V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

Selected **SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS** Submissions

- Monitoring Climate and Air Pollution to support Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Policies
- Health and Climate: A Contemporary Perspective from the Amazonias
- Strengthening Climate-Resilient Health Systems and Early Warning Surveillance in Tabaco City, Philippines
- Framework for Addressing Climate-Health Nexus in Relation to Precarious Housing and Homelessness
- Heat - Health Surveillance and Warning Systems in Thailand
- Building Health Literacy for Climate Change Adaptation in Thailand
- Protecting the labour force in an increasingly climate-insecure world
- Developing Geospatial Innovations for Healthcare Services and Decision Making to Address Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases Arising from the Impacts of Climate Change in Thailand
- Strategic Vaccine Deployment Against Climate Health Threats
- Strengthening evidence and capacity for gender-responsive climate action: Integrating sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), gender-based violence (GBV), and harmful practices
- Adaptation Interventions to Sustain Maternal and Child Health Services During Floods and Heat Extremes: Evidence from Brazil, Zambia, and a Global Systematic Review
- Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: Integral to the Climate and Health Response
- The Link Between Climate Change and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: An Evidence Review
- Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes
- Strengthening Preparedness and Response to Extreme Heat: A Micro-Level Heat Risk-Informed Action Plan for Thane City, India.
- Children's Environmental Health Index
- Spanish: Reducción de emisiones de GEI en el sector sanitario. Enfoque en el Alcance 3 de la huella de carbono
- English: Reduction of GHG Emissions in the Healthcare Sector: Focus on Scope 3 of the Carbon Footprint
- Improving food and nutritional security in a climate-insecure world
- Climate Care Champions Program
- Toward a Healthy Planet: A One Health Approach to Conservation
- Harnessing Population, Health, Environment, and Development (PHED) Programming for Climate-Resilient Health Systems
- Climate and environmental risks to malaria elimination in Brazil
- Fortaleciendo la resiliencia climática de los sistemas de salud: experiencias integradas de adaptación y mitigación
  Strengthening Climate Resilience in Health Systems: Integrated Experiences of Adaptation and Mitigation
- Efforts Toward Achieving Carbon Neutrality in Japan's Pharmaceutical Industry

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Monitoring Climate and Air Pollution to support Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Policies

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

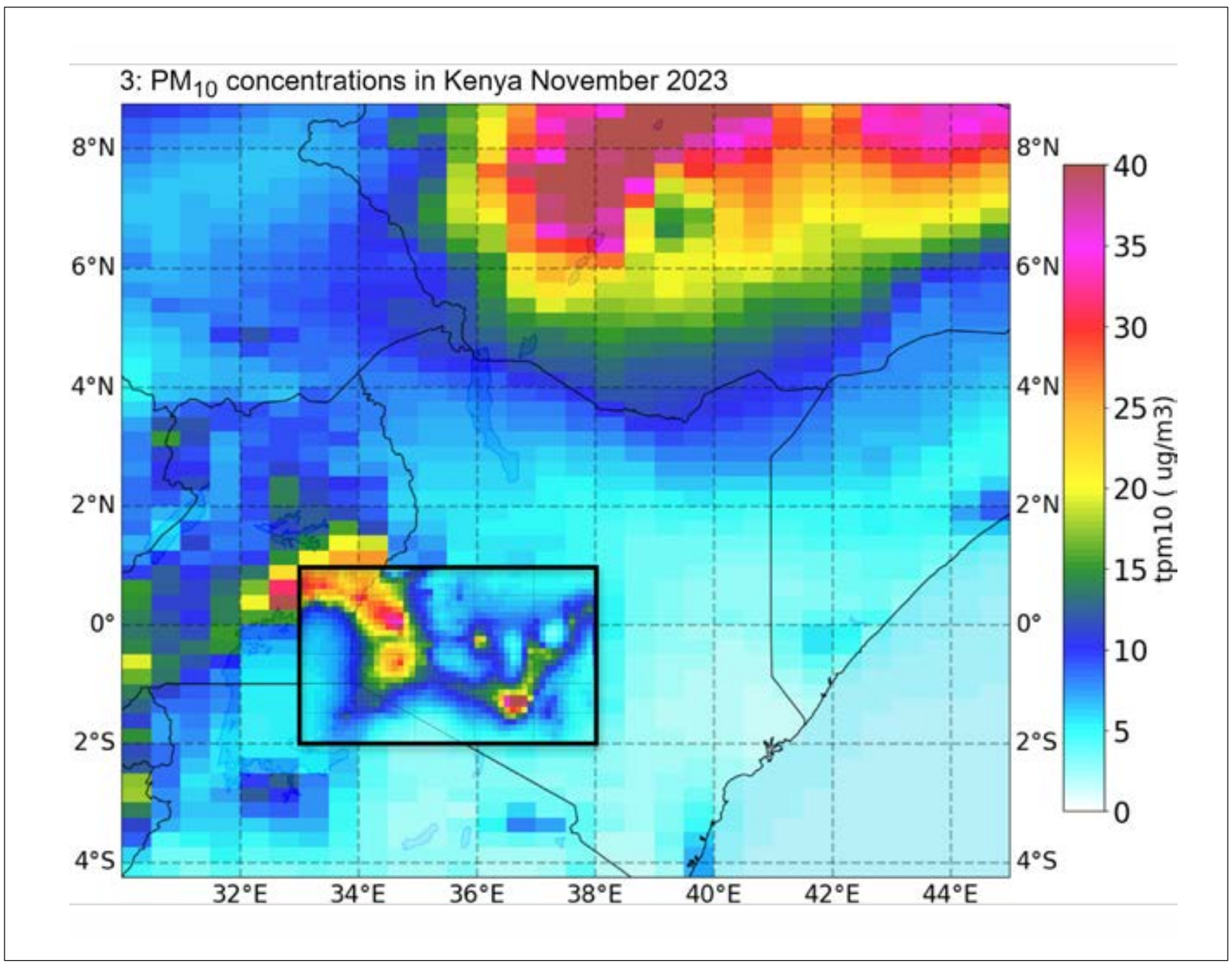
- Air pollution and heat stress risk maps are created with adopted models and existing data. The information facilitates quantitative climate vulnerability assessment and climate adaptation planning
- Addressing greenhouse gases and air pollutants in concert allows ranking of climate mitigation actions based on the highest co-health benefit.
- To prioritize investments and gather sufficient funding, climate mitigation and adaptation efforts are best approached holistically. This way competition for same funding is orchestrated

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

- Bas Henzing & Yvette Fleming, The Netherlands Organization of Applied Scientific Research (TNO)
- Eva Legtenberg & Mark van Passel, Dutch Ministry of Health, Wellbeing and Sport (VWS)
- Lolem Lokolile, Kenyan Ministry of Health
- James Mwitari & Arthur Gohole, KEMRI Air Pollution center of Excellence, Clean Air Africa

4. Image or Graphic

Modelled air pollutant concentrations in Kenya



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Bas Henzing, TNO, bas.henzing@tno.nl, ATACH selects TNO model for climate-related health risks in Kenya,

BACK

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
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1. Document Title

Health and Climate: A Contemporary Perspective from the Amazonias

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- Community and Indigenous health agents are essential for effective public policy and must be empowered as key actors in territorial health care. Continuous training of them and new funding mechanisms for SUS in the region are urgently needed to ensure equity.
- The current SUS model does not reflect the cultural, logistical, and climatic realities of the Amazon, requiring a differentiated and localized approach. Health regionalization must consider the "many Amazons" — urban, riverine, Indigenous, and deforested zones.
- Integrating Indigenous knowledge with Western medicine is vital to strengthen care, cultural respect, and community resilience. Institutionalizing the dialogue between both sciences should be a cornerstone of a new planetary health policy.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

Primary Author
Amália Safatle and Sérgio Adeodato – Independent journalists. Ms. Safatle and Mr. Adeodato were responsible for the writing and editorial synthesis of this volume, based on a series of structured dialogues and consultations with subject matter experts, health professionals, researchers, and community leaders across the Amazon region.

