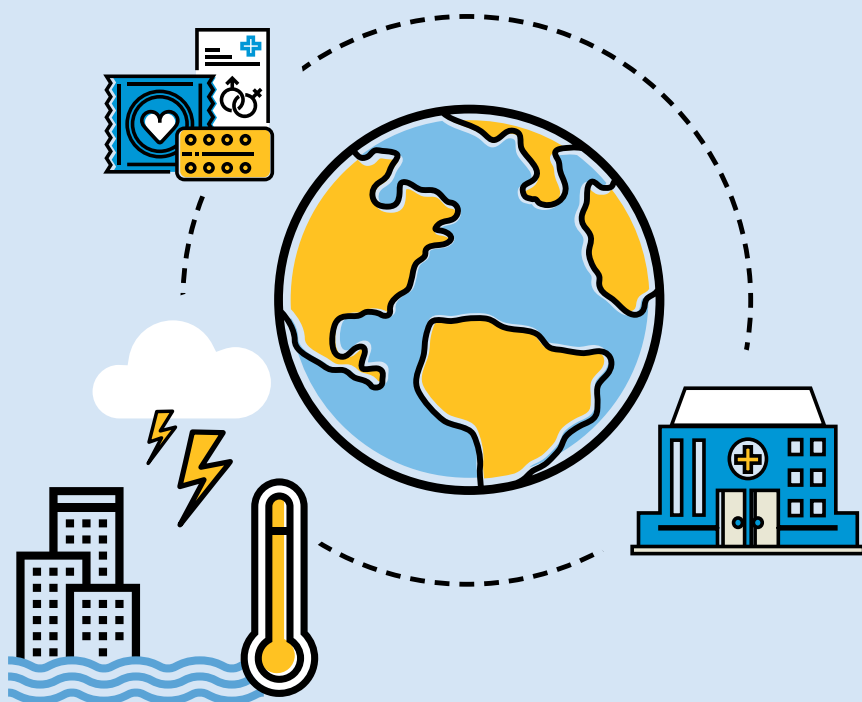


Responding to climate change requires
HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING,
 including for **SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE**
HEALTH AND RIGHTS SERVICES, SUPPLIES
 and **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RESPONSES**



For displaced girls and women in **HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS, LACK OF ACCESS TO SRH SERVICES IS THE LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH**

(International Peace Institute, 2018)

EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

— including storms, floods, and wildfires — can cause **PHYSICAL DAMAGE TO HEALTH FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**, causing cut offs in medical supply chains and result in the loss of medical records (Benjamin, G., 2016; Health Care Without Harm, 2018; WHO, 2018; IPCC, 2018)



Globally, it is estimated that **26 MILLION GIRLS AND WOMEN** of reproductive age are living in **HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS AND FACE THREATS TO THEIR SRHR**

(Onyango, M. et al., 2017; UNFPA, 2015)

When health facilities and supply chains are compromised, there is a direct and immediate



NEGATIVE IMPACT on **ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF SRH SERVICES**, such as post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV, HIV treatment and emergency contraception

(CDC, 2019; Onyango & Heidari, 2017)



CALL TO ACTION

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES are fundamental to health

AND SHOULD BE CENTRAL TO STRENGTHENING HEALTH SYSTEMS' RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE. This includes access to family planning and reproductive health supplies and HIV treatment and prevention services