



## REPORT - INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FAMILY PLANNING 2025

**Bogotá, Colombia | November 1-7, 2025**

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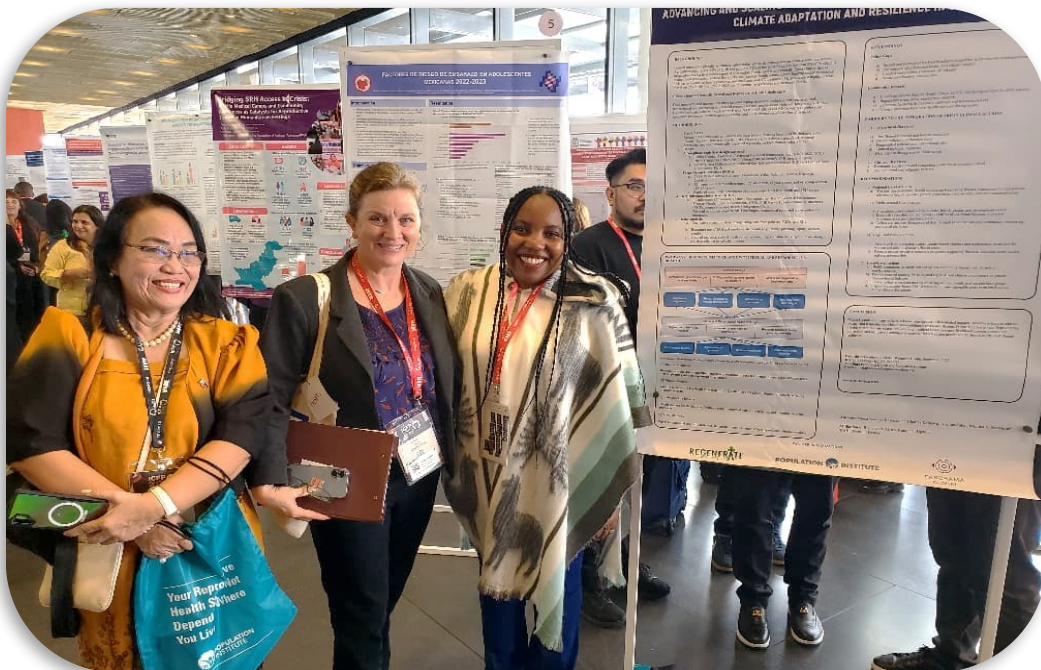


### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report—and my meaningful participation at the International Conference on Family Planning (ICFP) 2025—was made possible through the generosity and partnership of several institutions. I am deeply grateful to [Regenerate Africa](#), my institutional home, for its unwavering commitment to advancing the integration of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) within climate action. Their support and belief in cross-sectoral leadership enabled me to bring the SRHR–climate nexus to global platforms with evidence, clarity, and purpose.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the [Population Institute](#) and [Panorama Global](#) for their generous support, which made my participation and contributions at ICFP 2025 possible. Their investment—particularly in our research, [Advancing and Scaling Up Sexual and Reproductive Health Services for Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Uganda](#)—has been instrumental in strengthening the evidence base that underpinned our technical engagements. Their shared commitment to advancing integrated, gender-responsive, and health-centered approaches to climate resilience ensured that African perspectives, especially those at the intersection of health, rights, and climate justice, were meaningfully represented on the global stage.