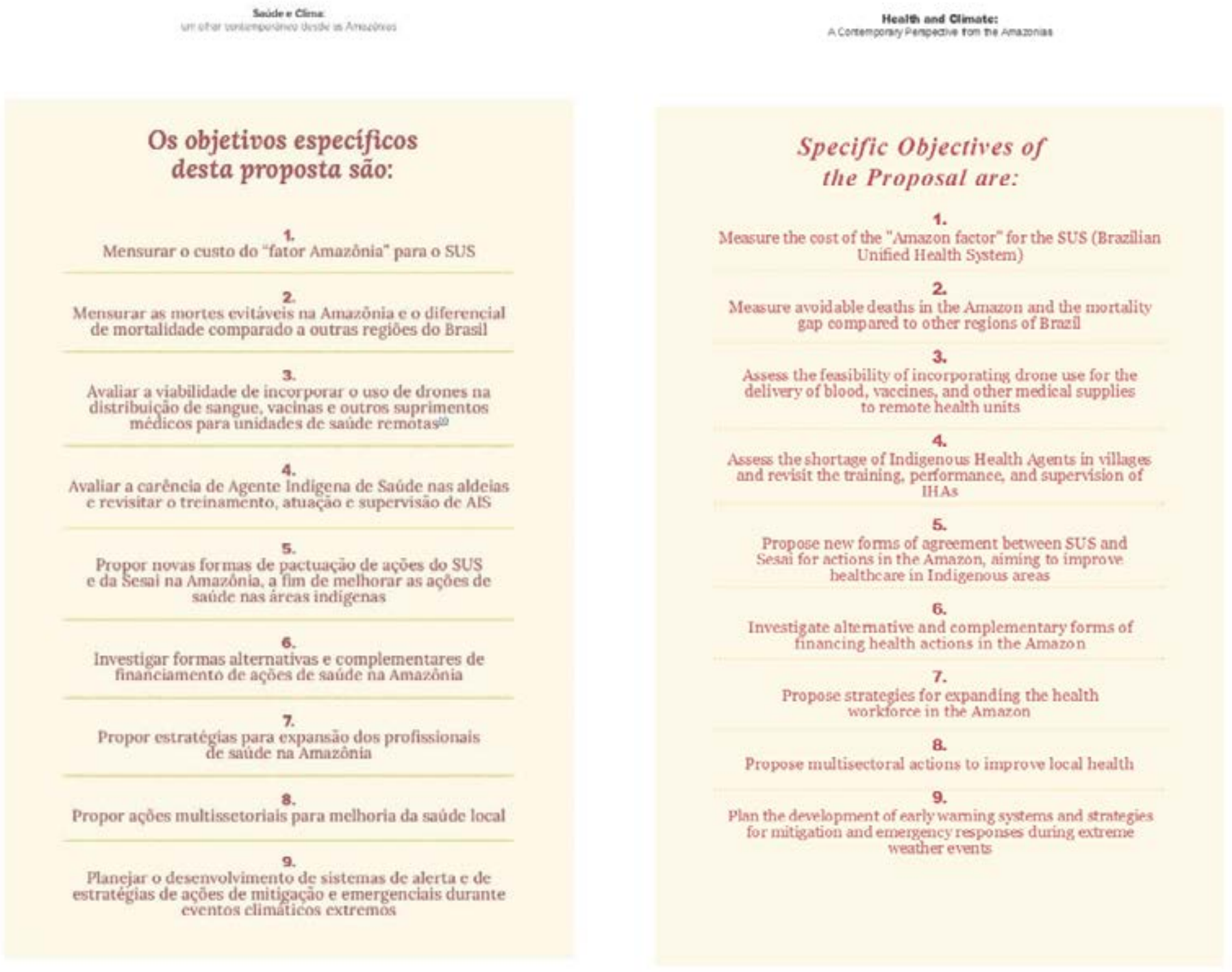
Content Developed Through Consultative Process
This publication is the result of a participatory and dialogical methodology, in which contributions were gathered through interviews and listening sessions with a diverse group of collaborators. These contributors represent academic institutions, civil society organizations, indigenous communities, and public health initiatives, including but not limited to:

- Altair Seabra (UEAM)
- Caetano Scannavino (Projeto Saúde e Alegria)
- Cecilia Malvezzi (UFSCAR)
- João Paulo Lima Barreto (Centro de Medicina Indígena Bahserikowi)
- Erika Pellegrino (SAMA Health in Harmony & UFPA)
- Marcia Castro (Harvard)
- ...and many others listed under "Escutas realizadas" and "Leitura Crítica".

Content Coordination
Lívia Pagotto and Paula Sleiman – Amazon Concertation

This collaborative framework reflects the multidisciplinary and intercultural perspectives that inform the publication's content and approach.

4. Image or Graphic



Caption: Proposals for a customization of 'SUS' for the Brazilian Amazon

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Strengthening Climate-Resilient Health Systems and Early Warning Surveillance in Tabaco City, Philippines

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- Triangulating intelligence from various data sets and surveillance tools allows the provision of enhanced real-time, localised decision-making for efficient response to climate risks.
- Investment in data-driven governance systems yields a measurable, life-saving impact, showcasing the power of local leadership to transform fragmented systems into proactive, equitable responses.
- The system allowed the City Mayor to confront the discrepancy between the Philippine Statistical Authority's directive to vaccinate 2800 children for Fully Immunised Children status and the actual count of 1600 newborns who had already been vaccinated.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

- Dr Angela Chaudhuri, CEO, Swasti
- Sabhimanvi Dua, Project and Communications Manager, Swasti
- Nitish Kumar, Data and AI Lead, Catalyst Management Services Pvt Ltd
- Prerak Shah, Senior Project Manager, Data Science, Catalyst Management Services Pvt Ltd

4. Image or Graphic

Caption: Mayor of Tabaco City with teams from Swasti and PNGOC launching training manual for Early Warning Surveillance in Tabaco City | March 2025

Credit: Sabhimanvi Dua, Swasti

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BACK

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Framework for Addressing Climate-Health Nexus in Relation to Precarious Housing and Homelessness

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- Preventive approaches are essential and should be focused on ensuring access to affordable housing and improving the housing and living conditions of vulnerable groups.
- It is important to incorporate the perspectives and insights of local communities, particularly when developing measures that affect people's livelihoods, such as planned migration.
- Plans for disaster response, crisis management, and post-crisis care should include clear provisions for addressing the needs of those living in poverty, especially homeless populations or those living in informal settlements.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

On behalf of The Global Climate Change-Homelessness Network Initiative (cphecc.ca/global):

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- University of Toronto Department of Psychiatry

4. Image or Graphic

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Heat - Health Surveillance and Warning Systems in Thailand

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

The frequency of extreme heat events has increased over the past decade, and their impact on human health is expected to rise under a warming climate. To deal with this situation, the Department of Health has developed a prevention plan and implementation with the following activities:

Integrated Early Warning and Response System: The Department of Health, in collaboration with the Thai Meteorological Department, the Department of Climate Change and Environment, and various institutional agencies, has developed a comprehensive Heat-Health Warning System and Action Plan. This system aims to provide meteorological and climate-prediction-based alerts to decision-makers and the public, thereby reducing the adverse impacts of extreme heat on the population. It includes specific health criteria, recommendations, and actions for relevant agencies at national, regional, and local levels.
The Heat-Health Warning criteria and recommendations are categorized into four levels based on the heat index:

- Surveillance (Green): No immediate risk, but monitoring is ongoing.
- Warning (Yellow): Mild risk, recommendations for precautionary actions for vulnerable groups.
- Dangerous (Orange): Significant risk, especially for vulnerable groups, requiring more serious protective actions.
- Very Dangerous (Red): High risk of severe health impacts, emergency response and interventions required.

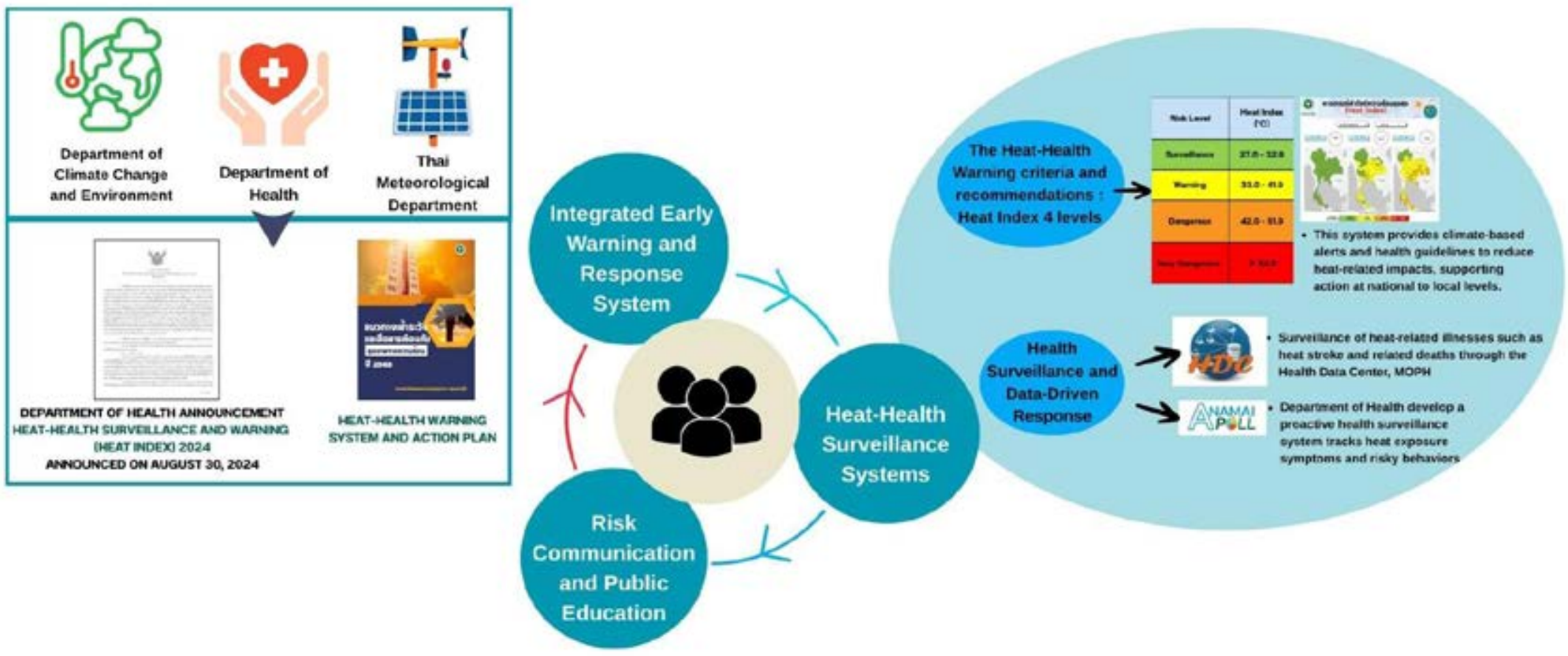
Risk Communication and Public Education: The system provides real-time forecasting of the daily maximum heat index at the national and regional levels, with updates available every 3 hours and up to 10 days in advance. These heat index levels and forecasts are communicated to the public through a wide range of communication channels, including news outlets, social media platforms (LINE groups, Facebook), websites, and radio broadcasts. These messages are targeted to inform not only the general public but also at-risk groups such as the elderly, children, outdoor workers, and pregnant women. In addition to risk communication through various channels, a key aspect of the program is building public awareness of heat risks. The Department of Health has been conducting continuous outreach and educational campaigns, targeting health personnel, community leaders, and the general public to foster understanding of the extreme heat and health risk. These educational efforts aim to equip individuals and communities with the knowledge and tools to protect themselves during heat season.

