

Pacific Islands Action Plan on Climate Change and Health



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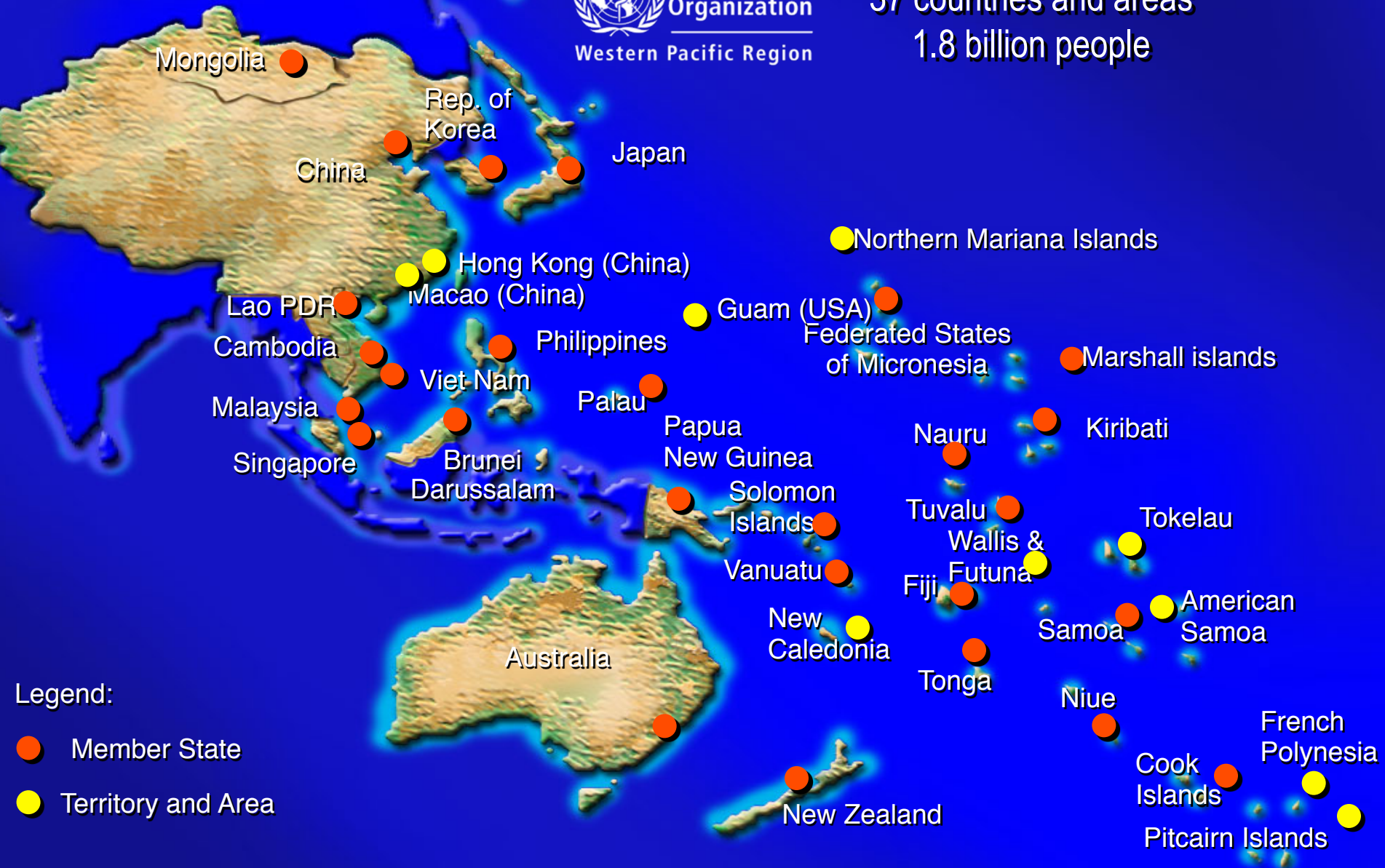
World Health Organization: Western Pacific Region

Division of Pacific Technical Support (DPS)

