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Assessoria Especial de Assuntos Internacionais

**77th World Health Assembly
27 May – 1 June 2024**

ITEM – 15.4 Climate change, pollution and health

- **Impact of chemicals, waste and pollution on human health**
- **Climate change and health**

Chair,

Undeniably, climate change must be at the heart of the public health agenda. Brazil is a co-sponsor of the draft resolution “climate change” and health”, under consideration on this item.

We observe with great concern the impacts of climate change due to the abrupt increase in risks to human health, including the proliferation of diseases, the risk of accidents, unsanitary conditions, and the lack of urgent and emergency care. This entire scenario further highlights the need for public health systems to be adapted and strengthened to achieve greater resilience to the effects of climate change.

Brazil already faces severe impacts of climate-sensitive diseases such as dengue, with an ongoing epidemic counting over 4 million probable cases. Additionally, some other neglected diseases have had their areas of prevalence expanded due to climate change, with a global significant impact on public health.

In the southern state of Rio Grande do Sul, we are facing the devastating effect of extreme weather-related events, which led to catastrophic floods and landslides. These events impacted healthcare



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facilities, hospitals, and specialized health centers that may experience long-lasting operational difficulties.

With WHO's support, Member States must urgently engage in increased financing and implementation actions to ensure that health systems and their supply chains are more resilient and sustainable and that health care is adapted to the new challenges.

Climate change affects all countries indiscriminately. However, it disproportionately reproduces and may increase inequalities within and between countries.

We believe aligning WHO's climate change and health actions with the principles and commitments of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other international agreements is crucial.

Thank you.



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(Texto do EB - janeiro/2024)

Madam Chair,

We observe with great concern the impacts of climate change on health systems and on the disease profile of our population. It is imperative that we internalize and incorporate considerations about climate change into every aspect of our health systems.

We must recognize that the global model of production and consumption leads to the crisis we face, including our own health systems and supply chain. For this reason, Brazil considers the sustainable transformation of the health productive base is a public health issue.

In this sense, Member States, with the support of WHO, must engage in providing assistance to ensure adaptation towards more resilient and sustainable health systems and supply chains.

To achieve this objective, we consider of utmost importance the alignment of the WHO actions on the climate change and health agenda with the principles, objectives and commitments of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and other relevant international agreements.

Climate change affects all countries indiscriminately. However, it reproduces inequalities disproportionately within and between countries. In this sense, we must discuss climate change and health with the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities' approach.



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Brazil supports the development of a globally aligned and appropriate action plan tailored to the needs of Member States.

Combining the promotion of sustainable health production and innovation with a new model of care focused on promotion, prevention and primary care is an opportunity for a new global development model that is dynamic, equitable and sustainable.

Thank you!