Finally, I appreciate the collective efforts of the broader SRHR and climate justice community—including the [Margaret Pyke Trust](#), [CHED Solutions](#), [Ipas](#), the [SRHR & Climate Justice Coalition](#), [FP2030](#), and many others—whose collaboration created a powerful and unifying space at ICFP 2025. Their solidarity demonstrates the strength of collective action in driving transformative change for women, girls, and frontline communities affected by climate change.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The seventh International Conference on Family Planning convened in Bogotá, Colombia from November 1-6, 2025, bringing together over 3,500 participants from 128 countries under the theme "Equity Through Action." As the first ICFP held in Latin America, the conference marked a historic moment for global SRHR advocacy, with unprecedented attention to the intersection of sexual and reproductive health and rights with climate justice. The conference united

government officials, donors, non-governmental organizations, researchers, youth leaders, and advocates to advance global commitments on sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Regenerate Africa played a pivotal role throughout the conference, leading discussions on integrating SRHR into climate policies, presenting original research from Uganda, and contributing to the development of the Bogotá-Belém Declaration, a landmark outcome linking SRHR with climate justice ahead of COP30. Our

participation spanned multiple platforms, from the Youth Pre-Conference on November 1-2, which spotlighted youth-driven SRHR innovations and climate impacts on health, through the main conference sessions from November 3-6, to a post-conference climate justice event on November 7.

The conference produced several transformative outcomes that will shape global advocacy for years to come. For the first time in ICFP history, a dedicated Environment and Climate Change sub-track positioned climate change as central to SRHR discourse, reflecting growing recognition that these issues are fundamentally interconnected. The Bogotá-Belém Declaration emerged as a collective call to action endorsed by diverse stakeholders, establishing clear demands for COP30 on integrating SRHR into climate frameworks. New research presented throughout the conference strengthened the evidence base, demonstrating the dual benefits of integrated approaches in creating both healthier communities and enhanced climate resilience. Perhaps most significantly, the conference forged new cross-sector partnerships between health, environment, and gender equality advocates, creating sustained momentum for collaborative advocacy.

Regenerate Africa's impact was felt across four major panel presentations focused on SRHR-climate integration, climate finance mechanisms, and intersectional advocacy approaches. We presented peer-reviewed research showcasing Uganda's pioneering work in this field, co-authored the Bogotá-Belém Declaration to ensure African perspectives shaped global climate-SRHR advocacy, and positioned Uganda as a global leader in incorporating SRHR into national climate strategies through initiatives like the Health National Adaptation Plan and advocacy for NDC 3.0.

This report synthesizes key themes, messages, and recommendations from ICFP 2025, providing a comprehensive roadmap for donors,

policymakers, and practitioners to advance integrated SRHR-climate action. It reflects not only what was achieved in Bogotá but charts a course for the critical work that lies ahead as we move toward COP30 in Belém, Brazil, and beyond.

## **1. KEY EMERGING ISSUES FROM ICFP 2025**

### **1.1 Climate Change as a Fundamental SRHR Challenge**

At ICFP 2025, climate change was recognized not as a peripheral issue but as a direct and escalating threat to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Evidence presented throughout the conference—including Regenerate Africa's Uganda study—showed that climate shocks are disrupting healthcare access, damaging contraceptive supply chains, increasing maternal mortality, exacerbating gender-based violence, and heightening SRHR vulnerabilities among displaced and climate-affected populations (Nakuya Kasekende, Kabiswa, Zake, & Kansiime, 2025). WHO and UNFPA emphasized that these impacts are already measurable, with extreme events such as floods and droughts cutting off maternal health services, reducing access to essential care, and forcing families to choose between survival needs and healthcare (UNFPA, 2023; WHO, 2023).

The discussions underscored that without integrating SRHR into climate adaptation planning, decades of progress in reproductive health and gender equality are at risk of reversal. At the same time, the conference highlighted that strengthening SRHR—through reproductive autonomy, family planning access, and resilient health systems—directly enhances community adaptive capacity. This bidirectional relationship formed a core message at ICFP 2025: empowering women and protecting SRHR is essential for building climate-resilient communities.

## 1.2 The Emergence of SRHR-Climate Finance Advocacy

A major breakthrough at ICFP 2025 was the strong, coordinated push for the inclusion of SRHR in global climate finance mechanisms. Despite well-documented links between climate change and reproductive health outcomes, SRHR remains almost entirely absent from major climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, and the Loss and Damage Fund. Discussions revealed that even when gender or health elements appear in proposals, they are often superficial add-ons rather than integral components of climate adaptation.