Countries & Areas - Western Pacific Region



37 countries and areas
1.8 billion people



Relative importance of factors shaping health



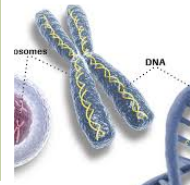
Behaviour
• 30-40%

Socio-economic conditions
• 40-50%



Environment
• 10 – 20 %

Genetic
15 – 30 %

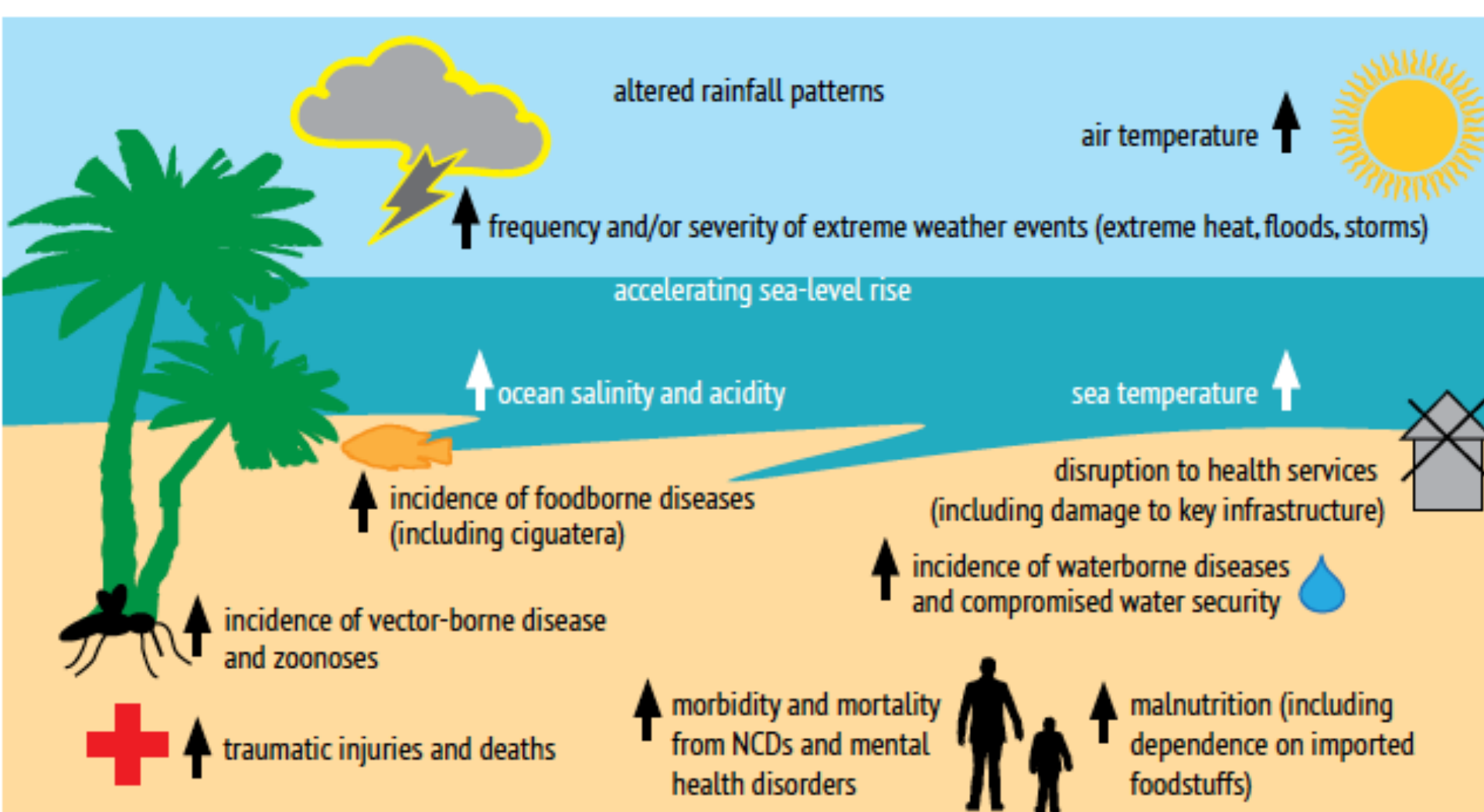


Health care
10- 20 %

Ecology – Climate – Health and the Pacific



- ▶ Ecosystems are part of the region's cultural identity;
- ▶ PICs are among the most vulnerable to climate change.
 - ▶ threatens the fragile ecological balance
 - ▶ could change the culture of the Pacific
- ▶ **‘Health is the human face of climate change’ (Williams, 2016)**



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

WHO 2015

Susceptibility to Sea Level Rise



Source: Woodward et al. (1998)

Tokelau	Extreme
Marshall Islands	
Tuvalu	
Line Islands	
Kiribati	
Micronesia	Severe
Palau	
Pitcairn	
Nauru	
French Polynesia	
Cook Islands	
Niue	
Tonga	
American Samoa	Moderate
Fiji	
New Caledonia	
N Marianas	
Solomon Islands	
Vanuatu	Modest
Wallis and Futuna	
Easter Island	
Papua New Guinea	
Guam	
Western Samoa	

World Risk Index

In 2016, 5 out of the top 18 countries in the world most frequently exposed to extreme natural events such as earthquakes, storms, floods, droughts, and sea level rise are located in the Pacific:

- Vanuatu
- Tonga
- Solomon Islands
- PNG
- Fiji

18. Vietnam	12.53%
17. Japan	12.99%
16. Fiji	13.15%
15. Guinea-Bissau	13.56%
14. Nicaragua	14.62%
13. Mauritius	15.53%
12. Timor-Leste	15.69%
11. El Salvador	16.05%
10. Papua New Guinea	16.43%
9. Cambodia	16.58%
8. Costa Rica	17.00%
7. Brunei	17.00%
6. Solomon Islands	19.14%
5. Bangladesh	19.17%
4. Guatemala	19.88%
3. Philippines	26.70%
2. Tonga	29.33%
1. Vanuatu	36.28%

Health System Actions to address impact of climate change on health

Inputs: Building blocks

Attributes and Domains

Outcomes

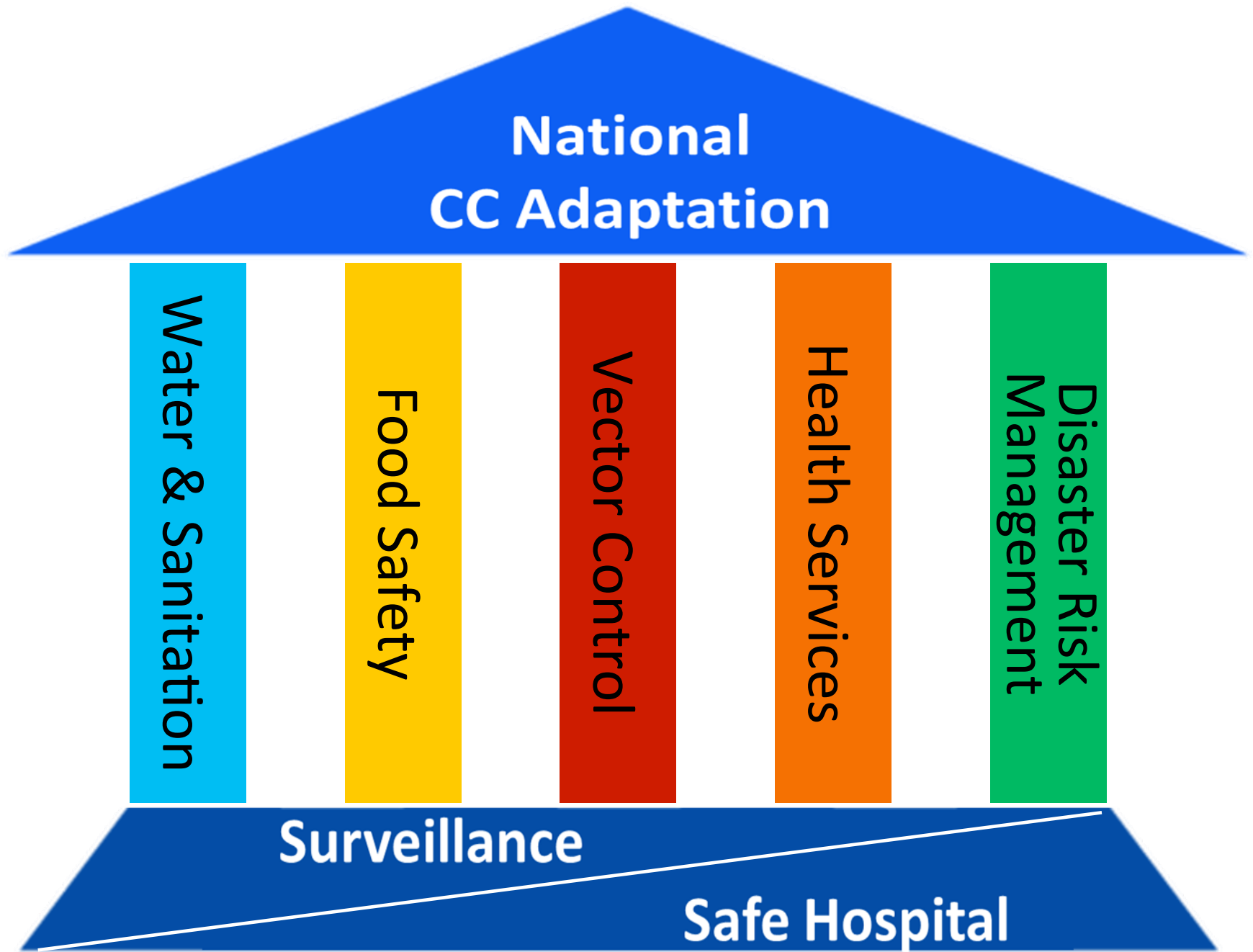


Reduced health risks and improved health

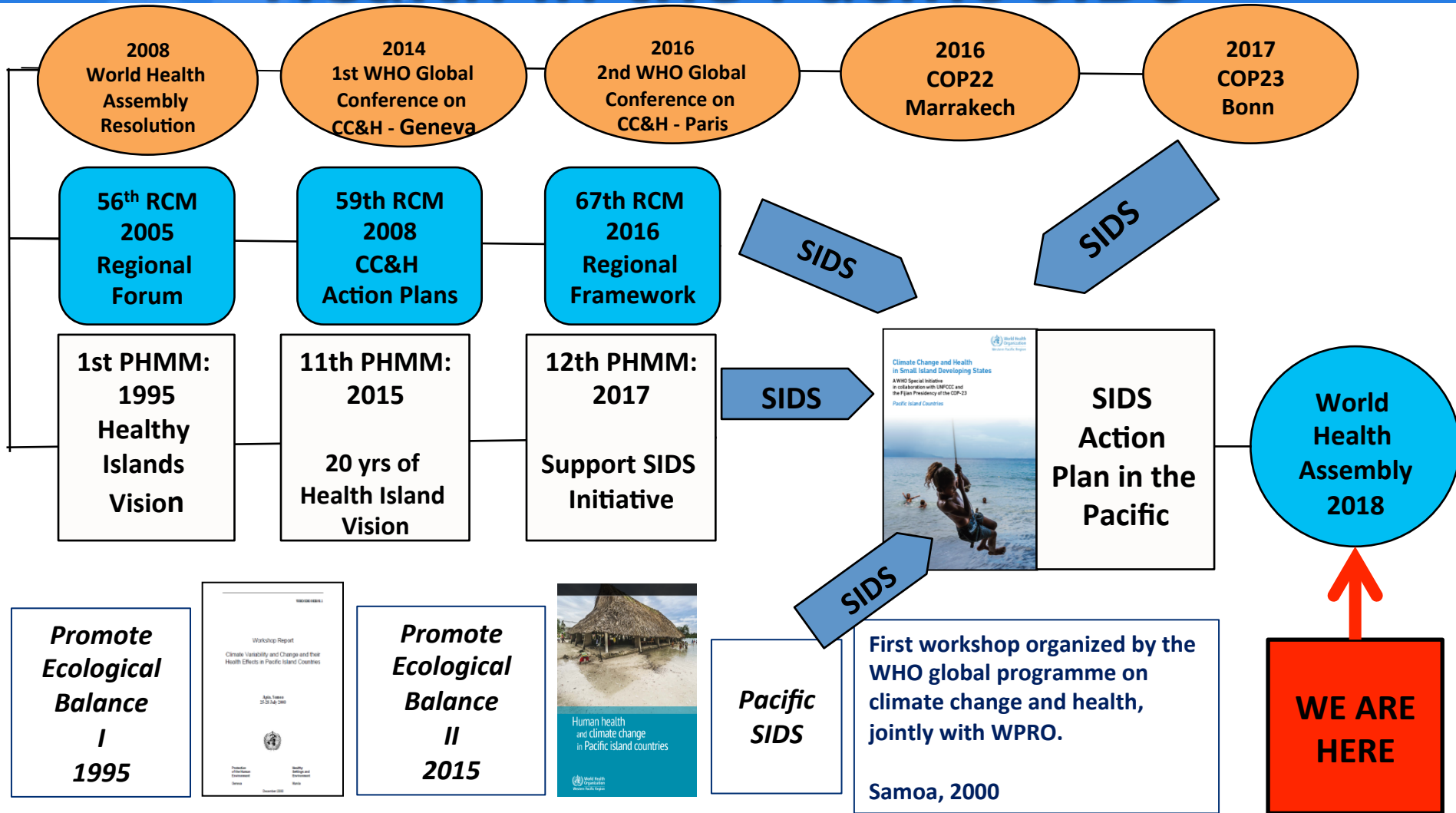
Equitable health outcomes

Improved financial protection

Example of a Climate-Resilient Health System



The Road to Climate Change and Health in the Pacific SIDS



Meeting to develop the Pacific Action Plan on Climate Change and Health



- 15-16 March 2018, Fiji
- 71 Participants
 - 35 representatives from 18 countries and areas
 - Health sector/Climate sector
 - Academia, Development Partners

The Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

Conclusions and Recommendations of the Meeting



- A need for urgent action to finalise the Action Plan through a fast-track process
- Proposed action from the Co-chairs
 - Finalise the Action Plan and endorse at the side meeting in WHA71
- Develop strategies to strengthen co-operation amongst SIDS Ministers of Health

Timeline of Fast-track Process

16 March 2018: Draft Action Plan developed at the meeting;

19 March 2018: Draft Action Plan circulated to all meeting participants for comments;

23 March 2018: Deadlines for comments and inputs;

06 April 2018:

Hon Nandi Glassie circulated the Draft to all Ministers of Health and inform about the Action Plan for comments before 19th April 2018

07 April 2018:

As follow-up to the Hon Nandi Glassie's email, Dr Josephine Herman, Secretary of Health Cook Islands circulated the Draft Action Plan to all DGs, Secretaries and PS for inputs and comments before 19th April;

19 April 2018: deadline for feedback

27 April 2018: PIC action plan finalised by secretariat, with all feedback

11 May 2018: PIC action plan edited, laid out and proofread

Week of 14th May 2018: printing of the PIC Action Plan

Week of 21st May 2018 : official endorsement and launching of the Action Plan at the side meeting in the WHA 71 in Geneva

Goal of the Action Plan



By 2030, all health systems in SIDS will be resilient to climate variability and change.

