



Pacific Climate Change Centre Project on Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific (CBCRP-PCCC)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Virtual Training Course on

“Health Systems and Climate Change: Enhancing Resilient and Low-carbon Development in the Pacific”

29 August – 6 October 2022

This is a general information note pertaining to the above-mentioned Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC) training. It is being implemented virtually as part of the Project for Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific at the Pacific Climate Change Centre (CBCRP-PCCC). The project is based on a bilateral agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of Samoa in cooperation with the Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC) hosted by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in Apia, Samoa.

PCCC:

The Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC) was pledged by the Government of Japan at the Seventh Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM 7) in 2015 to respond to a number of needs on climate change in the region. With its strategy and business plan, the PCCC will deliver four mutually reinforcing functions: knowledge brokerage; applied research; capacity building through training and learning; and supporting innovation.

CBCRP-PCCC:

The Project for Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific (CBCRP-PCCC) which is delivered jointly by SPREP, the Government of Samoa and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) aims to support the operationalization of the capacity building and training functions of the PCCC and contribute to the expected outcomes of the business plan.

I. Description of the Training Course

1. Background

The main objective of the Paris Agreement is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by maintaining global temperatures well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. A key principle in the Paris Agreement is that all countries are expected to submit enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and develop and implement their National Adaptation Plan (NAP)s.

Many climate change policies and strategies of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) have supported adaptation and mitigation activities in the health sector. Pacific Health Ministries have launched the Pacific Islands Action Plan on Climate Change and Health¹ in partnership with the WHO Special Initiative on Climate Change and Health in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)². At the 12th Pacific Heads of Health Meeting from 6-7th October 2021, the Heads of Health have recommended developing or strengthening plans to address the health impacts of climate change, strengthening the climate resilience of healthcare facilities, and identifying opportunities to reduce the health sector's environmental impacts (e.g., reducing carbon footprint). They also stressed to work simultaneously to build back better from the COVID-19 pandemic while also addressing climate change's impacts³.

This training program aims to support building capacity and competencies of Pacific Island countries to protect health and well-being of their population from an unstable and changing climate through providing knowledge, information and relevant tools to implement health related climate change policies and plans.

The training is made up of 3 modules with each of the modules covering some aspect of the 10 key components of building a climate resilient health system according to the WHO Framework⁴. It will discuss climate science to strengthen understanding of climate rationalities, and focus on major adaptation and mitigation options, including health workforce, facilities and infrastructures. The last module will provide knowledge, tools and exercise of problem and objective stress analysis, and logical framework development.

2. Course objective

The overall goal of the Project for Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific (CBCRP PCCC) training courses is to enhance capacities on climate resilience in the Pacific region. This virtual training program aims to:

¹ [Pacific Islands Action Plan on Climate Change and Health \(who.int\)](#)

² [Climate Change and health in Small Island Developing States \(who.int\)](#)

³ Putting health at the centre of the climate change discussion (agenda item 5.1 of the 12th Pacific Heads of Health Meeting [2021 PHoH Oct Item 5.1 Putting health at the centre of the climate change discussion 21Sep2021.pdf \(spc.int\)](#)

⁴ [Operational framework for building climate resilient health systems \(who.int\)](#)

- Enhance understanding of assessment of climate risk and vulnerability of health systems.
- Enhance understanding of adaptation and mitigation options focusing on health workforce to effectively prepare and respond to climate sensitive diseases and psychological stress, and climate proof facilities and infrastructures.
- Strengthen capacity for the formulation, review and implementation of national policies and regulations for climate change mitigation and adaptation in the health sector
- Provide examples of activities on climate resilient health systems implemented in the Pacific
- Provide information and tools to identify key health areas that need strengthening to build up climate resilience, and develop a project plan using these areas as a basis

3. Target countries

American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands (RMI), Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, and Timor-Leste

4. Eligible / target participants

To enhance coordination and collaboration among the relevant sectors and climate change units towards development and implementation of their NAPs and low-carbon development, it is expected that officials and practitioners of government and non-government institutions including the private sector, who are working in the relevant units of health and the unit of climate change, will join this training program. Where possible, it is requested that nominations of participants are balanced between genders. The maximum number of participants per country/territory is ten (10), including at least 3 participants from non-government institutions (e.g., Red Cross).

