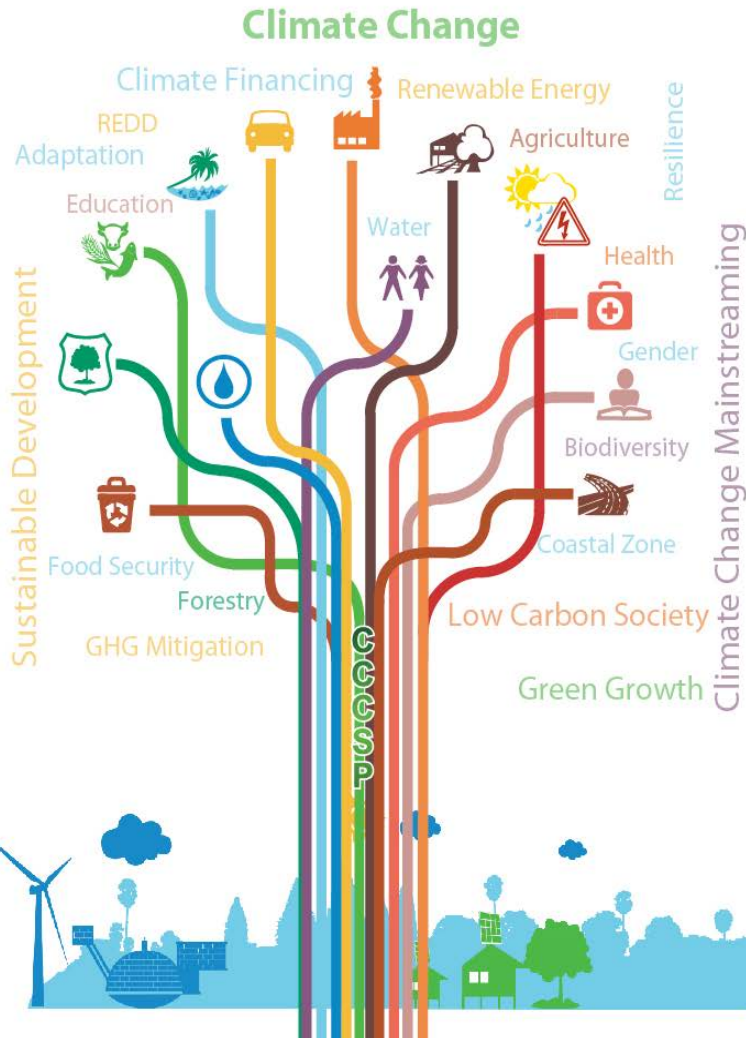


# 3<sup>rd</sup> National Forum on Climate Change

5 – 7 November 2013, Cambodia

*“Taking Action for Sustainable Development in the Changing Climate”*



## Climate Change Response in Health Sector

**Dr. KOL Hero**  
Deputy Director  
Preventive Medicine Department  
Ministry of Health

6 November 2013

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

Implemented by:



Ministry of Environment

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# CONTENT

- Climate Change Risks to Health
- Climate Change Impacts on Health
- Climate Change Strategic Plan for Public Health (CCSP for PH)
- Climate Change National Action Plan for Public Health (CCNAP for PH)
- Progressed Activities and Ways forward

# Climate Change Risks to Health

## Climate Change Factors

- Rising Temperature , increased hot days and heat wave;
- Extreme and prolong floods;
- Prolong drought and water shortage;
- Strong wind storms and extreme tropical cyclones (Ketsana).

## Health Implication and Risks

- Vector-borne diseases (malaria and dengue fever)
- Water- and Food-borne diseases (Cholera, Typhoid, and Diarrhea...);
- Food insecurity and poor sanitation (malnutrition, under – growth stunt);
- Health consequences of extreme weather events (death, injury, illness, mental disorder, food insecurity...)

# Climate Change Impacts on Health

- Flooding in 2000 caused 347 death, 80% of which were children;
- Recent prolong flooding displaced thousands of families and causing over one hundred of deaths, including unaccounted illnesses and injuries.