Panels—especially the CHED Solutions session on “Unlocking Climate Finance”—highlighted this exclusion as a critical barrier to scaling integrated SRHR-climate action. Regenerate Africa and partners argued that climate finance should support SRHR-focused adaptation initiatives, such as climate-resilient health facilities, family planning programs linked to livelihood strategies, and community adaptation efforts that incorporate reproductive health.

With global climate finance growing, the current lack of investment in SRHR represents a missed opportunity. The Bogotá-Belém Declaration directly responds to this gap, calling for increased resources for health and gender equality and for SRHR to be integrated into proposals submitted to major climate funds (CHED Solutions, Panorama Global, Population Council, & PopulationInstitute, 2025). The conference outlined concrete pathways forward, including advocating for GCF acceptance of SRHR-inclusive proposals, strengthening gender action plans within climate funds to include reproductive health, and reframing SRHR not as a development issue but as a legitimate and essential climate adaptation strategy.

## 1.3 Uganda as a Global Pioneer in SRHR-Climate Integration

Uganda stood out at ICFP 2025 as a global leader in integrating SRHR into national climate strategies, with Regenerate Africa showcasing the country’s pioneering progress. Central to this leadership is Uganda’s Health National Adaptation Plan (H-NAP), a landmark framework that elevates health and SRHR as core climate adaptation priorities. By recognizing continuity of reproductive health services during climate shocks as essential—not optional—the H-NAP represents a major shift in how climate resilience is understood and operationalized.

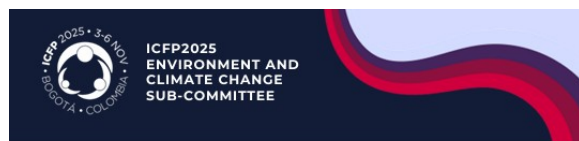
The H-NAP offers a practical, scalable model for other countries, demonstrating the institutional coordination, budgeting processes, and implementation structures needed to translate climate-health commitments into real action (MOH, 2024). Uganda’s success has been driven by strong cross-sectoral collaboration among the Ministries of Health, Water and Environment, Gender, and Finance, breaking traditional silos and ensuring that climate policies address the lived health needs of communities, especially women and girls.

Throughout the conference, Uganda was repeatedly cited as proof that SRHR-climate integration is feasible even in resource-constrained contexts. Its experience offers a replicable roadmap for other African and Global South countries seeking to embed SRHR within national climate adaptation frameworks.

## 1.4 The Bogotá-Belém Declaration: A Policy Milestone

The Bogotá-Belém Declaration emerged as one of the most significant outcomes of ICFP 2025, establishing SRHR as indispensable to climate justice. Launched during the post-conference event *“From Bogotá to Belém: SRHR as a Catalyst for Climate Justice,”* the declaration reflects a unified call from SRHR advocates, youth leaders, Indigenous representatives, climate experts, and policymakers. Regenerate Africa played a central role in shaping the

declaration, ensuring African priorities were embedded throughout.