5. Language to be used in the program

English

6. Training modules

The training modules are as follows. Please see the annex for detailed agenda.

1. Understanding of risks of climate change impacts on human health and health services, and GHG emissions from health services
 - 1.1 Risks of climate change impacts
 - 1.2 Vulnerability and adaptation assessment
 - 1.3 GHG emissions from health services

2. Climate adaptation and mitigation options of health systems
 - 2.1 Health workforce: surveillance, assessment, risk communication and planning
 - 2.2 Facilities and Infrastructures
 - 2.3 Policies and regulations

3. Project planning
 - 3.1 Logical framework development
 - 3.2 Group exercise on a project logical framework
 - 3.3 Live consultation session

7. Schedule of the training programs

Week 1 – 2 (29 Aug. – 9 Sept): Self-paced learning of Modules 1 and 2

Participants are expected to learn with training materials on the PCCC E-learning Platform. Q&A and discussion forums will also be available.

Week 3 (13 – 16 Sept): Live sessions on Module 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 (4 sessions x 1.5 or 2 hours)

Week 4 -5 (19 – 29 Sept.): Module 3: Self-paced learning and a group exercise

Participants of the same country/territory are expected to gather and work on a group exercise. The deadline for outputs submission of exercise outputs is Friday, 29 Sept., for review by experts.

Week 6 (4 - 6 Oct.): Consultation sessions on the group exercise

Consultations with experts for the exercise outputs. The tentative schedule is as follows. The schedule of live sessions is to be determined according to the number of countries/territories joining the training program.

Date and Time (Apia)		Countries/Territories
4 Oct. (Wed)	1 – 3 pm	Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, New Caledonia
5 Oct. (Thu)	1 – 3 pm	American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna
6 Oct. (Fri)	1 – 3 pm	CNMI, FSM, Guam, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Palau

8. Certification of completion

Participants who meet the requirements below will receive a certification of completion of training.

- Make a post in discussion forums
- Pass final quizzes (passing score: 8/10 quizzes)
- Submit exercise outputs

- Attend all live sessions (If absent, review the video recording and submit a summary note to the project secretariat)
- Submit course evaluation

II. Procedure for Nomination

1. Expected role of the Climate Change Focal Point

The Climate Change Focal Points are requested to nominate participants from various units/sectors working on climate change projects according to the below expectations of the participants (II. 3.).

2. Expected role of the nominating organisations

The nominating organisations are requested to make necessary arrangements for participants (e.g., adjusting the daily workload of the participants) to promote their active involvement in the training.

3. Expected role of the participants

- (1) This course is designed primarily for national ministries/departments and non-state actors involved in climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. Participants are expected to use the relevant knowledge provided through the course for their current projects or future activities and contribute to the national planning and the implementation of the NAPs and NDCs to enhance climate resilience.
- (2) The project team will follow up on participants' activities and may disseminate their stories through the SPREP website.

4. Participant qualifications

In addition to eligibilities in section I. 4, participants are expected to meet the following qualifications. The participants would not necessarily be employed by the applying organizations, as long as they are selected officially by the organizations for their specific purposes. The participants must be either engaged in the said field or working in a field directly related to the program subject.

(1) Current duties

- (a) Entry to mid-level officials or practitioners of governmental or non-governmental institutions, including the private sector
- (b) In charge of relevant fields of this training program: climate change.
- (c) Expected to be in the near future involved or already be involved in the

decision-making process of planning/development and implementation of policies in the relevant fields.