# Climate Change Impacts on Health cont.

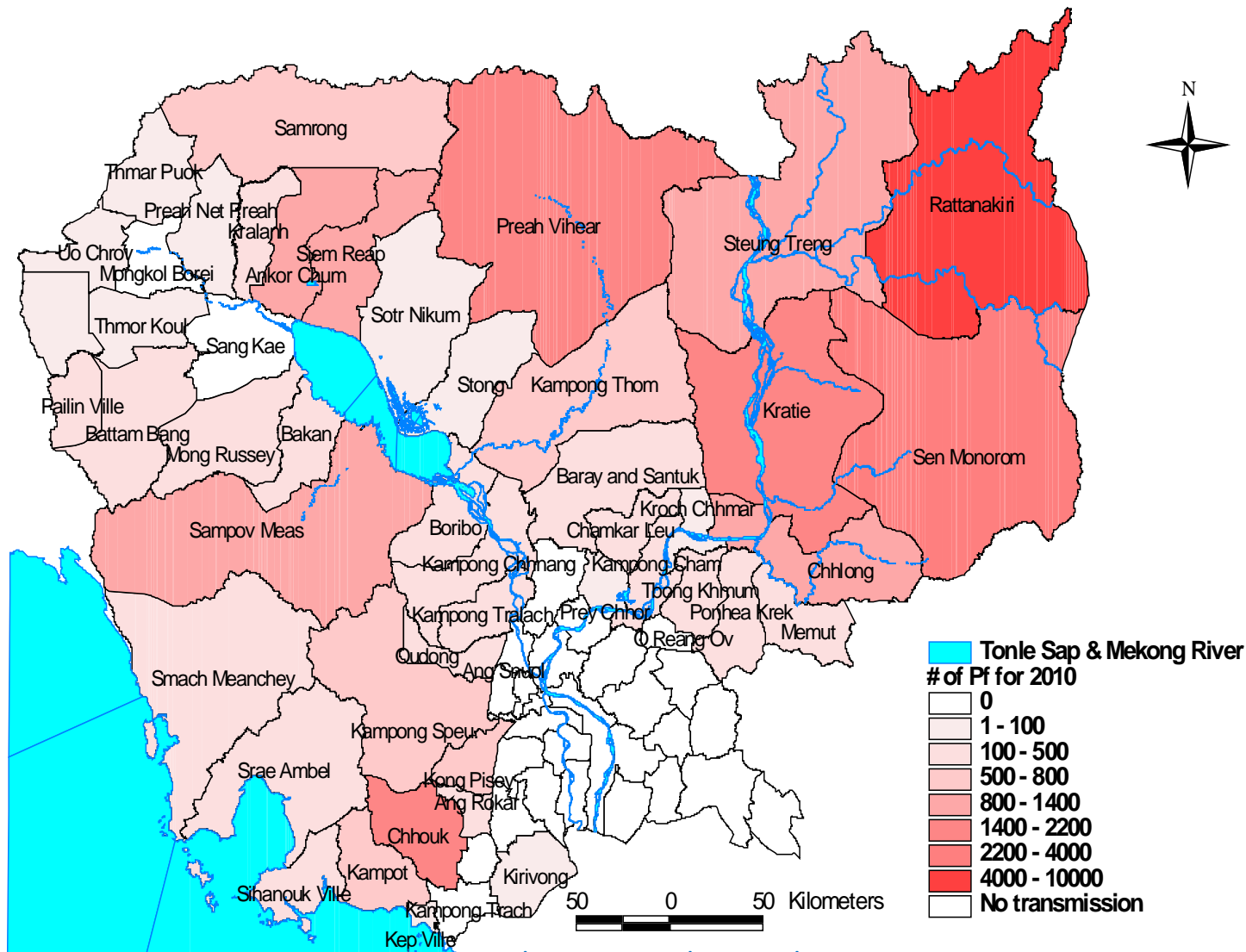
## Recent flood situation 2013:

- At least 104 people have died as a result of the recent floods
- As many as 1.5 million people have been affected
- A total of 20 of Cambodia's 24 provinces have suffered
- The provinces around Tonle Sap Great Lake, and Pailin are the worst hit
- Only Kampot, Kep, Kampong Speu and Preah Sihanoukville have escaped the floods
- 400 km of roads, including 100km of national roads, have been damaged
- Around 250,000 hectares of rice paddy flooded

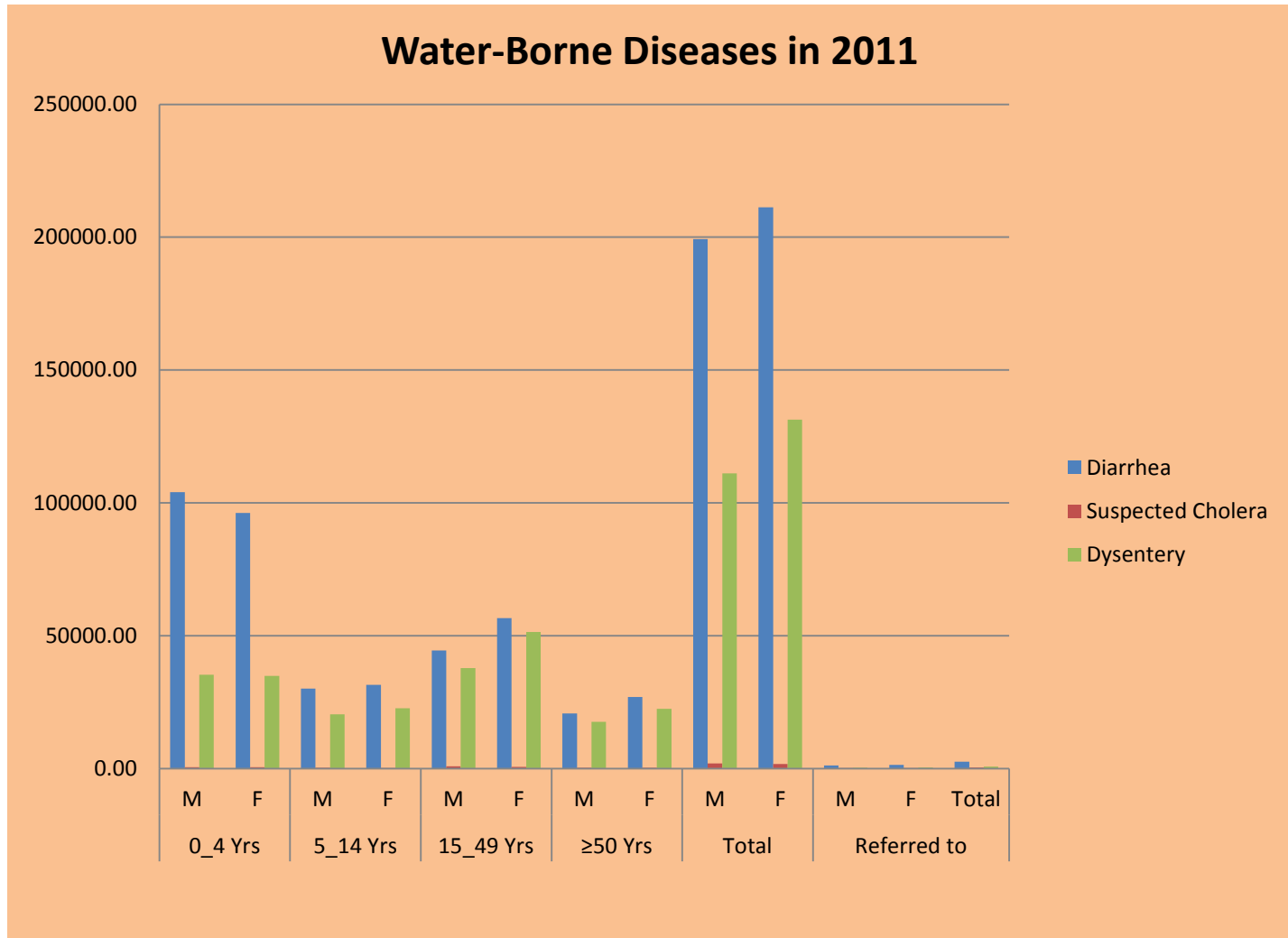
*Announcement 10th October 2013, Senior Minister H.E. Nhim Vanda, First Vice President of the National Committee for Disaster Management*

