE Japanese encephalitis

KHM Cambodia

KOICA Korean International Cooperation Agency

LLIN long-lasting insecticidal net

MNG Mongolia

MOE Ministry of Environment MOH Ministry of Health

MSCU Malaria Surveillance and Control Unit MTG Mongolian Tugrugs (local currency)

MVP Malaria, Vectorborne and other Parasitic Diseases

NDOH National Department of Health PHD Provincial Health Department PHO Provincial Health Office PNG Papua New Guinea

PNGIMR Papua New Guinea Institute for Medical Research

POM Port Moresby

PSI Population Services International

RAM Rotarians Against Malaria

RDT rapid diagnostic test

SOP standard operating procedure special service agreement **SSA** STC short-term consultant **TBC** to be confirmed **TBD** tick borne diseases **TOR** terms of reference **TWG** technical working group USD United States dollar **VBDs** vectorborne diseases

WHO World Health Organization
WPRO Western Pacific Regional Office

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The impacts of climate change on human health are predicted to be unfavourable, varied, and disproportionately affect the most vulnerable population groups who are most exposed and least able to adapt. Likely impacts in many countries include those associated with extreme weather events and natural disasters, lack of sufficient quantities and quality of fresh water, impacts of compromised food security, and increased incidence of communicable diseases including vectorborne diseases (VBDs).

VBDs such as malaria, dengue, tick-borne diseases and plague are particularly susceptible for a number of reasons: the geographical distribution and behaviour of vectors and their hosts are intimately associated with environmental determinants, and transmission dynamics tend to favour warmer, wetter environments. Human responses to climate change, such as increased urbanization following farming failures and storage of water for household use, may also place populations at risk of VBDs.

Addressing these risks, Member States of the WHO Western Pacific Region have endorsed resolutions and developed national adaptation programmes of action and other climate change vulnerability analyses and plans to address and respond to climate change and health threats. The Republic of Korea has committed to a strategy of 'Green Growth' and, recognizing regional commitments and risks through their East Asia Partnership, funded a one-year project titled: Strengthen control of vectorborne diseases to lessen the impact of climate change in the Western Pacific Region with focus on Cambodia, Mongolia and Papua New Guinea. The one-year project, extended to 18 months, had the objective to build capacity in countries and at regional level to minimize consequences of VBDs to populations in areas that are prone to climate change. IT included six outputs:

- Increased awareness and involvement of communities and stakeholders within and beyond the health sector in actions to minimize VBD consequences due to climate change;
- 2. Strengthened surveillance for vector borne infections and climate change and capacity for rapid response to VBD outbreaks;
- 3. Strengthened capacity for vector control;
- 4. Strengthened capacity for effective diagnosis and treatment of VBDs;
- 5. Strategic information on knowledge gaps generated and utilized to better respond to climate change-induced VBDs;
- 6. Strengthened country programmes and effective and efficient project management.

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