(2) Essential qualifications

- (a) Computer skills: High computer literacy in Microsoft Office Suite.
- (b) Educational Background: Diploma (two years of tertiary education) or equivalent
- (c) Language: have competent command of spoken and written English.
- (d) Health: must be in good health, both physically and mentally, to participate in the Program
- (e) Age: between the ages of 24 and 40 years
- (f) Must not be serving any form of military service.

(3) Recommendable qualifications

Gender Consideration: The project promotes gender equality. Women are strongly encouraged to participate in the course.

5. Required Documents for Nomination

Please fill out the Nomination Form (Annex) and submit it to the CBCRP-PCCC Project Team through the Climate Change Focal Points by **Monday, 22 August 2022.**

6. Conditions for attendance

- (1) Not to utilize knowledge and skills acquired in training for military purposes.
- (2) To strictly adhere to the course schedule.
- (3) Not to change the course topics.
- (4) To refrain from engaging in any political activities during the training.

III. Administrative Arrangements

1. E-learning platform

The training details, including training materials, Q&A and virtual sessions, will be provided through the PCCC E-Learning Platform. Login information of the platform will be shared with participants later.

2. Location in your country

The CBCRP-PCCC Project Team requests a Climate Change Focal Point or an

office designated by the focal point to arrange a central location for the virtual sessions.

3. Organizer

For queries and further information, please contact the below.

(1) Name: CBCRP-PCCC Project Team

(2) Email: cbcrp.pccc@gmail.com

(3) Office: c/o P.O. Box 240, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Apia, Samoa

Annex: Agenda of the training program

1. Understanding of risks of climate change impacts on human health and health services, and GHG emissions from health services

1.1 Risks of climate change impacts

- IPCC risk-based conceptual framework and updates of observed and projected climate change in the Pacific
- Cases of climate change impacts on human health and health services in the Pacific⁵

1.2 Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

- Introducing WHO Climate change and health: vulnerability and adaptation assessment⁶ and Checklists to Assess vulnerabilities in Health Care Facilities in the Context of Climate Change⁷ (identifying the main climate hazards that health care facilities face), dimensions of vulnerability to be assessed, and Step-by-step vulnerability assessment process (ref: WHO Climate change and health: vulnerability and adaptation assessment)
- Cases of vulnerability and adaptation assessment in the Pacific
- Climate risk assessment of health facilities in Samoa

1.3 GHG emissions from health services

- Potential GHG emissions from health services
- Carbon footprint

2. Climate adaptation and mitigation options of health systems

2.1 Health workforce: surveillance, assessment, risk communication and planning

- Public health surveillance and early warning systems;
- Risk Communication including dissemination of meteorological information:
- Online mapping tool for climate sensitive infectious disease risks

2.2 Facilities and Infrastructures

- Building, energy and water
 - Buildings: design, sites, construction, retrofitting, operation and maintenance
 - Energy use: renewables and energy efficiency
 - Water use: water supplies and sanitation facilities and tools, water use

⁵ [Human health and climate change in Pacific Island countries \(who.int\)](#)

⁶ [Climate change and health: vulnerability and adaptation assessment \(who.int\)](#)

⁷ [Checklists to Assess vulnerabilities in Health Care Facilities in the Context of Climate Change \(who.int\)](#)

management

- eHealth: Use of ICT to reduce GHG emissions in the health sector
 - Waste management: relevant mitigation and adaptation actions
- Cases in the Pacific

2.3 Policies and regulations

Formulation and revision of policies and regulations of the health sector to implement adaptation and mitigation options to ensure the resilience of the health sector to climate change

- Overview of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contribution and National Adaptation Plan
- Introduction WHO document, “Quality Criteria for Health National Adaptation Plans”; NDC on Health and potential and way forwards; Effectiveness and evaluation of policies and regulations; and Understanding and dissemination of health benefits through climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in various sectors including. transport, infrastructure, agriculture and energy
- Cases in the Pacific: best practices, challenges, and experiences on the ground: what works for policy development

3. Project planning

3.1 Logical Framework development

i) Project Objectives

In formulating a project incorporating climate change impacts and responses, the theory of change and the logical framework are key elements and tools to connect and discuss causes and effects. Development of problem and objective trees will help to uncover these connections.