Health Surveillance and Data-Driven Response: On the health side, the Ministry of Public Health has established a robust health surveillance system, which includes reactive surveillance of heat-related illnesses such as heat stroke and related deaths through the Health Data Center, MOPH ((https://hdc.moph.go.th/center/public/standard-report-detail/0d24cd4ea0844ce80418d653d16db3e6)). Moreover, we develop a proactive health surveillance system tracks heat exposure symptoms and risky behaviors at all levels — national, health district, provincial, district, and sub-district levels — providing crucial data for timely intervention and adjustment of health protection measures. This monitoring also helps to evaluate the effectiveness of existing policies and improve responses during extreme heat events.
Furthermore, the Heat-Health Early Warning System undergoes regular assessments to measure its effectiveness in reducing health impacts during extreme heat events. Based on these evaluations, improvements are implemented to ensure that the system remains adaptable, efficient, and responsive to future challenges posed by climate change and rising temperatures.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

Ms. Naiyana Chaitiemwong , Director of Health Impact Assessment Division, Department of Health , Ministry of Public Health, Thailand.

4. Image or Graphic



Caption: Heat - Health Surveillance and Warning Systems in Thailand

Credit: Department of Health, Thailand

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BACK

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Building Health Literacy for Climate Change Adaptation in Thailand

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

Improving health literacy on climate change is essential for effective adaptation, in line with the objectives of the Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP), which identified strategies to mitigate the health impacts of climate change and strengthen the resilience of health systems. The Department of Health, MOPH aims to establish guidelines that promote health literacy and behaviors that reduce the health impacts of climate change, such as extreme heat, droughts, floods, and PM2.5. The following actions have been undertaken:

- **Development of Health Literacy and Health Behavior Related to Climate Change**

Health literacy and health behaviors are critical for adapting to the impacts of climate change, including extreme heat, floods, droughts, and PM2.5 pollution. The Department of Health, MOPH is focused on increasing the ability of individual to access, understand, and verify climate change-related information so that they can make informed decisions to protect their own health and share knowledge within their families and communities.

Health literacy involves 4 key components:

- **Access to Information:** Improving the ability to search for and retrieve relevant climate change-related health information.
- **Understanding of Information:** Enhancing comprehension of health risks associated with climate change.
- **Information Verification**: Building the capacity to assess the credibility of climate change-related information.
- **Decision-Making for Health Protection:** Using information to make informed decisions and share knowledge for health protection.

Additionally, promoting preventive health behaviors, such as protecting oneself from extreme heat, floods, droughts, and PM2.5, is crucial. These behaviors must be tailored to local community contexts to effectively address the climate-related health challenges faced by each community.

- **Strengthening the Process for Building Health Literacy and Health Behaviors**

Building health literacy and promoting health behaviors require strong partnerships among the public health sector, community leaders, and local agencies. Collaborative efforts allow the tailoring of knowledge and the design of relevant activities. Data analysis on health situations and climate change impacts guides the planning and implementation process. Capacity-building through learning activities for public health officers, community leaders, and local residents ensures effective adaptation.

A supportive environment for promoting health literacy such as educational materials through radio, community media, and digital platforms, helps ensure that information is accessible to all. Regular evaluations, knowledge exchange, and the documentation of lessons learned will help increase the effectiveness of health literacy programs and ensure their sustainability.

- **Assessing Health Literacy and Health Behavior**

Health literacy and behaviors are assessed on a scale from Below Basic to Very Good. To be considered to have adequate health literacy and behavior, individuals must score at least 70% or be rated as “Good” in both categories, demonstrating the skills needed to mitigate the health impacts of climate change.

In an assessment of 2,457 individuals, around 76.6% demonstrated “Good” health literacy and behavior levels, while most of them showed having good knowledge. However, Gaps in access to information were identified, and some individuals exhibited behaviors that put them at risk. These findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to further improve public health adaptation to climate change.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

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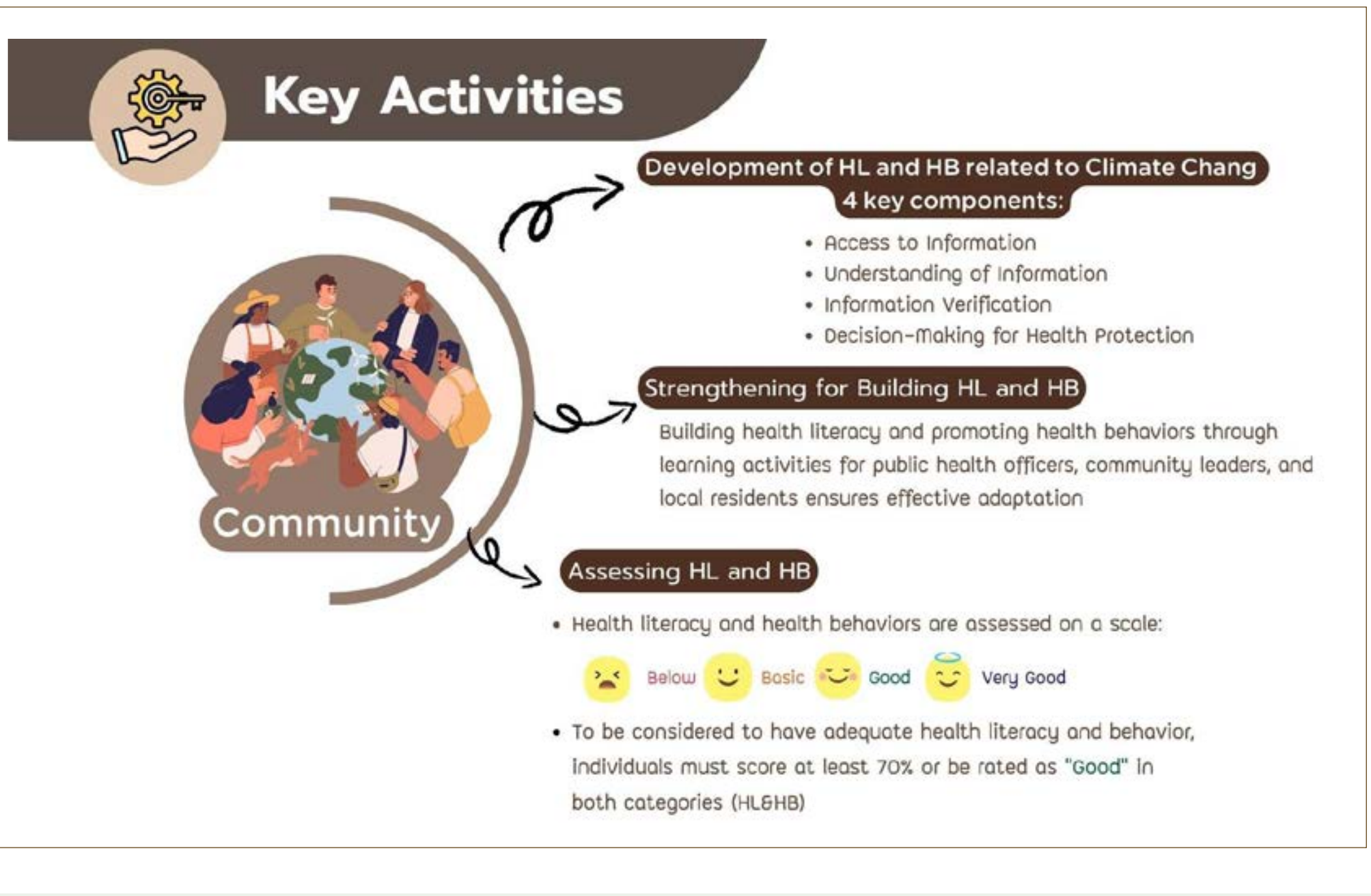
BACK

4. Image or Graphic



Caption: Key activities to development of health literacy and health behavior related to climate change

Credit: Department of Health, Thailand

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Protecting the labour force in an increasingly climate-insecure world

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- Actionable early warning and adaptation measures such as Early Warning Systems are critical for worker protection: Early warning systems (EWS) are partially effective in protecting workers from heat stress; however, a wider rollout is needed. Currently, EWS do not reach substantial sections of the workforce, particularly the workers most vulnerable to heat. Expanding effective early warning system coverage can help prevent avoidable occupational injuries and mortality; and can contribute towards triggering appropriate regulatory responses to, for example, prevent certain types of occupational activities such as outdoor work on high-risk days, or to allow mandatory breaks at certain intervals.
- Evidence-based temperature thresholds: There is a need to develop sector-specific early warning systems and implement empirically derived temperature thresholds in labour protection regulations. This enables workers and employers to plan and adjust working time on high heat days, particularly for high-exposure sectors such as agriculture, construction, and healthcare.
- Stakeholder engagement and buy-in: Successful implementation relies on co-designing temperature thresholds and protective strategies with policymakers, employers, trade unions, and workers, ensuring interventions are context-relevant, visible, and socially accepted. Additionally, many negative impacts of heat stress on workers remain invisible, making it challenging to build compelling arguments for protection. As such, demonstrating health and economic co-benefits ("win-wins") is essential for successful implementation of protective measures and regulations.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Developing Geospatial Innovations for Healthcare Services and Decision Making to Address Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases Arising from the Impacts of Climate Change in Thailand

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- **Linking Earth Observation with Public Health for Scalable Assessment:** Life Dee combines Earth observation data (e.g., vegetation indices, soil moisture, land surface temperature, land use change) with public health records to enable consistent spatial and temporal monitoring of environmental factors influencing population health. This integration supports long-term analysis and localized planning for environment and climate-sensitive health outcomes.

