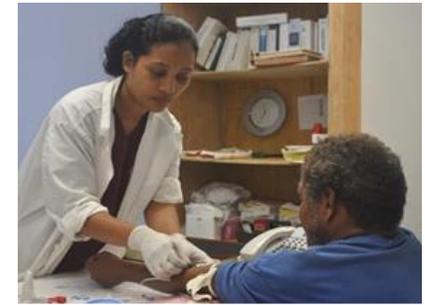


Micronesia, FS

AE:SPC



Project title	Increasing resilience to the health risks of climate change in the Federated States of Micronesia			
Result areas	Sector	Total financing, USD	GCF financing, USD	Financial instrument
[type from list in notes]	Public/Private	[type amount here]	[type amount here]	Grant/Loan /Guarantee/Equity
Description of specific climate change problem and how the project will address it	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Due to increasing air and sea surface temperatures FSM is experiencing more very hot days, altered rainfall patterns (extreme rainfall events/droughts) more intense cyclones.• Climate variability and change are expected to reduce the quality and quantity of water supplies, loss of coastal resources, reduction in ecosystem productivity and a decline in agricultural productivity.• Potential health impacts include vector-borne diseases (dengue fever and malaria), water- and food-borne diseases (viral and bacterial diarrhoea), diseases related to toxic algae (particularly ciguatera fish poisoning), food security and nutrition, heat stress, and extreme weather and climate events.• The project will focus on the nation’s vulnerability to the health risks of climate change by developing a climate-resilient health system.• This will involve integrating the management of the health risks of climate change into the FSM overall adaptation process.			
Alignment with key country priorities and stakeholders engaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Framework for Sustainable Health Development in FSM, 2014-2024• National Climate Change and Health Action Plan(NCCHAP; 2012)• Joint State Action Plans			

Micronesia, FS

AE:SPC

Project title:

Increasing resilience to the health risks of climate change in the Federated States of Micronesia

Activities

- Develop early warning systems – Based on understanding correlation between weather patterns and lags in cases of infectious diseases
- Assess and deploy integrated vector management and options to address lack of access to clean drinking water for some communities, micronutrient deficiencies in children, and collecting and analyzing data on food-borne diseases.
- Develop adaptation options for health risks cause by climate change and increase the capacity of institutions to prepare for and manage changes in morbidity and mortality associated with climate change, particularly for maternal and child health.
- Secure high-level buy-in, cross-sectoral cooperation and inter-agency support.
- Integrate the management of the health risks of climate change into the FSM overall adaptation process.

Expected outcomes

- Strengthened capacity of the health workforce and technical officers in other ministries and organizations to manage climate-sensitive health outcomes, and increased public awareness of the health risks of climate change;
- Reduced impacts of climate change on health through strengthening mainstreaming of climate-related risks into health policies and programs, and through implementing (where feasible) weather/climate early warning systems;
- Climate resilience and green health infrastructure promoted to reduce climate-related disruptions to health care facilities from sea level rise and from extreme weather and climate events; and
- Collaboration and coordination strengthened with health-determining sectors.

Paradigm shift potential

- The project will transform the current situation of high vulnerability to the health risks of climate change by developing a climate-resilient health system.