

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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This report has been prepared by the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. The views expressed are those of the participants in the Project 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 and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the 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 Cambodge
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
SSA	special service agreement
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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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Cambodia activity workplan following inception meeting

ANNEX 2: Mongolia activity workplan following inception meeting

ANNEX 3: Papua New Guinea activity workplan following inception meeting

ANNEX 4. Stories from implementation of the project in countries

ANNEX 5: End-of-project meeting attendance list

ANNEX 6: End of project meeting programme of activities

ANNEX 7: Country technical procurement lists

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:

1. 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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