Lessons Learned in Pacific LDCs

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Outline

◦ Overview of GEF Project
  ◦ Give a sense of the process
  ◦ Project outcomes, outputs, activities

◦ Highlight lessons learned (success factors, themes, questions, etc.)
Climate Change Impacts on Health
Pathways for health impacts
- direct and indirect exposures
- social disruption
- detrimental impacts on economic and human developments

Mediators of health impacts
- sociopolitical strategies
- environmental measures
- health systems resilience
- economic development

Source: WHO 2015 Human Health and Climate Change in Pacific Islands
National Referral Hospital, Honiara, Solomon Islands
Vanuatu Health System
Building Climate-Resilient Health Systems
GEF Project Objective & Outcomes

Project Objective: *Enhance the capacity of national and local health system institutions, personnel, and local communities to manage health risks induced by climate variability and change*

*Project Outcomes*

1. Governance of health system and institutional capacities strengthened by mainstreaming climate-related risk and resilience aspects into health policy frameworks:

2. Capacities of health system institutions and personnel strengthened in managing health information and weather/climate early warning systems

3. Improved coverage and quality of health services addressing climate-related diseases, and reduced climate-induced disruptions in the function of health care facilities

4. Enhanced south-south cooperation fostering knowledge exchange, the provision of technical assistance and scientific advisory, and the integration of national health policy frames and related adaptation plans with ongoing NAP-related processes
Project Objective:
Enhance the capacity of national and local health system institutions, personnel, and local communities to manage health risks induced by climate variability and change in four Pacific islands (Niue, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu).

Outcome 1: Governance of health system and institutional capacities strengthened by mainstreaming climate-related risks and resilience aspects into health policy frameworks.

Component 1 Outputs:
1.1: CCaH risks and resilience considerations integrated into relevant institutional mechanisms, policies, plans, and legislation, including development of NAP.
1.2: Coordination capacity of MoH strengthened to enhance collaboration with climate change and health relevant ministries.
1.3: Capacity of health decision-makers strengthened to integrate climate change into health planning and programmes.

Outcome 2: Capacities of health system institutions and personnel strengthened in managing health information and warning systems.

Component 2 Outputs:
2.1: Health Information System strengthened by digitizing health records in selected facilities to better record and report climate-sensitive health outcomes.
2.2: Strengthened national health surveillance for climate-sensitive health risks.
2.3: Integration of meteorological and climate early warning information into HHS to develop a climate-informed health early warning system.

Outcome 3: Improved coverage and quality of health services addressing climate-related illnesses, and reduced climate-related disruptions in the function of health care facilities.

Component 3 Outputs:
3.1: Health service delivery enhanced and capacity strengthened to effectively prevent and manage climate-sensitive health risks, disaster risks, and other environmental determinants of health in selected communities.
3.2: Services in selected healthcare facilities are climate-resilient, incorporating effective prevention and clinical case management of climate-sensitive health risks, as well as disaster risk management for health.
3.3: Strengthened public health and clinical workforce that is aware and capable of control and prevention of climate-sensitive health risks, as well as disaster risk management for health.
3.4: Capacity of service delivery at community level expanded and strengthened with empowered communities that understand CCaH impacts and are capable of addressing those impacts using community-based health adaptation strategies.

Outcome 4: Enhanced south-south cooperation fostering knowledge exchange, the provision of technical assistance and scientific advisory services, integration of national health policy frameworks and relevant adaptation plans with ongoing NAP-related processes.

Component 4 Outputs:
4.1: Knowledge exchange and the sharing of the latest techniques and good practices for climate change and health are enhanced.

Barriers:
- Limited awareness of health risks of climate change
- Insufficient integration of climate and disaster risks into health sector policy, planning, and regulatory frameworks, as well as in disease control practices.
- Poor coordination across ministries and departments on climate change and health issues.
- Insufficient data and monitoring of climate-sensitive health risks and impacts, with limited capacity to risk management tools (such as risk management tools) with limited capacity to respond.
- Limited technical capacity of public health staff; limited human and financial resources to assess risks and to design, implement, and monitor adaptation.
- Lack of information, and know-how on applying cost-effective techniques and technologies to avoid climate-related disruptions in the functions of essential services and related supply and health care facilities (such as coastal protection, water, sanitation, sewage, medical waste, energy, communication).
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<th>Outcome 1: Governance of health system and institutional capacities strengthened by mainstreaming climate-related risk and resilience aspects into health policy frameworks</th>
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<td><strong>Output 1.1:</strong> Climate change and health risk and resilience considerations integrated into relevant institutional mechanisms, policies, plans, and legislation.</td>
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<td><strong>Output 1.2:</strong> Co-ordination capacity of MHMS strengthened to enhance collaboration with climate change and health-relevant agencies and ministries, including the Health Sector Coordination Committee (HSCC) and the Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KNEG).</td>
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<td><strong>Output 1.3:</strong> Capacity of health decision-makers strengthened to better understand and integrate climate change risks in health planning and programmes.</td>
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<td><strong>Outcome 2: Capacities of health system institutions and personnel strengthened in managing health information and weather/climate early warning systems</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Output 2.1:</strong> HIS strengthened by digitizing health records in selected facilities to better record and report climate-sensitive health risks</td>
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<td><strong>Output 2.2:</strong> Strengthened national health (and environmental health) surveillance to include climate-sensitive health risks</td>
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<td><strong>Output 2.3:</strong> Integration of meteorological and climate early warning information into HIS, through collaboration with the MHMS and other relevant ministries to develop a climate-informed health early warning system</td>
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### Outcome 3: Improved coverage and quality of health services addressing climate-related diseases, and reduced climate-induced disruptions in the function of health care facilities

**Output 3.1:** Health service delivery enhanced, and capacity strengthened to effectively prevent and manage climate-sensitive health risks, including water-and-food-borne disease, vector-borne disease, and nutrition/food security, as well as disaster risks, and other environmental determinants of health in selected sites.

**Output 3.2:** Vila Central Hospital, Northern Provincial Hospital, and other high-risk healthcare facilities have reduced disruptions of services during extreme weather and climate events by incorporating improved access to health services, sufficient medical and disaster response supplies, improved access to climate-smart energy, improved communication resources and technologies.

**Output 3.3:** Strengthened public health and clinical workforce that is aware and capable of control and prevention of climate-sensitive health risks, as well as disaster risk management for health.

**Output 3.4:** Capacity of service delivery at community level expanded and strengthened with empowered communities that understand climate change and health impacts and are capable of addressing those impacts using community-based health adaptation strategies.
Outcome 4: Enhanced south-south cooperation fostering knowledge exchange, the provision of technical assistance and scientific advice, and the integration of national health policy frames and related adaptation plans with ongoing NAP-related processes

Output 4.1: Knowledge exchange and the sharing of the latest techniques and good practices for climate change and health are enhanced
Community-based health adaptation

- Participatory needs assessment
- Community outreach and mapping
- Development and implementation of community-driven interventions
- Support empowerment and mobilization strategies
- Use of storylines and disaster risk management training
What does that mean?
What are we doing?

Establishing a baseline/situational analysis
Mainstreaming climate change into health planning
Engaging key stakeholders
Lessons Learned
1. Practical steps for implementation
2. Build off existing programmes
3. Coordination is key
4. Trust the process
5. Seize opportunities
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Thank you!