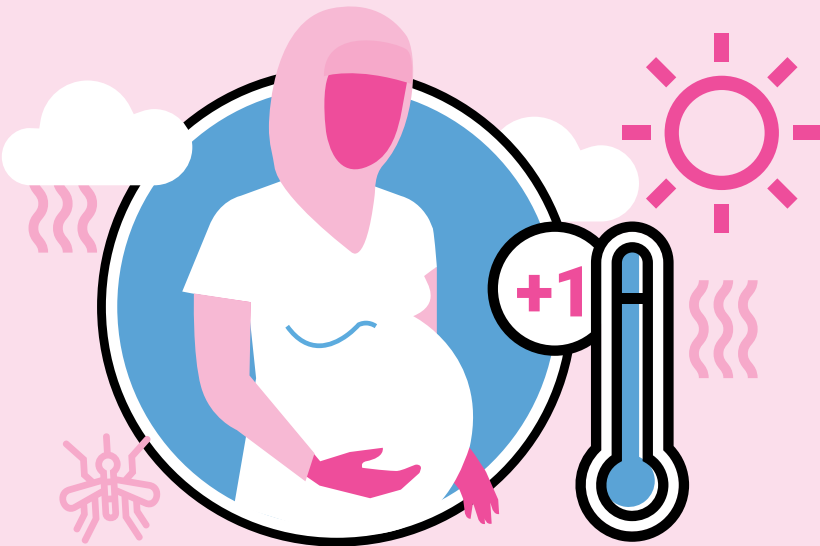


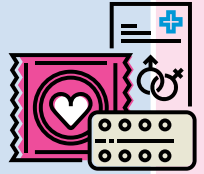
# THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MATERNAL HEALTH



Climate change directly and indirectly impacts maternal health, making pregnancy less safe and worsening neonatal health outcomes.

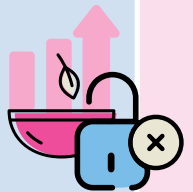


## INDIRECT IMPACT

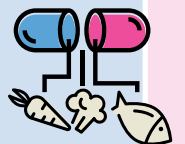


Climate-related emergencies cause **MAJOR DISRUPTIONS IN ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES** and life-saving commodities, including contraception (Behrman & Weitzman, 2016)

Increased **POVERTY AND FOOD INSECURITY** driven by climate-related loss of livelihoods negatively affects maternal health etc (Lancet, 2021)



**MACRO- AND MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES** caused by **FOOD INSECURITY** and undernutrition among pregnant women can affect pregnancy, nursing and newborn outcomes (Center for Climate Change and Health; Sorensen, C., et al., 2018; Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women)



## DIRECT IMPACT

Global warming impacts the **PATTERNS OF VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES**, such as malaria, with negative maternal and child health outcomes such as maternal illness and low birth weight (WHO, 2017)

**HEAT** worsens maternal and neonatal health outcomes: an increase of **ONE DEGREE CELSIUS IN THE WEEK BEFORE DELIVERY** corresponds with a **SIX PER CENT** greater likelihood of stillbirth

(Kuehn and McCormick, 2017; He, Jian Rong et al., 2016)



Climate change worsens **GLOBAL INEQUITY IN MATERNAL NUTRITION** (Lancet, 2020)



**CALL TO ACTION**

**WE NEED TO ENSURE better preparedness and response TO EMERGENCIES AND THAT WE MEET THE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH** needs of those impacted, displaced and at risk of climate crises