# Malaria Incidents by Province

# of PF by Operational District in Cambodia 2010



# Climate Change and Water-Borne Diseases





# CCSP for PH

- **Vision:** *To increase climate resilience for better health and well-being of all Cambodian, especially of the poor, women and children, contributing to poverty alleviation and achieving Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.*
- **Mission:** *To provide efficient and equitable health care services and to build adaptive capacity to cope with short and long-term climate change by mainstreaming climate change into Health Strategic Plan and National Strategic Development Plan.*
- **Goal:** *To reduce morbidity, mortality, injuries and health vulnerability to climate change variability and extreme weather*



# CCSP for PH Cont.

- **Strategic Objective 1:** To improve health care infrastructures and capacity of health personnel to cope with vector-borne, water-borne and food-borne diseases in the context of climate change.
- **Strategic Objective 2:** To enhance emergency preparedness and response to cope with extreme weather and climate change related disasters.
- **Strategic Objective 3:** To improve knowledge, skills, prevention and research capacity on health impacts and vulnerability to climate change as an information base for mainstreaming climate change in Health Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Health and other sectoral planning.

# CCNAP for PH (under preparation)

**Strategy 1:** to increase resilience capacity of the population in combating vector-borne and water-borne diseases arising from climate change

- Development and update of technical guidelines for diagnosis, detection, control, prevention and treatment of diseases (malaria, dengue fever, diarrhea, typhoid, cholera...etc.), injuries and other food poisoning illness arising from climate change;
- Up-scaling Communicable Disease Control across the country, including conducting surveillance and research on malaria and dengue fever;

## CCNAP for PH (under preparation) cont.

- Development and Implementation of Dengue Control Program in provinces with high climate change risk;
- Implementation of Malaria Control Program to contain artesunate-resistance Plasmodium falciparum parasites and moving toward malaria pre-elimination status in Cambodia;
- Up-scaling of National program on acute respiratory infection, diarrhea disease and cholera in disaster prone-areas, including conducting surveillance and research on water-borne and food borne diseases associated with change in climate variables.

## CCNAP for PH (under preparation) cont.

**Strategy 2:** to reduce impacts of extreme weathers and disasters through better emergency preparedness and response plans

- Development and implementation of data collection system on health outcomes arising from natural disasters and other man-made disasters, taking into consideration gender impacts, in synergy or collaboration with the Cambodia Red Cross, NCDM, MOWRAM and other relevant agencies;
- Setting up and strengthening emergency preparedness and responsive network and plans, including food safety response, at all levels.

## CCNAP for PH (under preparation) cont.

**Strategy 3:** To build knowledge of the population and health personnel to cope with climate change impacts

- Development of methodologies, guidelines, models and indicators for research and health vulnerability assessment in collaboration with CCCD of the MOE, WHO and other relevant health institutions such as Pasteur;
- Updating Health Database with inclusion of climate change variables and associated diseases;

## CCNAP for PH (under preparation) cont.

- Organizing trainings on health impacts/vulnerability assessment, modeling of climate variability and health impacts, surveillance and research based on training need assessment;
- Promoting public education and awareness campaign with a focus on women through different means on health impacts of climate change, including disease control, prevention, treatment, epidemic preparedness, and sanitation and hygiene;
- Capacity development for mainstreaming climate change in annual operation plans of Special Operating Agencies (SOA) as part of the Service Delivery Grant (Pool Funding Modality).

# Progressed Activities and Ways Forward

- CC and VBDs
  - Malaria (Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Cambodia funded by KOICA)
  - Dengue (supported by CCCA-TF)
- CC and WBDs (collaboration with WHO-MOH)
- Appealing development partners and stakeholders to collaborate execution the CCNAP.



# Thank You !

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