- Problem tree analysis: defining a core problem, direct causes and effects, secondary causes;
- Objective tree: identify the means of achieving a desired result or output at the end of a project, indicating the longer-term outcomes and impacts that the project can contribute to; and
- Logical framework: identify goal, outcomes, outputs, activities, inputs, performance targets, monitoring mechanisms, and assumptions and risks.

ii) Basics of M&E

- Key terminologies and their definition: indicators, assumption, means of verification, baseline, targets, and assumptions.
- Key concept of evaluation: process, impact, cost effectiveness, and

behavioral changes.

- Clarification of the difference between “indicators for policy and strategies” and “indicators for projects”

iii) Fundamentals of project management

- Project life cycle, quality management, risk management and contingency planning
- Major challenges of project implementation and possible solutions.

3.2 Group Exercise on project logical framework

Group exercise is expected to be conducted in a group of participants from the same county or territory.

“Materials and tools provided”:

- i) Introduction of exercise
- ii) Problem and objective trees templates;
- iii) Logical framework template; and
- iv) List of NDA, climate change focal points for further consultation after training

“Outputs expected from participants through group exercise 1”:

- i) Core problems related to climate change mitigation/ adaptation in the health sector are identified and presented in the problem tree.
- ii) The means of achieving a desired result or output at the end of a project are identified based on problem trees and presented in the objective tree.
- iii) The logical framework of the project/program is developed based on the objectives.

3.3 Live session

Feedback on outputs of group exercise will be provided.

Reference 1:

Health related strategies and actions in the Countries' Climate Change Policies & Strategies [excerpts]

Country and Policy title	Health
<p>Cook Islands 2nd Joint National Action Plan - A sectoral approach to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2016-2020</p>	<p>Strategy 9: Human Health and Welfare Strengthen human health and welfare during response and recovery of climate and disaster impacts</p> <p>28. Strengthen capacity to respond to climate-related diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support a full complement of health personnel and adequate medical supplies on all inhabited islands. b. Develop and resource a gender-responsive contingency plan to maintain emergency medical supply, including the special needs of vulnerable groups. c. Work with development partners to provide an adequate supply and maintenance of vector control equipment and (organic) insecticide on all islands during the rainy season. d. Monitor the incidence of climate-related disease on all islands e.g. ciguatera poisoning and vector borne diseases. e. Monitor the disease vectors on all islands annually, in particular, mosquitoes. f. Develop health-related awareness and educational materials to be used within the community (schools, households and in public areas). <p>29. Strengthen capacity to provide emergency health care and supplies during and after disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Purchase protective clothing to be stockpiled with medical provisions. b. Increase capacity to conduct social and health impact assessment after a disaster, including use of gender and age-based measures. c. Conduct community first aid training and maintain an updated register. d. Arrange gender-responsive trauma counselling training for supervisors, nurses and relevant health ministry staff. e. Review of current hospital infrastructure and inventory (coping capacity).
<p>Fiji National Adaptation Plan (NAP)– A pathway towards climate resilience (2018)</p>	<p>Section 13: Health</p> <p>13.1 Under the guidance of the Climate Change and Health Steering Committee and Climate Change and Health Advisory Working Group establish and strengthen a formal link to the National Climate Change Coordinating Committee to support the incorporation of health agenda in national, regional and global platform; and ensuring effective coordination of risk management and resilience for communicable diseases, health emergencies, climate change and natural disasters and climate sensitive environmental health determinants.</p> <p>13.2 Retrofit the existing and installing innovative structures, energy and water supplies; medicines and equipment efficiency that guarantees safety and enable lifesaving support through the application of relevant legislations, policies and other reviewed standard health building designs and ensure such</p>