- **Targeted Health Risk Alerts to Inform Communities and Local Agencies:** Life Dee translates integrated satellite, environmental, and health data into early warning alerts for PM2.5, heat stress, and dengue risk. The system notifies communities and local authorities, providing risk-level information and actionable health advice, such as avoiding outdoor activity during pollution events, staying hydrated during heat waves, or eliminating mosquito breeding sites in high-risk areas.

- **Real-Time Search for Nearby Health Facilities with Navigation Support:** Life Dee features a location-based service that allows users to quickly find nearby hospitals, clinics, health centers, or pharmacies using real-time map data and health facility databases from the Ministry of Public Health and local agencies. The system provides estimated travel time, contact details, service types, and opening hours, with integrated navigation.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Strategic Vaccine Deployment Against Climate Health Threats

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- Vaccines can deliver important climate and health adaptation co-benefits by lowering the risks of individuals contracting climate-sensitive infectious diseases (e.g., malaria, dengue, yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, cholera, typhoid, and meningitis A), in turn reducing the strain on health systems.
- Enhancing vaccine deployment strategies and robust vaccine supply chains as part of immunisation systems are key to preventing outbreaks of infectious diseases and safeguarding public health against climate-related threats.
- For immunisation programmes to be effective at strengthening health system resilience and preventing cascading health emergencies, they need to be integrated into national and global climate policy processes, such as the national adaptation plans for health (HNAPs), Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessments, and the measurement framework of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Strengthening evidence and capacity for gender-responsive climate action: Integrating sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), gender-based violence (GBV), and harmful practices

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- Strengthen the evidence base at national level for the interlinkages between climate change and SRHR, GBV and harmful practices.
- Create a platform for stakeholder involvement at all levels and work across sectors to ensure integration of SRHR, GBV and harmful practices in relevant policy and programming
- Contribute to the national dialogue and strengthen NDCs, NAPs and specific interventions to include delivery of SRHR and GBV services for women and girls as well as prevention of harmful practices.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

United Nations Population Fund and Queen Mary University of London; https://www.unfpa.org/featured-publication/taking-stock-sexual-and-reproductive-and-health-and-rights-climate-commitments

4. Image or Graphic

TABLE 1:
Number of Nationally Determined Contributions mentioning specific sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender-based violence and harmful practices issues out of the 119 Nationally Determined Contributions reviewed

Maternal and newborn health	Family planning and contraception	Abortion and post-abortion care	Menstruation and menstrual hygiene	Gender-based violence	Adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health and rights	Early, forced child marriage	HIV and AIDS and sexually transmitted infections	Sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics	Sexual and reproductive health and rights information and awareness
23	4	0	1	15	2	1	3	3	4

Caption: Number of Nationally Determined Contributions that integrate sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender-based violence issues out of the 119 Nationally Determined Contributions reviewed.

Credit: Green Communication Design inc.

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BACK

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Please provide the supporting document title

Adaptation Interventions to Sustain Maternal and Child Health Services During Floods and Heat Extremes: Evidence from Brazil, Zambia, and a Global Systematic Review

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

Please provide the most important findings, practical takeaways or implications from your document in three concise dot points.

- **a. Strategies to improve access and manage demand:**

Targeted social protection, better road and transport infrastructure (including facility transport), can significantly enhance access; improved water supply can also reduce disease burden in rural, low-resource settings.

- **b. Strategies to strengthen health service provision:**
  Investments in health worker training, along with increased human resources and resilient, well-distributed health facilities.
- **c. Key enablers for success:**
  Strong community leadership and participation, along with cross-sector and interdisciplinary collaboration, support effective adaptation.

Some strategies used to improve maternal and child health (e.g. provider incentives, robust health information systems, and digital health tools) can also support disaster preparedness.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

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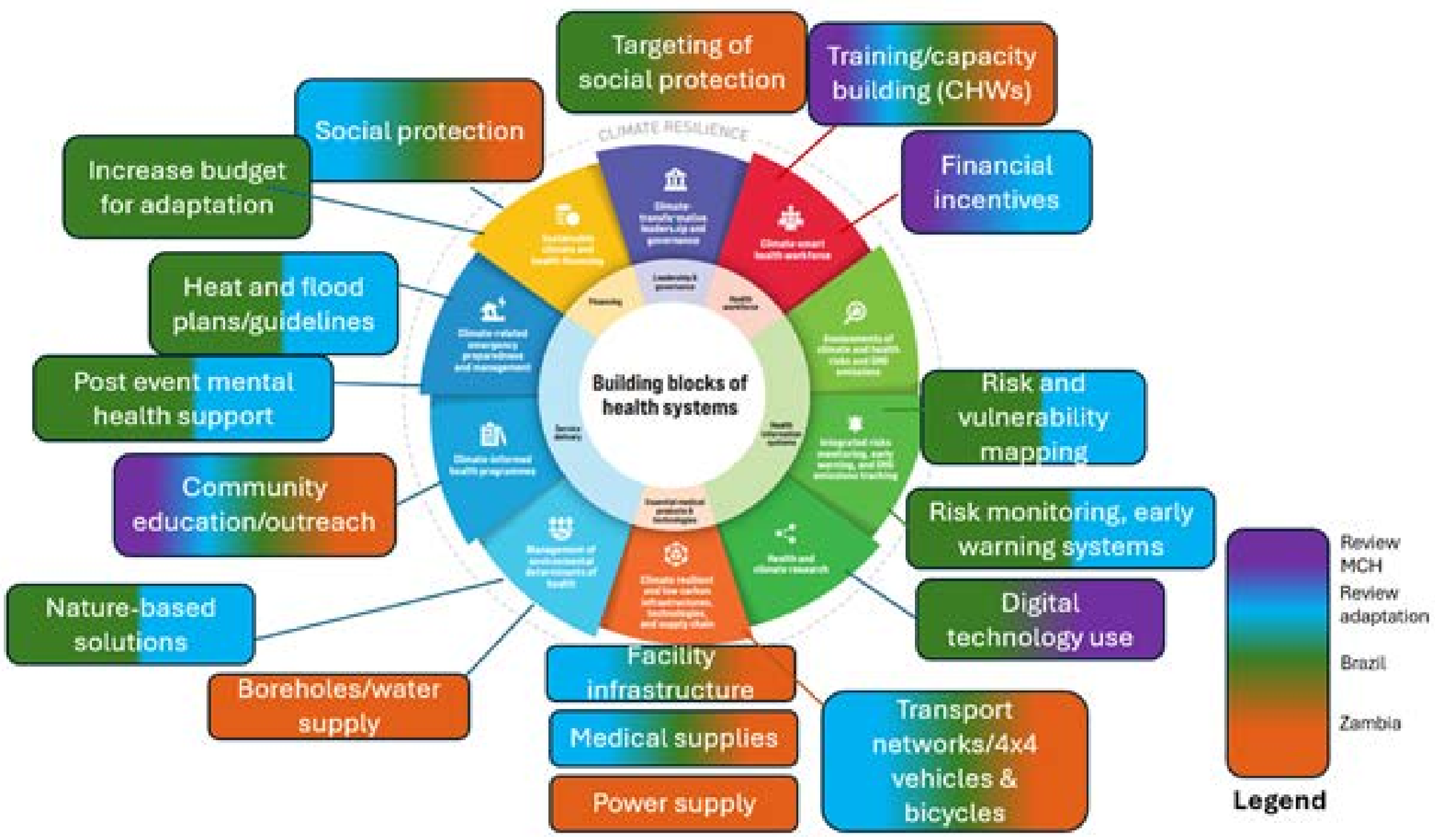
- Fiammetta Bozzani, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK
- Josephine Borghi, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria

4. Image or Graphic

Provide one image or graphic from the document to represent a key finding



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BACK

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: Integral to the Climate and Health Response

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

Climate Change Impacts SRHR: Climate change, through both slow and rapid onset events, impacts sexual and reproductive health and rights in many ways. Heat and air pollution worsen maternal and neonatal health outcomes, including prematurity, low birthweight, stillbirth, and neonatal stress. Increased salinity of freshwater sources in coastal areas due to rising sea levels has been linked to increased hypertension and preeclampsia, with a concomitant increase in miscarriage. The climate crisis is also exacerbating disparities associated with the social determinants of health, such as education, food insecurity, and social inclusion, and threatening progress in sustainable development. The impacts of climate change also affect choices related to SRHR and bodily autonomy.