Four Strategic Lines of Action for the Period 2019-2030



Empowerment -
supporting health
leadership in SIDS
to engage
nationally and
internationally



Evidence -
identifying priority
investments and
monitoring their
success.



Implementation -
preparedness for
climate risks, and
health promoting
mitigation policies



Resources -
increasing and
facilitating access to
climate and health
finance



Action Plan on Empowerment



Action Plan:

- ▶ Ensure that the health argument is effectively incorporated into the official positions of SIDS groupings in global UNFCCC negotiations.

Proposed Indicators:

- # of countries reporting to the PHMM on progress in the implementation of the SIDS Initiative in the Pacific



Action Plan on Evidence

Action Plan:

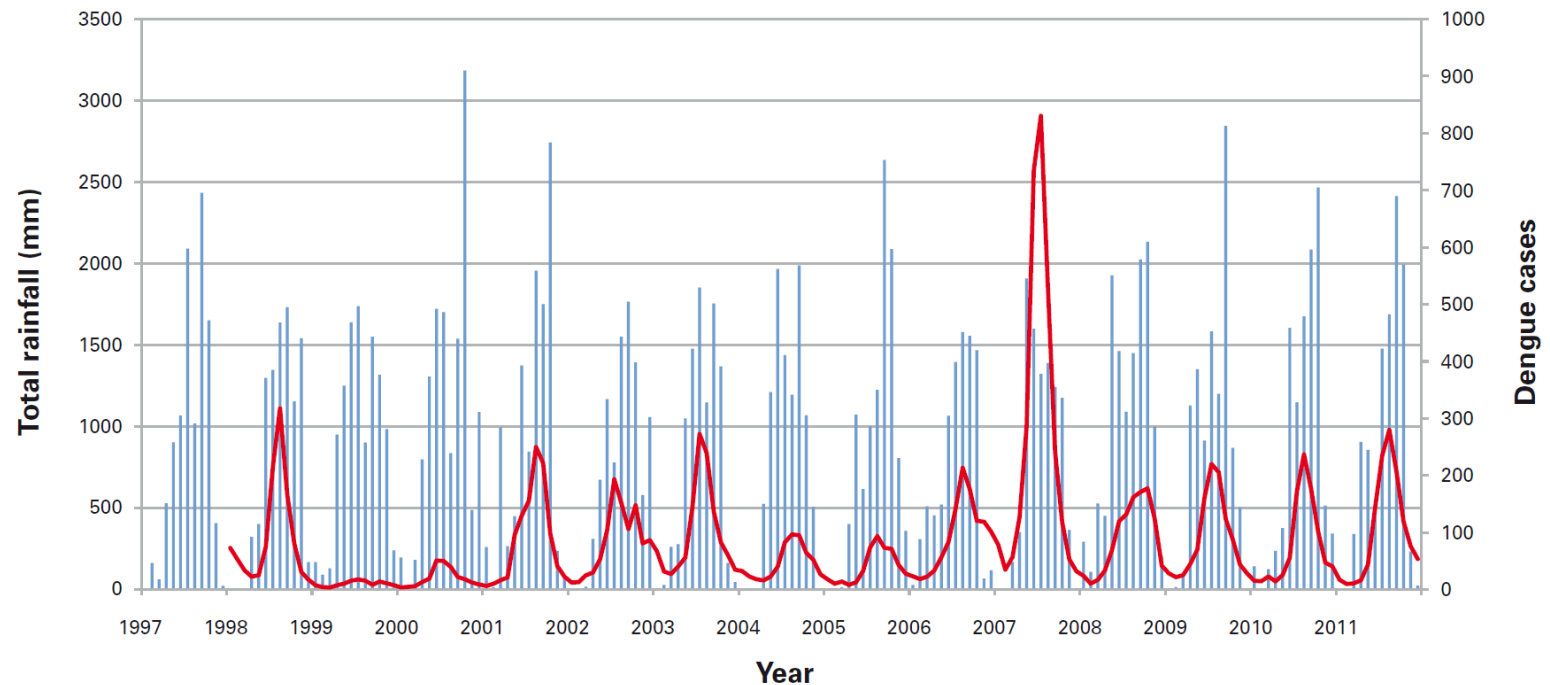
- ▶ Enhance capacity of countries in the Pacific to undertake research in the area of climate change and health.