	<p>legislations, policies and designs are used for new health facilities to prevent vulnerability to CC impacts (apply in phases for existing that were not affected by TC Winston – Phase 1 & Phase 11).</p> <p>13.6 Identify and prioritise adaptation needs and associated health risk exposures of communities and populations most vulnerable to climate variability and change, including workers employed in the informal sectors, through the profiling or use of existing data; and by developing proposals, recommendations and plans for adaptation strategies to address identified gaps.</p> <p>13.8 Improve diagnostic and treatment capacities to manage climate change and health risks, to ensure that health care infrastructure at all levels (especially in the disaster-prone areas) are capable to respond effectively to CSDs (dengue, diarrhea, typhoid, leptospirosis) and other climate related conditions such as injuries, food borne illness and fish poisoning (ciguatera).</p>
<p>Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2019-2028</p>	<p>STRATEGY 5: STRENGTHENING HEALTH-SERVICE DELIVERY TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS</p> <p>Result 5.1: The public is aware of water safety and proactively reduces the spread of vector-, water- and food-borne diseases.</p> <p>Result 5.2: KEY NATIONAL ADAPTATION PRIORITY – HEALTH SECURITY #4: Routine systems for surveillance of environmental health hazards and climate-sensitive diseases are strengthened, and the capacity of national and local health systems, institutions and personnel to manage climate change and disaster-related health risks are enhanced (KNAP #4). (Action 5.1.1 also contributes to this KNAP).</p> <p>Result 5.3: Capacities are enhanced, and equipment provided to the MHMS Central Laboratory and Environmental Health Laboratory to test water and food, conduct vector control activities and analyse results.</p> <p>Result 5.4: I-Kiribati population’s general health status is enhanced to be more resilient to climate-related diseases and health impacts.</p> <p>Result 5.5: A national climate change, disaster risk, outbreak preparedness governance framework, response plan and a sectoral environmental health plan, which incorporate surveillance and response to climate-sensitive diseases and disaster risks, are in place.</p> <p>Result 5.6: KEY NATIONAL ADAPTATION PRIORITY - HEALTH SECURITY #5. Strengthened support for retrofitting medical facilities and health infrastructure adversely affected by, or susceptible to, the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Result 5.7: KEY NATIONAL ADAPTATION PRIORITY - HEALTH SECURITY #6. Enhanced Chemical waste management and alternatives to reduce contamination and pollution</p>
<p>Marshall Islands Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Management 2014 - 2018</p>	<p>5.3 Address the issue of climate related health impacts, including socio-economic impacts</p> <p>5.3.1 Conduct assessment on the potential impact of climate change on health, including vector borne diseases such as dengue fever</p> <p>5.3.2 Provide institutional strengthening of the health sector on the issue of climate change and other risks relating to health</p>
<p>Nauru</p>	<p>Health</p>