SRHR are a Solution to the Climate Crisis: Healthy, educated, and empowered communities are more resilient and able to adapt to and minimize the effects of climate hazards. Critically, communities cannot achieve their right to health unless each person can fully realize their SRHR. Prioritizing SRHR as part of a just transition centers women, girls, and marginalized groups and ensures gender equality is central to climate and energy solutions. As climate impacts intensify, SRHR play a vital role in sustaining the health and dignity of individuals and communities through enabling bodily autonomy, access to education, and greater participation in community roles and decision-making, including on climate. It is crucial to meaningfully engage women, adolescent girls, and people with diverse SOGIESC in the design, implementation, and monitoring of all climate and health interventions.

Key Recommendations: Health advocates are essential in advancing SRHR and promoting their integration into climate policy. The following six recommendations create an enabling environment that supports SRHR and climate resilience:

- Bring the importance of SRHR into climate and health conversations.
- Amplify advocacy for Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- Strengthen capacity of the health workforce on climate change impacts on SRHR and disaster preparedness.
- Implement the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health (RH) following climate-related crises.
- Advocate for the integration of SRHR in National Adaptation Plans and Health NAPs (HNAPs)
- Support ambitious climate action in NDCs to limit warming below 1.5˚C

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

Nada Elbohi, on behalf of the SRHR and Climate Justice Coalition and Danish Family Planning Association

4. Image or Graphic

See attached in English (screenshot below for reference):

Health Brief:

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights:
Integral to the Climate and Health Response

SRHR & CJ COALITION

The climate crisis is a health crisis. Responses to climate change would be incomplete and ineffective without considering the role that sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) play in strengthening individual and community resilience as well as addressing the health impacts of the climate crisis. Health advocates are essential in advancing SRHR and promoting their integration into climate policy

What are sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)?

Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) is defined as ***"a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being in relation to all aspects of sexuality and reproduction, not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction or infirmity"***[1]. It relies on comprehensively realizing sexual and reproductive rights (SRR) and requires the provision of essential services, including:

- Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)
- Counseling and services for modern contraceptives
- Antenatal, childbirth, and postnatal care, including emergency care
- Safe abortion services and treatment
- Prevention and treatment of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Prevention, detection, and services related to sexual and gender-based violence
- Prevention, detection, and management of reproductive cancers
- Information, counseling, and services for fertility issues and sexual health and well-being

SRHR are integral to universal health coverage (UHC) and must be delivered through accessible, inclusive and climate-resilient health systems. The right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and bodily autonomy can only be achieved when SRHR are realized.

I. How does climate change impact SRHR?

Climate change, through both slow and rapid onset events, impacts SRHR in many ways. Heat and air pollution worsen maternal and neonatal health outcomes, including prematurity, low birthweight, stillbirth, and neonatal stress[2,3,4,5,6,7,8]. Increased salinity of freshwater sources in coastal areas due to rising sea levels has been linked to increased hypertension and preeclampsia, with a concomitant increase in miscarriage[9,10,11]. The climate crisis is also exacerbating disparities associated with the social determinants of health, such as education, food insecurity, and social inclusion, and threatening progress in sustainable development.

> ***Tidal wave means water of every place become one. At that time the water gets polluted and poisonous... Then water goes inside through the uterus. As a result, women faced problems in their uterus.***
>
> Community dialogue participant, Bangladesh[12]

1/8

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BACK

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

The Link Between Climate Change and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: An Evidence Review

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

Please provide the most important findings, practical takeaways or implications from your document in three concise dot points.

- The impacts of climate change have a detrimental effect on individuals' sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), especially, girls, women and gender-diverse people, with extreme heat, droughts, floods and changing disease vectors impacting menstrual health, maternal health, gender-based violence, and hindering access to SRHR services and education.
- The realization of sexual and reproductive health and rights can contribute to girls' and women's resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change and improve their engagement in climate action, and all efforts to address climate change must address existing inequalities and discrimination or risk exacerbating them.
- We need more investment in (a) research at this nexus with an intersectional lens that integrates the analysis of SRHR and climate-related gender-disaggregated data, and (b) resilient health systems that focus on SRHR and support addressing barriers to realizing the right to health while addressing climate change.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

Women Deliver

4. Image or Graphic

The graphic provided is not in the document but is from a newsletter that featured the document.

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BACK

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

Please provide the most important findings, practical takeaways or implications from your document in three concise dot points.

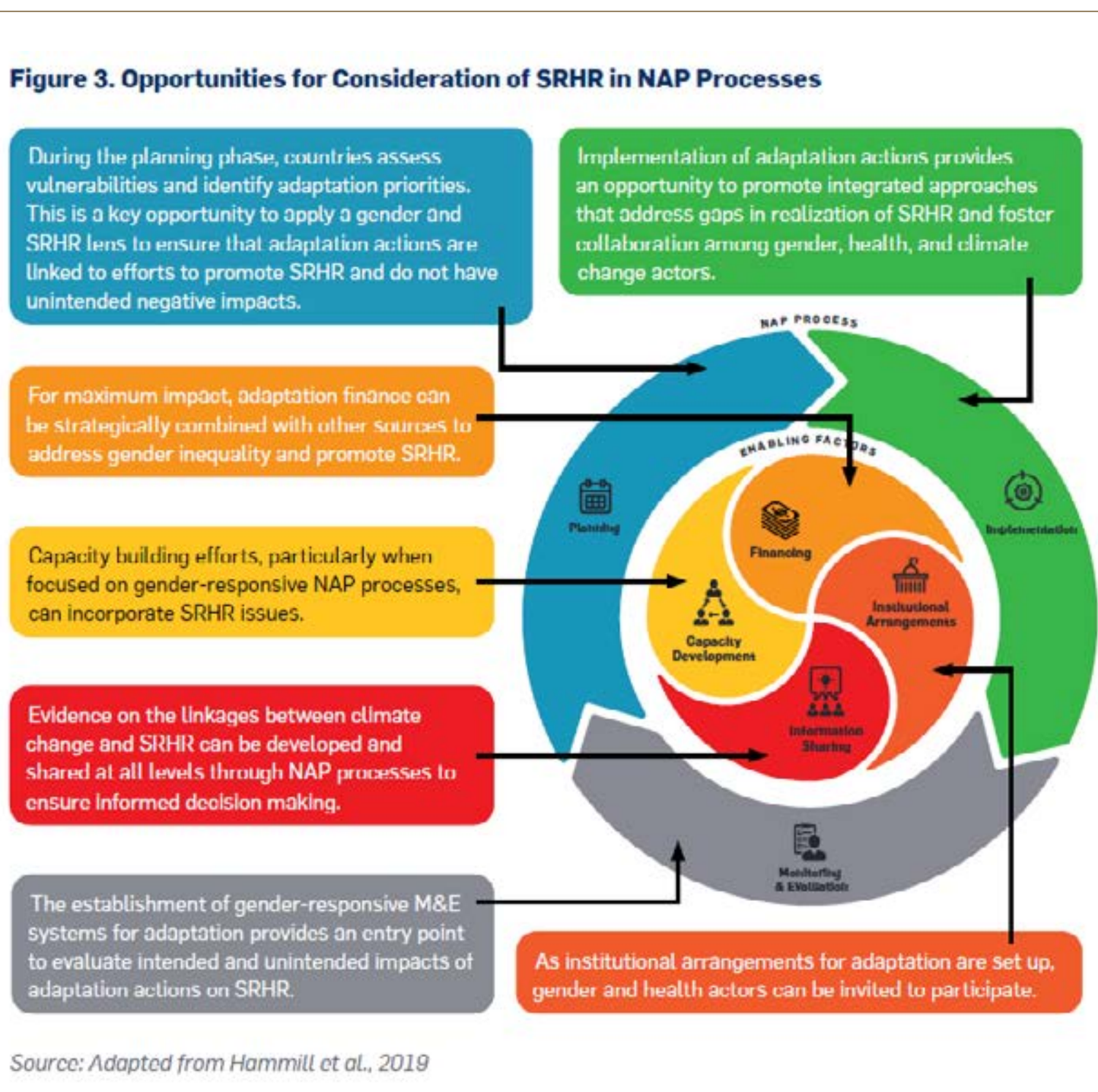
- Governments are prioritizing health as a sector for adaptation in NAP processes, but gender considerations are limited, and while some health planning documents include SRHR or components of SRHR, this is not well reflected in the NAPs.
- Gender-responsive approaches are an entry point to consider SRHR in NAP processes, such as via gender-disaggregated vulnerability assessments including pregnant people, people living with HIV/AIDS, adolescents, and people of diverse genders and sexual orientations, to help understand how gaps in realization of SRHR can be a barrier to adaptation.
- Successfully addressing SRHR in NAPs requires collaboration among government entities responsible for NAPs, gender equality and health; involvement of gender and women's health actors; systemic approaches; strategic combinations of sources of finance; and integration of SRHR and gender in monitoring and evaluation of adaptation.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

Angie Dazé, NAP Global Network, in collaboration with Women Deliver

4. Image or Graphic

Figure 3. Opportunities for Consideration of SRHR in NAP Processes



Source: Adapted from Hammill et al., 2019

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BACK

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Strengthening Preparedness and Response to Extreme Heat: A Micro-Level Heat Risk-Informed Action Plan for Thane City, India.

2. Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

To proactively address and mitigate heat risks, the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) and the Thane Municipal Corporation collaborated to develop Thane city's inaugural Heat Action Plan (HAP). The plan adopts the structured 'When-Where-Who and How' framework, aligned with guidelines provided by India's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), offering city officials a comprehensive and practical tool to manage extreme heat effectively.