Proposed Indicators:

- ▶ # of countries with completed Climate and Health Country Profiles



Evidence: Science of Climate Change and Health



In many locations, dengue shows a strong seasonal pattern, and understanding of meteorological effects may help preparedness and targeting of control efforts. The figure shows pooled monthly dengue cases (red line) and monthly rainfall (blue bars) in Siem Reap and Phnom Penh, Cambodia⁷



Action Plan on Implementation

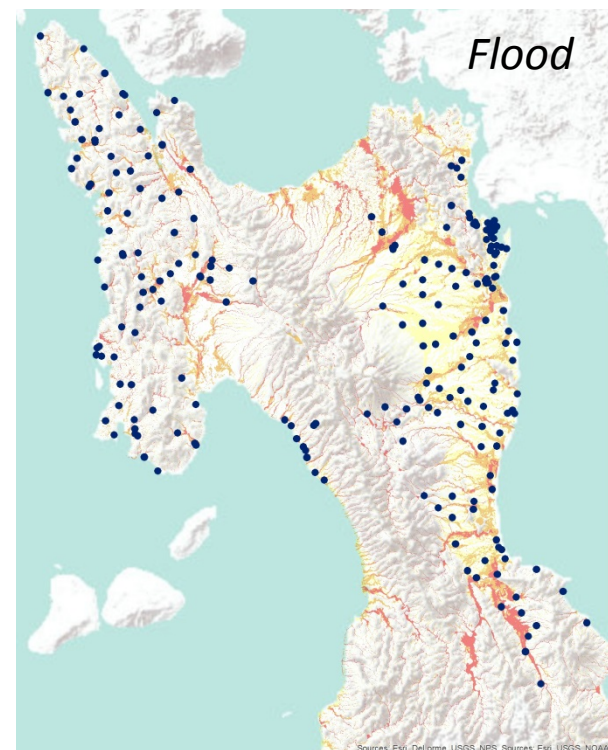
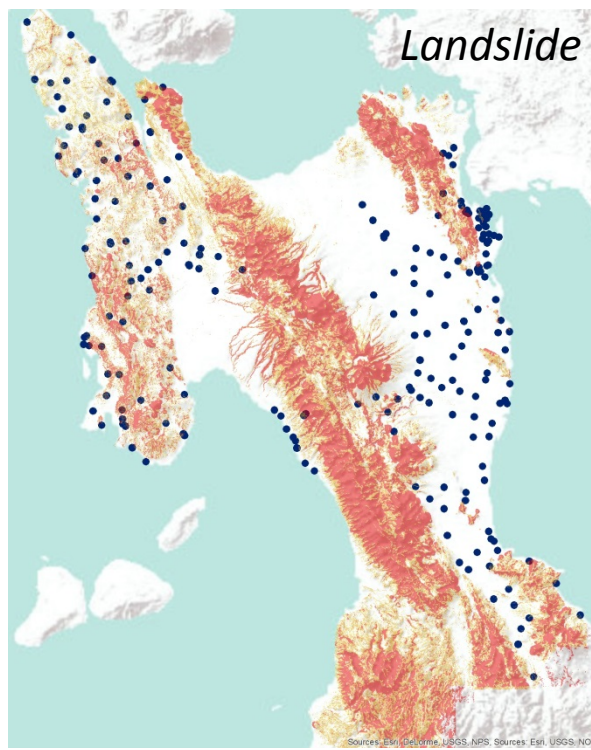
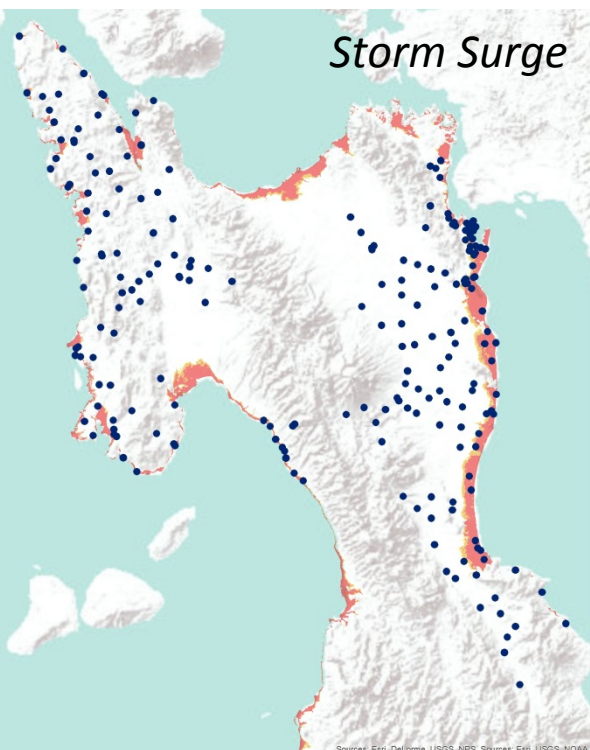
Action Plan:

