

## Health Impacts of Climate Change from the Perspectives of Comunities and Health Systems: A Case Study from Battambang Province

Presented by: Channarong PHAN Chansovannara SOPUTHY Sokreaksa LAY



Date: 28 June 2025

### Contents

- 1. Background
- 2. Research objectives
- 3. Methods
- 4. Results
- 5. Community engagement
- 6. Conclusion & Recommendation

### **Research Team**







PHAN Channarong Lead Researcher Master of Biotechnology

SOPUTHY Chansovannara Co-lead Researcher Master of Health and Community Development

LAY Sokreaksa Co-lead Researcher Biologist

### 1. Background

- Climate change poses serious threats to human health and wellbeing
- Cambodia's tropical climate makes it highly vulnerable to: flooding, droughts, and rising temperatures
- Between Aug-Sep 2023, 40,942 families in 17 provinces were affected by severe flooding (Humanitarian Response Forum)
- Battambang province context:



Flooding in 9 districts



117 households affected

October 4, 2023

#### In Pictures: Over 600 families evacuated from severe flooding in Battambang

Khmer Times





1,920 households evacuated

reported fatality

#### 2. Research Objective

To explore perceptions, experiences, and adaptation strategies related to climate change among rural communities and healthcare systems, with a focus on the effects of flooding on health

## 3. Methods

#### Study setting:

- Three flood-affected districts in Battambang Province
  - ✓ Sampov Lun (HC: Pech Chenda)
  - ✓ Sangkae (HC: Preak Loung)
  - ✓ Thma Koul (HC: Ampil Pram Derm)

**Study design:** participatory research for action (Dec 2024)





Key Informant Interview Focus Group Discussion (n = 13) (n = 6)



(HC = 3)

6

Study Sites in Battambang Province

# 3. Methods (Cont)

Participants: a purposive sampling - residents living in the selected districts for ≥1 year prior to data collection

- FGD: villagers
- KII: healthcare workers, OD staff, village chief, and provincial-level disaster health risk management

**Ethic: approval** No. 424 NECHR on November 2024

# **Data analysis:** Thematic content analysis



## 4. Results:

Summary study population	n demographics information
--------------------------	----------------------------

63 participants were invited through purposive sampling

Sampling	KII	FGD
	n = 13 (%)	n = 50 (%)
Gender		
Female	3 (23.0)	30 (60.0)
Male	10 (77.0)	20 (40.0)
Age		
Mean (SD) - years	47.7 (± 8.4)	42.5 (13.3)
District		
Battambang	2 (15.4)	-
Sangke	2 (15.4)	14 (28.0)
Sampov Luon	5 (38.5)	19 (38.0)
Thmor Kol	4 (30.8)	17 (34.0)

### 4. Results: Themes

1. Community Perceptions of Climate Change

2. Impacts of Climate Change-Induced Flooding

3. Adaptation Strategies

### 4. 1. Community Perceptions of Climate Change



**Definition:** rising global temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, frequent flooding, and increased storms/strong winds.



Driver of climate change: deforestation, slash-andburn agriculture, industrialization, plastic pollution



**Association:** report link between climate change and the increasing frequency and severity of flooding



**Types of flood:** rapid flooding, monsoon flooding, flooding due to poor sewage systems or drainage

### 4.2. Impacts of Climate Change-Induced Flooding

 Flooding impacts communities, affecting their livelihoods, agriculture, food chain, health, healthcare systems, financial hardship, overall well-being and resilience.



FDG with villagers





### 4. 2. Impacts of Climate Change-Induced Flooding (Community)

#### **Risky behavior during flooding:**

- Use of unclean or contaminated water
- Unsafe drinking water
- Limited access to nutritious food
- Poor personal hygiene sanitation
- Lack of safety signs in flood-affected areas



#### Quotes:

"During floods, we observe more people sick with diarrhea, dengue, fever, and skin rashes due to unclean water." VHSG member

"Most women had vaginal discharge due to lack of hygiene; I advised them to visit the health center." Female VHSG

### 4. 2. Impacts of Climate Change-Induced Flooding (Health system)





Service disruptions: major interruptions in healthcare delivery due to damaged infrastructure and flooded access roads.



Reduced healthcare accessibility: physical barriers restricted patient access, especially for emergency services like birth deliveries.



#### Damage to vital infrastructure:

Medical equipment, records, and waste management systems were affected, increasing contamination and health risks.

"We used to deliver babies during rapid flooding, which made it extremely difficult and high-risk for both us and the patients, as the entire area was flooded." Midwife at health center.

### 4.3. Adaptation Strategies (Community)



### 4.3. Adaptation Strategies (Health System)



Mitigation at health center before and after flooding



education, early warnings, and supported relief coordination

#### **Post-Flood Response:**

- Restored services and addressed sanitation risks
- Used soil and sandbags to manage stagnant water
- Promoted hygiene and ensured care access for affected populations

### 5. Community Engagement



Community engagement activities

Using participatory action research to understand climate change-induced flooding in the community, with findings shared back with the community to raise awareness and promote engagement.

Leaflet

### 6. Conclusions & Recommendation

- Climate change-induced flooding poses serious risks to health, livelihoods, and healthcare systems in Battambang Province.
- Vulnerable populations faced challenges due to inadequate infrastructure and socioeconomic disparities.
- Community engagement and participatory approaches are effective in understanding local impacts and mobilizing action.

#### **Recommendation:**

- Strengthening health infrastructure, scaling community-led preparedness initiatives, and addressing socioeconomic determinants of vulnerability must form the cornerstone of Cambodia's climate adaptation agenda
- Investments in flood-resistant facilities, mobile health units, and intersectoral collaboration between health, environment, and disaster management agencies are urgently needed

## Acknowledgements

#### **Australian Awards Cambodia**

• For their generous support through the Alumni Research Grants – Round 4.

#### **Battambang Provincial Health Department**

• For their collaboration and facilitation throughout the research process.

#### **Battambang Disaster Management and Local Authorities**

• For their valuable support and engagement at the community level.

#### **Villagers in Battambang Province**

• For their participation, trust, and willingness to share their experiences and knowledge.

#### The Research Team

• For their dedication, hard work, and commitment to community-based research.

#### Disclaimer

The opinions expressed in this research are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of Australia Awards Cambodia.