'**When' – Establishing City-Specific Heat Thresholds:** Considering Thane's coastal environment, city-specific heat thresholds were established for early warning systems based on both dry heat and felt heat (heat index combining humidity and temperature). These thresholds utilized fine-resolution climate data spanning 40 years, adopting a percentile approach to account for the population's acclimatization. Color-coded alerts (yellow, orange, and red) corresponding to specific thresholds are communicated to relevant departments, significantly enhancing the development of localized heat-health early warning systems and improving interagency coordination and response capabilities. Future projections of extreme heat days and warm nights based on heat thresholds under different climate change scenarios were also analyzed to support long-term planning and preparedness through 2050.

'Where' – Administrative Ward-Level Heat Risk Index: A detailed heat risk index, following the IPCC AR5 framework, was developed using 19 indicators categorized into hazard, exposure, and vulnerability. This index, constructed at the ward level—the smallest administrative unit in Indian cities—leveraged high-resolution satellite imagery to map crucial parameters such as building density, green spaces, and water resources. Additionally, health data from 33 urban health centers provided critical information on factors like slum population, age demographics (elderly and young), prevalence of chronic health conditions, and healthcare infrastructure density. The heat risk analysis identified Wagle and Mumbra wards (out of total 9 wards) as facing highest heat risk, followed by Kalwa and Lokmanya Savarkar Nagar wards, which fall in the moderate risk category. Specifically, in the Wagle ward, a hyperlocal household-level survey captured detailed health vulnerabilities and the availability of cooling and health services, serving as a valuable resource for targeted interventions by the Thane Municipal Corporation's health department.

'**Who and How' – Stakeholder Responsibility Matrix and Heatwave Task Force Committee:** The plan incorporates a clear responsibility matrix, outlining specific risk mitigation, preparedness, and response strategies. This matrix distinctly defines the roles of municipal departments and clarifies the supportive functions of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), and other stakeholders, ensuring efficient coordination during implementation. Additionally, Thane Municipal Corporation established a dedicated Heat Wave Task Force Committee chaired by the Additional Municipal Commissioner, comprising nodal officers from every relevant department. This committee oversees plan execution and conducts post-summer reviews to ensure continual improvement.

Robust Heat-Health Surveillance: The Thane HAP underscores the systematic monitoring of heat-related morbidity and mortality through standardized operational formats aligned with India's National Programme on Climate Change and Human Health. These standardized formats enable healthcare professionals to document clinical histories alongside climatic conditions accurately, facilitating data consolidation across multiple governance levels.

Dedicated Financial Resources for Implementation: Following the launch of the Thane HAP in 2024, Thane became one of the first Indian cities to allocate dedicated funding of INR 10 million (USD 120,000) for the fiscal year 2025–2026, specifically for implementing the outlined solutions, demonstrating strong municipal commitment towards building resilience against extreme heat.

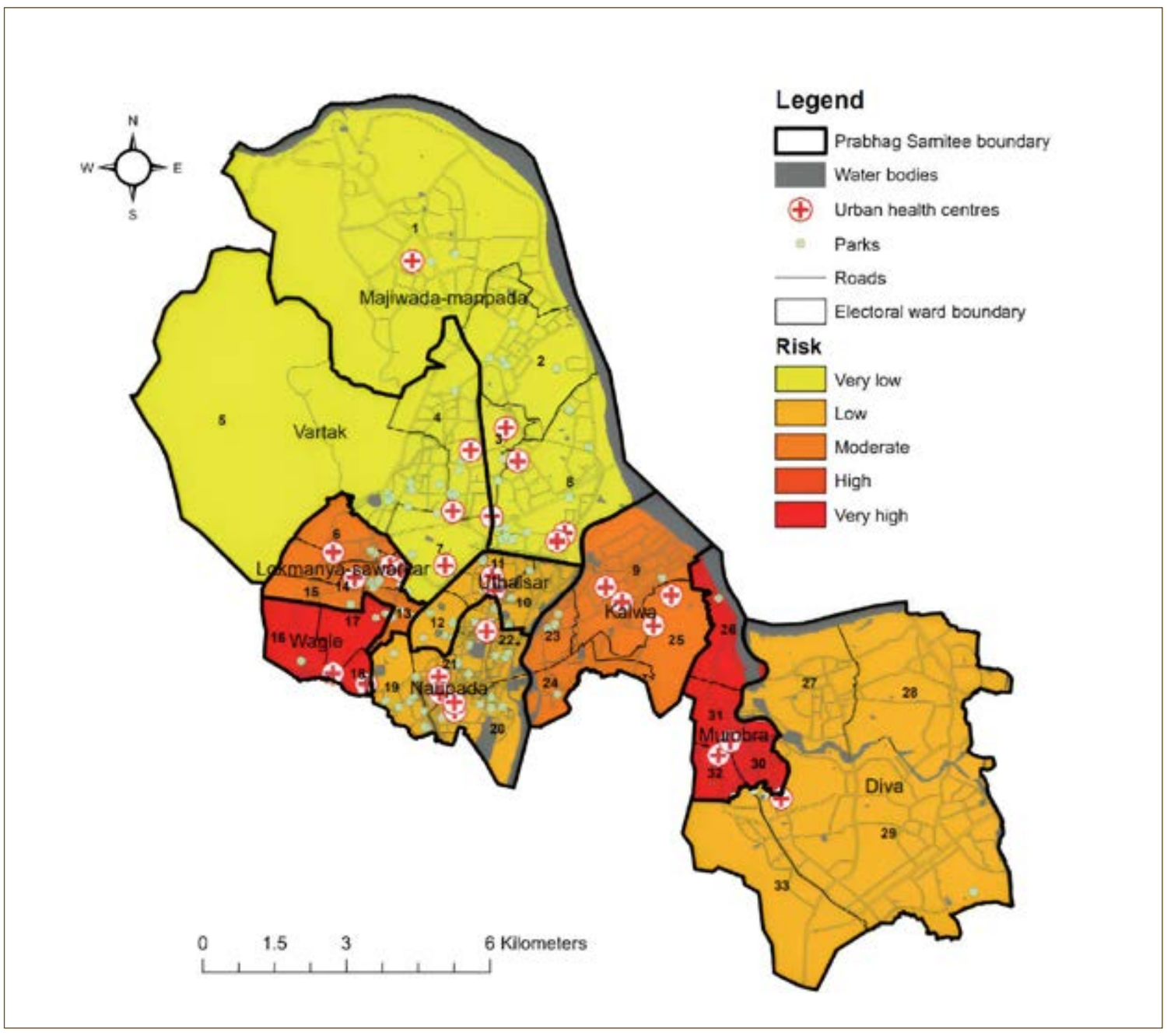
3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

Thane Municipal Corporation, Thane; Government of Maharashtra and Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), New Delhi

BACK

4. Image or Graphic

Snapshot of the ward-level heat risk index developed



Source: Author's compilation

5. Attach Your Supporting Document

https://www.ceew.in/publications/how-can-thane-city-tackle-heatwaves-risks-with-heat-action-plan

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Children's Environmental Health Index

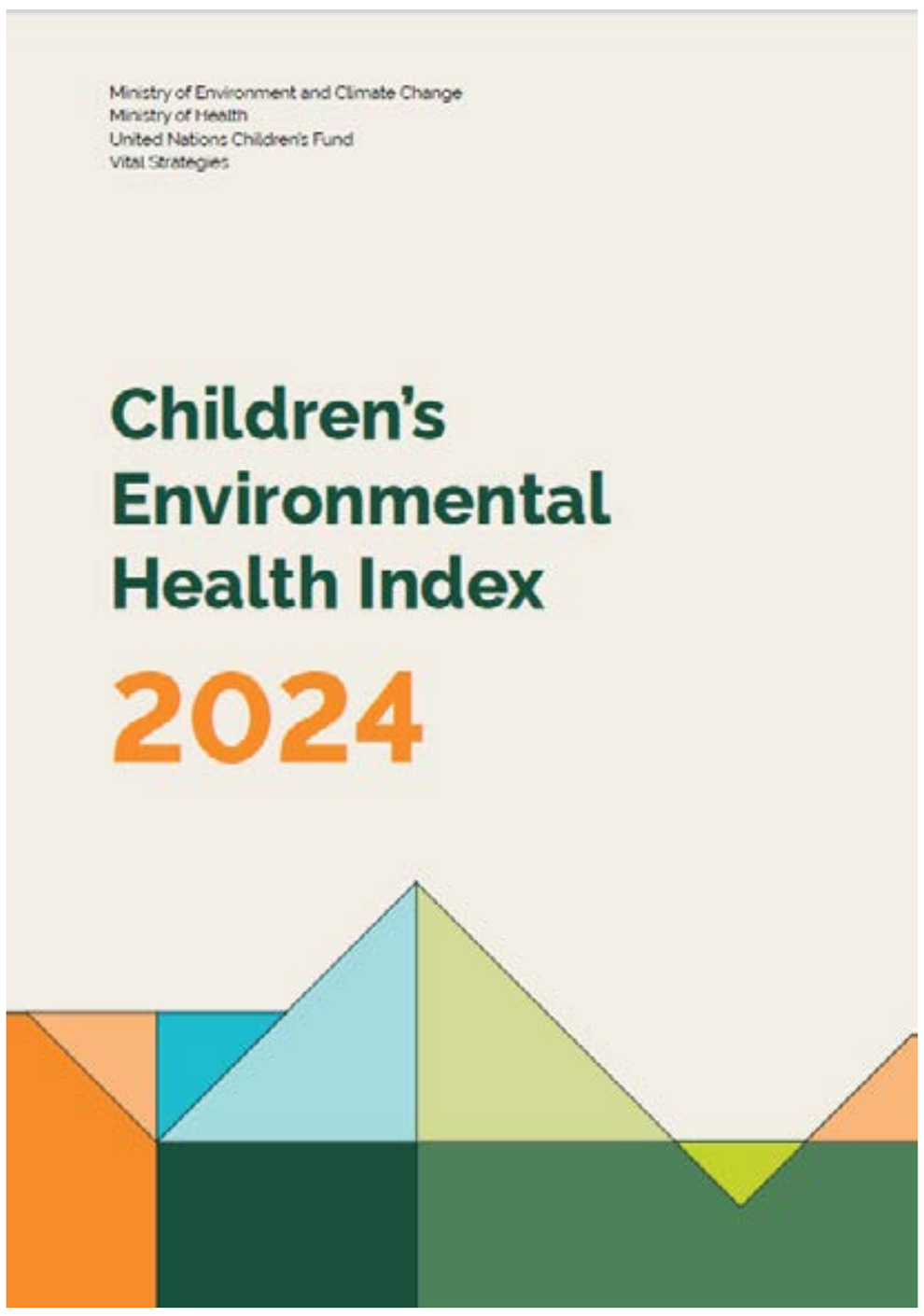
2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- Climate change impacts children unequally and demands urgent, child-focused policies. As children and adolescents will face the long-term effects of climate change, public action must prioritize those most vulnerable to environmental risks. The Children's Environmental Health Index offers a groundbreaking, multidimensional tool to understand these inequalities and support effective policymaking.
- The index is a tool for evidence-based, localized policymaking: Built from 44 indicators across all 5,570 Brazilian municipalities, the index enables public managers to identify local vulnerabilities and offers a practical framework to guide integrated, child-focused environmental health policies.
- The index has a multidimensional approach involving Exposure, Context, and Health. With a national average of just 4.64 (on a scale from 0 to 10), the Exposure dimension was the weakest among the three assessed. This underscores an urgent need for actions to reduce air pollution, mitigate extreme weather impacts, and improve sanitation infrastructure, especially for vulnerable populations.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
- Ministry of Health
- UNICEF
- Vital Strategies

