



STRENGTHENED CAPACITY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN HEALTH: INTEGRATED RESPONSE TO CLIMATE SENSITIVE VECTOR BORNE DISEASES IN CAMBODIA

National Center for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control, Ministry of Health



Ground zero for malaria drug resistance, September 2009. Photo: Science/Gretchen Vogel

PROJECT PURPOSE

The project aims at strengthening capacity for dengue and other vectorborne disease outbreak detection, prevention and response, including at the community level, to protect vulnerable populations in areas at risk of increased vectorborne disease burden due to climate change.

KEY RESULTS

- Strengthened national institutional capacity to conduct meteorological, vector and epidemiological surveillance for climate-sensitive diseases and respond to outbreaks for climate change health adaptation;
- Increased awareness of vector borne disease risks of climate change and knowledge of appropriate protective behaviours and responses in identified high-risk populations;
- Strengthened evidence of the relationship between climatic determinants and vector borne disease burden.

Climate change is anticipated to adversely impact human health by a number of mechanisms. Of these, an increased incidence of vector borne diseases (VBDs) is often cited as a leading health risk for reasons including that the distribution and behavior of insect disease vectors are affected by climatic parameters. In Cambodia, dengue and the emerging disease chikungunya are both transmitted by household-associated *Aedes* mosquitoes and cause tens of thousands of cases and hundreds of deaths annually. Their distribution is expanding, possibly because of climate change and related human behavior changes. Accurate monitoring of cases, understanding the responsible vector species and knowledge of the circulating viral serotype are important components of a climate change and health adaptation strategy. Funding for monitoring of these parameters and for outbreak response, particularly in the most vulnerable population groups, is limited.



The project is designed to improve the sensitivity and timeliness of dengue surveillance allowing timely outbreak response; incorporation of climate data into routine disease surveillance reports; conducting mosquito surveillance to provide data on responsible vectors, their infection rate and appropriate control methods; conducting awareness raising campaigns in vulnerable communities to inform of risks and preventive behaviors; conducting research into climatic determinants of outbreaks, building research capacity and informing future climate change and health adaptation policy.

PROJECT INFORMATION			
DURATION	15 months	PROJECT PARTNERS	Department of Preventive Medicine of Ministry of Health; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology; World Health Organization
TOTAL BUDGET	\$331,900	LOCATION	Selected sites in identified high-risk provinces, including Phnom Penh, Kandal, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap and Mondolkiri provinces
CCCA-TF CONTRIBUTION	\$240,398	CONTACT	Counterpart Contact: Prof. Ngan Chantha, Director, National Dengue Control Programme #372, St. Preah Monivong, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: (855-12) 843 628 Email: chanthan@cnm.gov.kh Website: www.cnm.gov.kh
CO-FINANCING	\$91,502		
PROJECT DELIVERY	N/A		
PROJECT STATUS	Existing activities will be refined, enhanced and continued		
LEVEL OF INTERVENTION	National committee level and data analysis to coordinate sub-national surveys and data collection		

GENERAL INQUIRIES

Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Trust Fund Secretariat, Ministry of Environment

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