<p>Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction</p>	<p>Fill key knowledge and awareness gaps to reduce community health risks, including those relating to the impacts of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake an epidemiological study on the expected changes in climate-sensitive diseases in Nauru (e.g. dengue fever, diarrhoeal disease) - Strengthen health-related information system (data collection, collation, analysis) and improving staff capacity in the areas of biostatistics and epidemiology - Progress community education, health promotion and awareness-raising, integrating climate and disaster-related health issues. <p>Reduce chronic health problems of the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement NCD action plan <p>Expand environmental monitoring capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a vector-borne diseases control unit under the Environmental Health unit. Introduce monitoring and surveillance of climate-and disaster-related health risks, including of key illness/disease vectors <p>Build human capacity of health services</p> <p>Secure key health infrastructure and services against extreme events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop/update (if needed) emergency management plan that addresses critical health sector needs (e.g. water for dialysis patients during extreme events, critical patient relocation) <p>Conduct training programmes and information campaigns on emergency management for health sector staffs.</p>
<p>Palau Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development (2015)</p>	<p>Section B: Health</p> <p>Objective: By 2020, the enabling framework is established to increase community resilience through improved access to health services.</p> <p>Intervention B.1: Strengthen capacity and resilience for existing health infrastructure</p> <p>Intervention B.2: strengthen resilience within vulnerable communities including persons with disabilities</p> <p>Intervention B.3: Improve health services communication systems and preventative health services to build resilience to water-borne and vector-borne diseases.</p>
<p>Samoa Climate Change Policy (2020)</p>	<p>Objective 2: Implementing Adaptation Measures to Protect Samoa from the Impacts of Climate Change</p> <p>2.1 Review of Sector Adaptation Strategies implementation, Integrating Climate Change Risks into Agriculture and Health Sector (MAF-ICCRAHS), Climate Adaptation Strategy for Health (MOH-CASH), Integrating Climate Change Risks into Tourism Sectors- ICCRITS), Integrating Climate Change Risks into Forestry Management in Samoa (MNRE-ICCRIFS) and others</p> <p>2.4 Enhance adaptation approach to increase resilience across the focal areas below: 2.4.5 Health</p> <p>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN</p> <p>2.3 Implementing adaptation actions to enhance the climate resilience of the 368 Communities of Samoa as identified in the respective CIM Plans and Strategy, Built environment (coastal and inland infrastructure), Ecosystems services, Biodiversity, Forest & protected areas, Health, Soil, Sanitation, Agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries and marine resources and ecosystems), Food Security, Tourism investments and promoting actions that impact on multiple sectors and Communities</p>

Reference 2:

Putting health at the centre of the climate change discussion (agenda item 5.1 of the 12th Pacific Heads of Health Meeting, October 2021) [excerpts]

Recommendations to be considered by the Heads of Health

Recommendations for governments

Pacific Heads of Health are invited to:

- Develop or strengthen plans to address the health impacts of climate change.
- Support advocacy on the need for inter-sectoral and international action to address the health impacts of climate change, including at national and international fora such as COP meetings.
- Strengthen the climate resilience of healthcare facilities, making progress towards the following 5-year targets:
 - 100% of healthcare facilities have access to basic water, sanitation, hygiene and medical waste management
 - 100% of healthcare facilities have access to electricity
 - Health infrastructure has been assessed and strengthened to withstand climate shocks and health emergencies
- Identify opportunities to reduce the health sector's environmental impact (e.g. reduce the health sector's carbon footprint and waste).
- Gather and share data and evidence on the health impacts of climate change and the cobenefits of action taken by colleagues outside the health sector.
- Contribute to the digital arm of the CCE platform, sharing information, evidence, and good practices with other countries and partners.

Recommendations for development partners

Development partners are invited to:

- Support countries' efforts to develop or strengthen plans to address the health impacts of climate change, focusing on developmental effectiveness and identifying opportunities to optimize available resources to tackle both COVID-19 and climate change at the same time.
- Support the efforts of Pacific leaders to inspire those beyond the health sector to play their part in addressing the health impacts of climate change, including through the development of communications and advocacy tools.
- Produce and share regional guidance on climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities, and support countries in its implementation.

- Monitor the health impacts of climate change and gather and share evidence to inform decision-making, guide advocacy, drive action and track the impacts and successes of interventions.
- Facilitate cross-country sharing of ideas and best practices, including through the digital arm of the CCE platform.

Other Resources

WHO (2021): Quality criteria for health national adaptation plan.

WHO, UNFCCC (2021): Fiji Health & Climate Change Country Profile 2021, Small Island Developing States Initiative.

WHO, UNFCCC (2020): Solomon Islands Health & Climate Change Country Profile 2020, Small Island Developing States Initiative.

WHO, UNFCCC (2020): Tuvalu Health & Climate Change Country Profile 2020, Small Island Developing States Initiative.

WHO, UNFCCC (2020): Vanuatu Health & Climate Change Country Profile 2020, Small Island Developing States Initiative.

WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific (2018): Pacific islands action plan on climate change and health.

WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific (2018): Climate change and health in Small Island Developing States: a WHO special initiative, Pacific island countries and areas.