4. Image or Graphic



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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Spanish: Reducción de emisiones de GEI en el sector sanitario. Enfoque en el Alcance 3 de la huella de carbono

English: Reduction of GHG Emissions in the Healthcare Sector: Focus on Scope 3 of the Carbon Footprint

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- Scope 3 accounts for the largest share of greenhouse gas emissions in the healthcare sector, primarily stemming from procurement, outsourced services, and staff mobility. These indirect emissions can exceed 70% of the total, making their reduction a strategic pillar for the decarbonization of the system.
- Green public procurement with environmental criteria is a key lever for advancing low-carbon healthcare. Sustainable purchasing of products and services, combined with active collaboration with suppliers, enhances carbon footprint traceability and facilitates the implementation of lower-impact solutions, without compromising the quality of care.
- This report has strengthened the climate action capacity of the healthcare ecosystem, fostering the empowerment of professionals, managers, and institutions committed to reducing emissions and improving public health.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

- Name: ECODES – Fundación Ecología y Desarrollo
- Affiliation: Área de Acción Climática. Iniciativa Sanidad #PorElClima

4. Image or Graphic

5. Attach Your Supporting Document

Attached document. Access to the document: https://ecodes.org/hacemos/cambio-climatico/movilizacion/sanidad-porelclima/presentacion-informe-reduccion-de-emisiones-gei-en-el-sector-sanitario-enfoque-en-el-alcance-3-de-la-huella-de-carbono

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Related initiative: https://sanidadporelclima.es/inicio

BACK

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Improving food and nutritional security in a climate-insecure world

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- Early warning systems (EWS) have been shown to be critical in helping farming communities and policymakers anticipate and mitigate food security crises, especially with past experience being a less reliable predictor of weather and climate conditions in an era of climate change. Farmers may respond to EWS by bringing forward harvesting decisions and increasing labour hiring. Linking EWS to the provision of safety nets, through direct cash payments and/or food assistance, can help to prevent food crises and associated increases in food and nutritional insecurity. Increased community engagement in policy design and implementation can increase the likelihood that policies protect the most vulnerable from the impacts of climate change.

- The introduction of Multiple Micronutrient Supplementation is an effective nutrition strategy to address the triple burden of malnutrition, that is worsened through climate change. Focusing on reducing micronutrient deficiency during early pregnancy can improve birth outcomes and contribute to reducing health inequalities.

- Protecting and restoring mangroves, a nature-based solution (NBS), is vital to enhancing blue food security, improving the health and livelihoods of coastal fishing communities, and increasing resilience to climate change, while contributing to global climate change mitigation. Innovative approaches to financing such NBS, including blended finance approaches, blue bonds, and debt-for-nature swaps, can be used to scale up such initiatives, helping to close the gap in climate finance and unlock the potential of sustainable blue food systems.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

- Professor Elizabeth Robinson, Professor of Environmental Economics, and Acting Dean of Global School of Sustainability (on secondment from the Grantham Research Institute), London School of Economics and Political Science
- Dr Shouro Dasgupta, Researcher at Fondazione CMCC and a Lecturer at Università Ca' Foscari Venezia, and Visiting Senior Fellow, Grantham Research Institute at the London School of Economics and Political Science
- Dr Lucy Kanya, Assistant Professorial Research Fellow, Global School of Sustainability, London School of Economics and Political Science
- Lei Bian, Policy Fellow, Global School of Sustainability (on secondment from the Grantham Research Institute), London School of Economics and Political Science

4. Image or Graphic

Caption: Early warning systems can inform farmers of the optimal time for harvest

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Climate Care Champions Program

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- Frontline workers in under-resourced settings act as de facto climate-health first responders, mapping local vulnerabilities, activating social safety nets, and enabling rapid referral pathways where formal systems may be slow to respond.
- Targeted training fills critical heat-health knowledge gaps, empowering frontline health workers to prevent, identify, and manage heat-related illnesses reducing cascading health impacts and saving lives.
- Capacity building drives long-term systems change by fostering inter-departmental coordination, integrating heat-health into local plans, and strengthening data systems becoming a scalable, sustainable strategy when backed by government co-investment.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

Beauty Kumari, Programme Manager, Swasti

4. Image or Graphic

Caption - Climate Care Champions Program , Credit - Swasti

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BACK

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Toward a Healthy Planet: A One Health Approach to Conservation

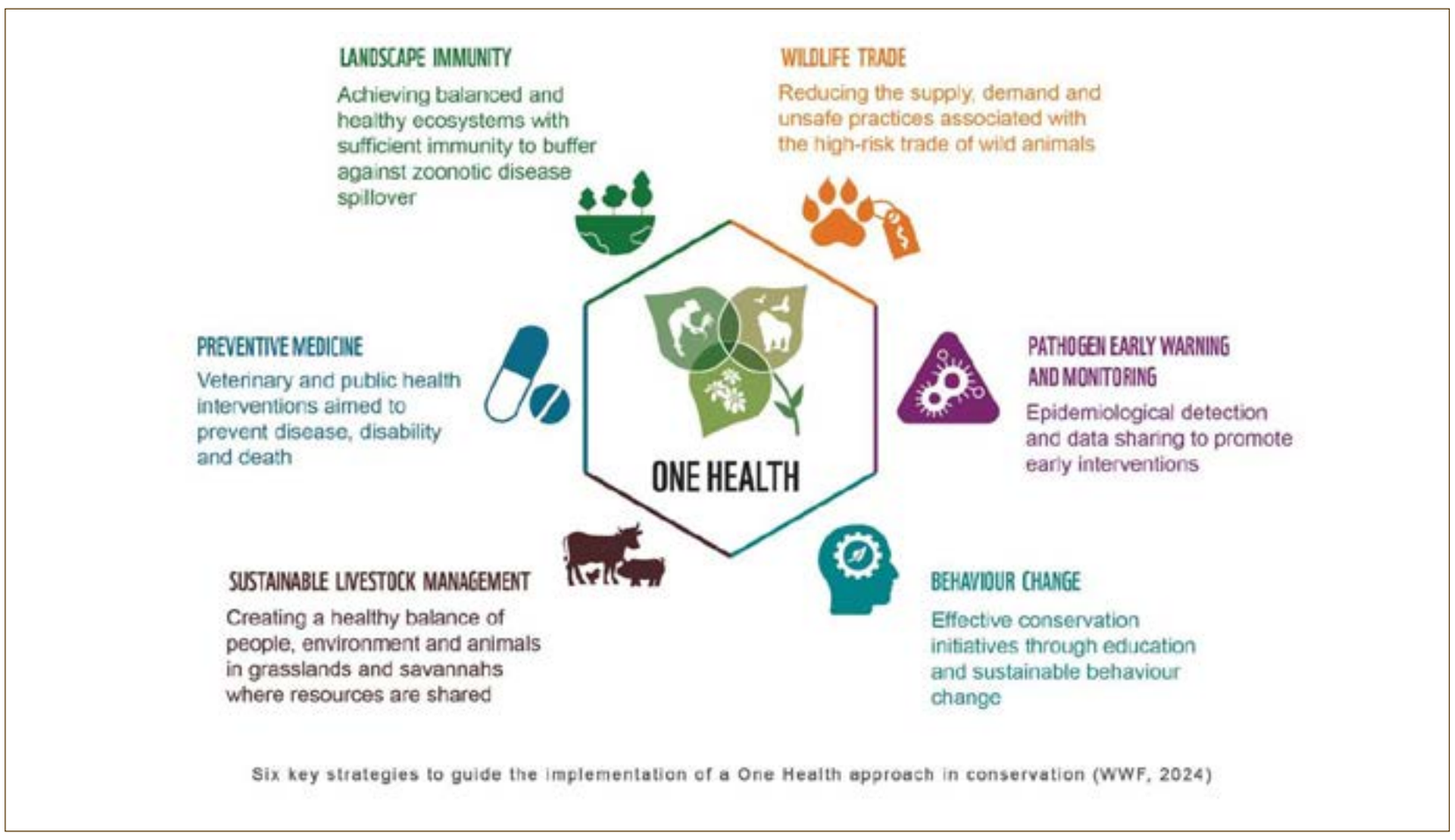
2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- An improved understanding and integration of the mandates and priorities of environmental health will boost the capacity of the environmental sector to have an equal voice in decision-making, and help design interventions that can best contribute to One Health outcomes.
- Conservation initiatives do not require an entirely new approach. Existing work can be amplified and strengthened by building in a comprehensive One Health approach that is closely linked to animal, environmental and human health efforts.
- A One Health approach to address the anthropogenic and nature-based drivers of infectious disease can be guided by implementing six key strategies: Landscape Immunity, Wildlife Trade, Preventive Medicine, Pathogen Early Warning and Monitoring, Sustainable Livestock Management and Behavioural Change and Education.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