- ▶ Strengthen the role of the health sector in promoting health co-benefits of climate change mitigation actions implemented by those sectors

Indicators:

- ▶ # of countries implementing action towards building climate resilient health systems





HAZARD ASSESSMENT	NO. OF HEALTH FACILITIES
HIGH	49
MODERATE	18
LOW	6
SAFE	124
NO DATA	0

HAZARD ASSESSMENT	NO. OF HEALTH FACILITIES
HIGH	1
MODERATE	4
LOW	9
SAFE	183
NO DATA	0

HAZARD ASSESSMENT	NO. OF HEALTH FACILITIES
HIGH	5
MODERATE	27
LOW	37
SAFE	128
NO DATA	0



Action Plan on Resources



Action Plan:

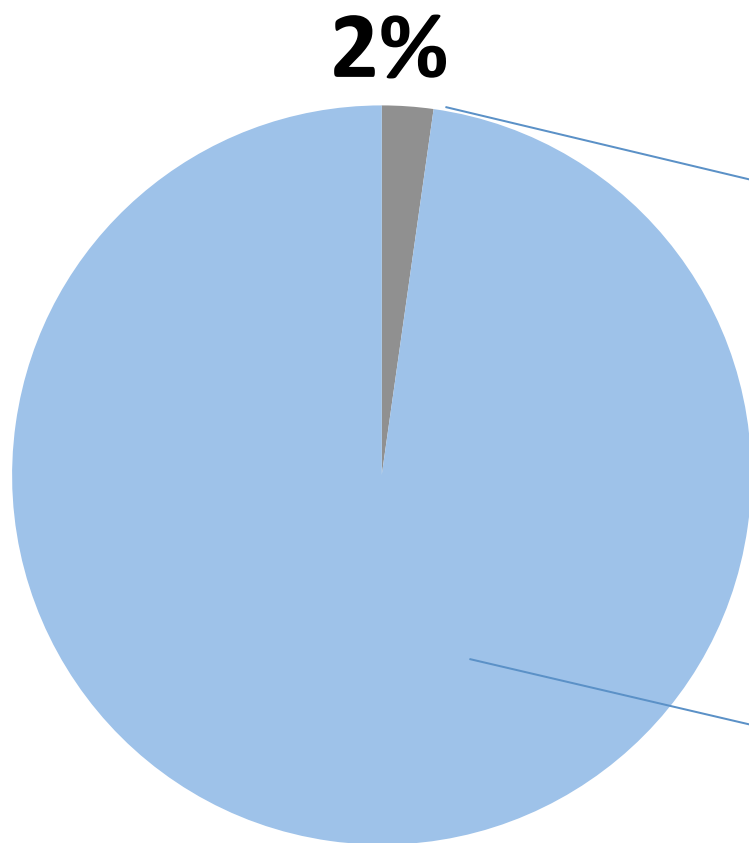
- ▶ **Strengthen Health Ministries to prioritise, expand, and diversify the funding streams potentially available to build**

Indicators:

- ▶ **# of countries with existing national mechanisms to access climate finance**