This publication was co-created by WWF's Landscape One Health Task Force. Prishani Vengetas (WWF International), Wendy Elliott (Biodiversity Practice), Margaret Kinnaird (Biodiversity Practice), Dipankar Ghose (WWF-India), Åsa Fahlman, (WWF-Sweden), Eric Oyare (WWF Blue Heart of Africa), Annika Terrana (WWF-US - Forest Practice), Nancy Rapando (WWF Africa's Food Future), Stefan Ziegler (WWF-Germany), Eric Wikramanayake (WWF-Hong Kong), Shaun Martin (WWF-Hong Kong), Hina West (Markets Practice), Melissa Arias (WWF Amazon Coordination Unit), Ilka Herbinger (Legacy Landscapes Fund), Micol Fascendini (independent public health/One Health consultant), May Hokan (WWF-Germany), Moritz Spielberger (WWF-Germany), Tania D'haijère (WWF-DRC), Hamera Aisha (WWF-Pakistan), Rob Parry-Jones (WWF International), Vivian Fu (WWF-Hong Kong), Mia Signs (WWF-Greater Mekong), Emiko Matsuda (WWF-Japan), Kristy Bly (WWF-US).

4. Image or Graphic



Six key strategies to guide the implementation of a One Health approach in conservation (WWF, 2024)

5. Contact Information

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BACK

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Harnessing Population, Health, Environment, and Development (PHED) Programming for Climate-Resilient Health Systems

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

Integrated PHED approaches yield high co-benefits: Cross-sectoral programs that combine health, environmental conservation, and sustainable livelihoods are more effective in addressing climate-health risks and improving community resilience than siloed interventions.

Youth and community leadership are essential for sustainability: Investing in youth-led capacity building (e.g., PHED Young Leaders) and empowering local communities ensure long-term ownership, policy continuity, and meaningful participation in adaptation planning and implementation.

PHED models are adaptable and scalable: Proven across diverse ecosystems—from coastal areas in the Philippines and Madagascar to forest and pastoralist regions in Ethiopia—PHED approaches offer transferable solutions that can be tailored to local contexts and integrated into national and sub nation policy and program planning and implementation.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

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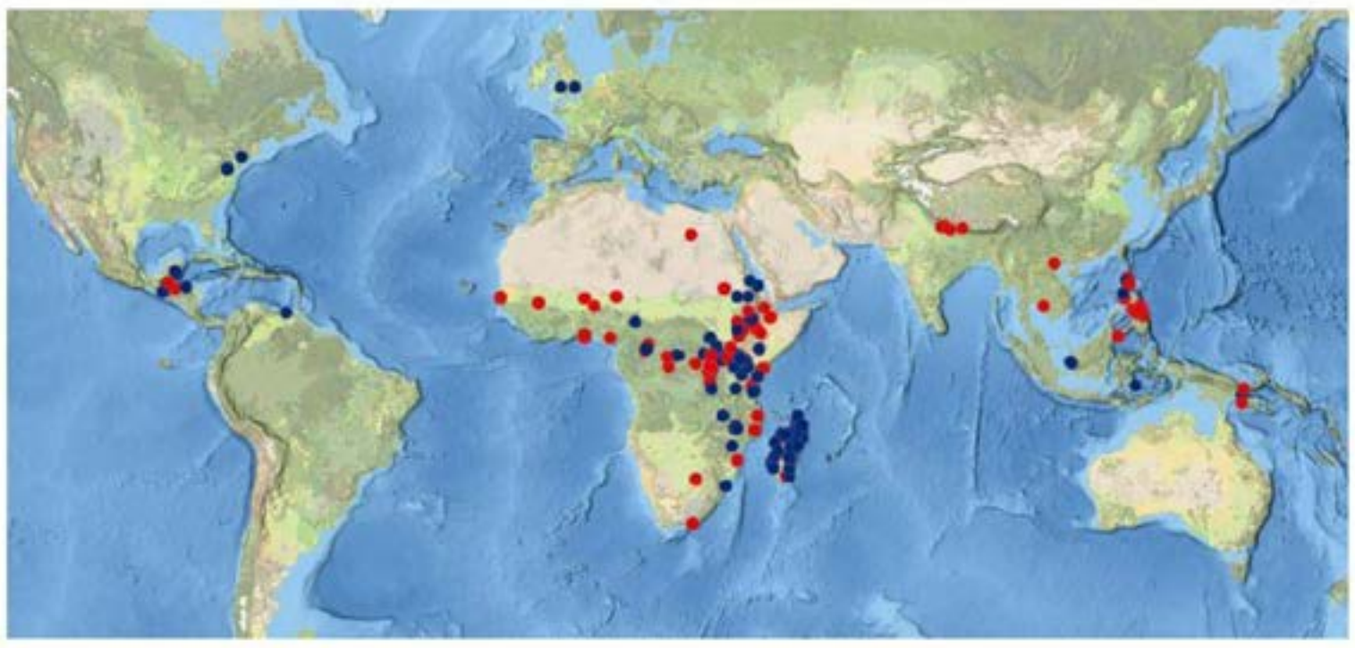
4. Image or Graphic

Population, Health, Environment, and Development Activity Map



Source: https://peopleplanetconnect.org/population-health-environment-and-development-activity-map/

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Climate and environmental risks to malaria elimination in Brazil

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- Climate and environmental changes driven by deforestation, droughts, and floods exacerbate malaria risk by expanding mosquito habitats, increasing human exposure, and isolating communities from healthcare.
- Projected intensification of deforestation, droughts, and floods by 2050 risks compounding operational challenges and delaying malaria elimination in Brazil.
- Urgent regionally coordinated investments in malaria control are essential to achieving malaria elimination and strengthening regional climate resilience.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

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BACK

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Fortaleciendo la resiliencia climática de los sistemas de salud: experiencias integradas de adaptación y mitigación.

Strengthening Climate Resilience in Health Systems: Integrated Experiences of Adaptation and Mitigation

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

Spanish

- Infraestructura integrada: Diseñar infraestructura de salud con enfoques combinados de adaptación y mitigación mejora la resiliencia y reduce riesgos climáticos.
- Soluciones sostenibles: Energía solar, eficiencia energética y manejo del agua fortalecen la operación continua y reducen costos y emisiones.
- Capacidades y viabilidad: Fortalecer equipos técnicos e incorporar análisis costo-beneficio garantiza inversiones efectivas, sostenibles y escalables.

English

- Integrated infrastructure: Designing health infrastructure with combined adaptation and mitigation approaches enhances resilience and reduces climate risks.
- Sustainable solutions: Solar energy, energy efficiency, and water management support continuous operation while lowering costs and emissions.
- Capacity and viability: Strengthening technical teams and using cost-benefit analysis ensures effective, sustainable, and scalable investments.

3. Author Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

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4. Image or Graphic

Provide one image or graphic from the document to represent a key finding

Figure 1. Hospital San Rafael de Pasto, Colombia. Copyright 2025 Health Care Without Harm

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

V Global Conference on Health and Climate Brasília, Brazil
July 29–31, 2025

1. Document Title

Efforts Toward Achieving Carbon Neutrality in Japan's Pharmaceutical Industry

2. Three Key Insights/Actionable Learnings

- Strategic Goal-Setting with Clear Milestones: The pharmaceutical industry has committed to a 46% reduction in CO_2 emissions by 2030 (compared to 2013 levels), aligned with Japan's national carbon neutrality target for 2050. This reflects the importance of setting credible, time-bound interim targets to ensure accountability and sustained progress.
- Decarbonization Across the Entire Value Chain: Efforts extend beyond operational energy efficiency to include product innovation (e.g., low-GWP inhalers), sustainable logistics, and environmentally conscious manufacturing methods, underscoring the necessity of a life-cycle approach to emissions reduction.
- Collaborative Approaches and Use Offset Mechanisms: Industry-wide collaboration through platforms like JFPMA, along with the adoption of certified carbon offset mechanisms (e.g., J-Credit system), highlights the role of partnerships and market-based tools in achieving net-zero goals.

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4. Image or Graphic (Optional)

5. Attach Your Supporting Document

Attach the supporting document when sending this template

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