The Mapping of Climate Change and Health Projects in the Pacific



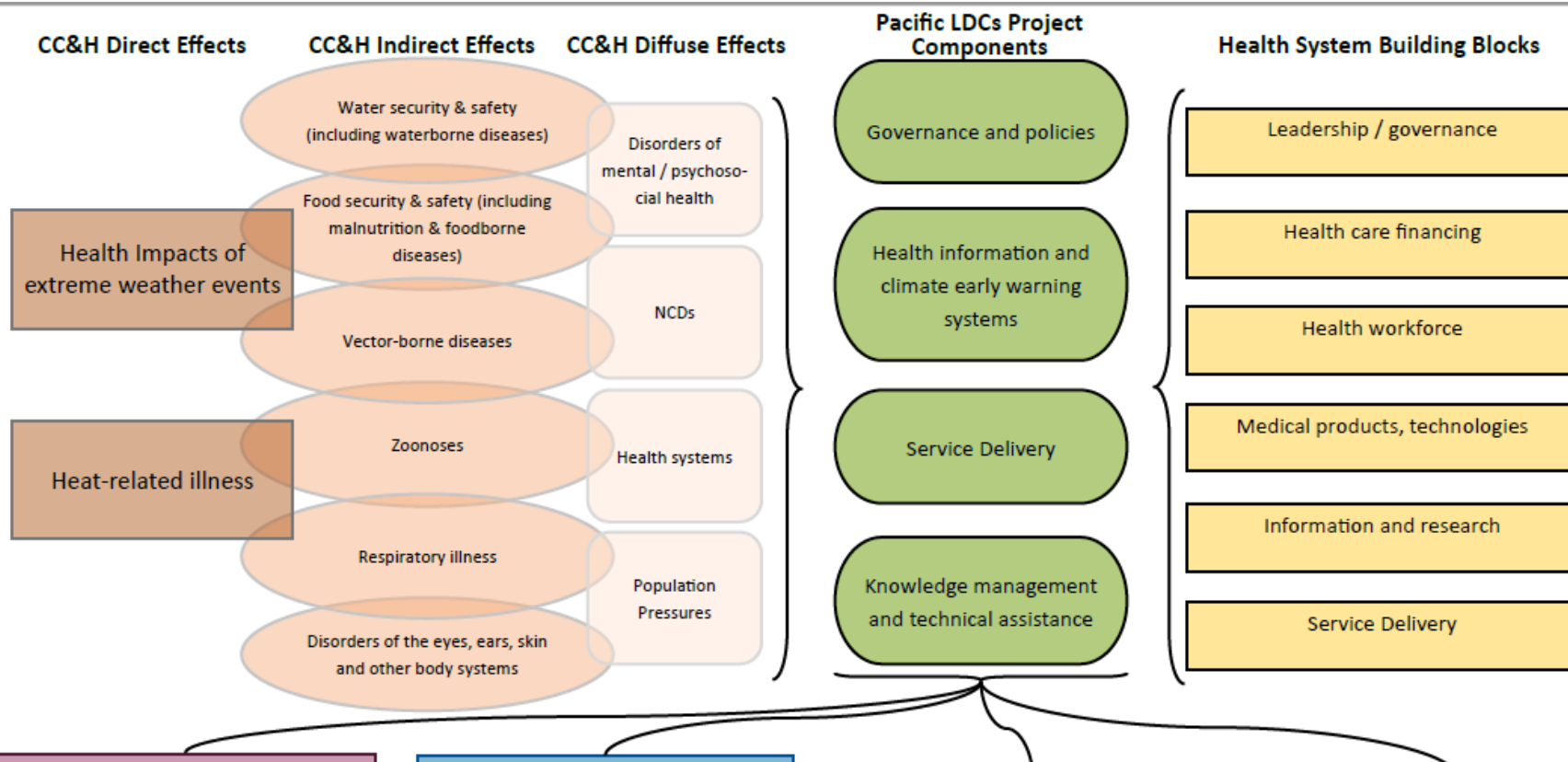
**Budget Allocated to
Health Projects in 2018:
\$23,861,124**

**Total Amount of Financial
Resources Allocated to
Climate Change:
\$1,040,700,000**

Currency (USD)

Source: Climate-related Development Finance
(OECD, 2016)

Building Resilience of Health Systems in Pacific Island LDCs to Climate Change



Kiribati	
Adaptation strategies related to priority climate-sensitive health risks	
CSHRs	Adaptation Strategy
Waterborne Diarrhoeal Pathogens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water monitoring Technical capacity Public WASH awareness
Food Safety & Food-borne Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food inspection Ø delayed food from port Env Health food test capacity Trainings/awareness
Vector-Borne Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveillance, training, equipment
Disease Surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clinic nurse capacity Training for DSOs Update syndromic surveillance tools

Solomon Islands	
(Adaptation strategies not identified; CSHRs listed instead)	
Risk category	Health Issue
Extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vector-borne diseases Respiratory diseases
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterborne diseases Malnutrition NCDs (e.g. obesity, diabetes) Foodborne diseases Other/re-emerging (e.g. leptospirosis, leprosy) Traumatic injuries & deaths
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circulatory disease Mental health issues Temperature-related illnesses Eye, ear and skin conditions
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexually transmitted infections

Tuvalu	
Climate-sensitive health risks (adaptation strategies too voluminous to include in table)	
Diarrhoeal disease (waterborne and foodborne diseases)	Mental health / psychological issues
Respiratory disease, infective and obstructive	Vector-borne diseases
Compromised food security and impact on nutrition and NCDs	Fish poisoning (ciguatera)
Morbidity from extreme weather events (cyclones, storm surges, floods, extreme heat / rainfall events, droughts)	Skin infections / infestations

Vanuatu	
(Adaptation strategies not identified; CSHRs listed instead)	
Risk category	Health Issue
Extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterborne diseases Foodborne diseases
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vector-borne diseases Malnutrition NCDs (e.g. obesity, diabetes) Temperature-related illnesses Occupation-related illnesses
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respiratory infections Skin conditions Eye diseases Mental health disorders Traumatic injuries and deaths

Thank you



The Pacific Ministers of Health are invited to:

- ▶ **Approve and Endorse the Pacific Islands Action Plan on Climate Change.**