# The Bogotá–Belém Declaration



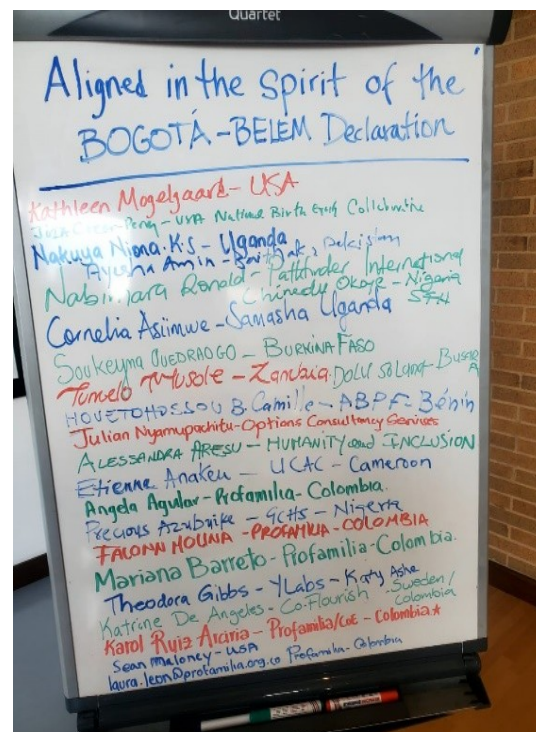
The Bogotá–Belém Declaration

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The declaration calls for SRHR to be formally integrated into global and national climate frameworks, including the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan, the Global Goal on Adaptation, National Adaptation Plans, and NDCs (CHED Solutions et al., 2025). It also demands that climate finance mechanisms—such as the Adaptation Fund, Loss and Damage Fund, LDCF, and the Green Climate Fund—resource SRHR as a legitimate component of climate resilience. Beyond financing, it stresses meaningful participation of women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and frontline communities in climate decision-making, alongside investment in evidence generation and rights-based climate action.

As an endorser, Regenerate Africa is now actively using the declaration to influence COP30 negotiations, advocate for SRHR-inclusive climate finance, and strengthen global civil society coordination. The declaration serves as a strategic bridge carrying ICFP commitments directly into the COP30 agenda, ensuring

momentum continues well beyond the conference.



## 1.5 Integrated Population-Health-Environment Approaches Deliver Results

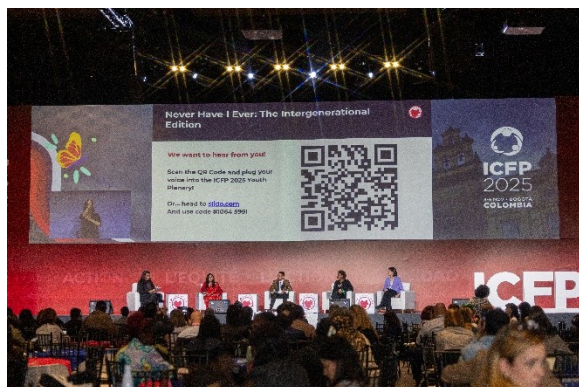
ICFP 2025 highlighted that integrated Population–Health–Environment (PHE) approaches are not theoretical models but proven strategies that deliver measurable, multi-sectoral benefits. Evidence from Uganda, Kenya, and Madagascar demonstrated that when reproductive health services are paired with sustainable livelihoods and environmental conservation, communities experience stronger outcomes than with single-sector interventions. Integrated programs improve family planning uptake, reduce maternal mortality, enhance nutrition, and strengthen food security. Economically, households diversify income sources and become less vulnerable to climate-related shocks, while environmentally, communities adopt sustainable resource practices that reinforce both ecosystem health and human wellbeing.



Social benefits are equally significant, with increased women's empowerment, higher school attendance for girls, and stronger community cohesion. Despite their effectiveness, PHE approaches remain underfunded due to institutional and financial silos that separate health, environment, and development sectors. Conference discussions underscored the need for donors and policymakers to break these silos, noting that integrated programs are often more cost-effective and deliver broader, more sustainable impacts than standalone interventions.

### 1.6 Youth and Community Leadership: From Consultation to Power

ICFP 2025 underscored that meaningful SRHR and climate solutions cannot succeed without the genuine leadership of youth and frontline communities. From the Youth Pre-Conference onward, young activists demonstrated that those most affected by reproductive health inequities and climate impacts—many of whom are under 30—must be central decision-makers, not peripheral voices. They called for formal representation in governance spaces, direct funding to youth-led and community-based organizations, recognition of Indigenous and local knowledge, and strengthened capacity-building opportunities.



The conference showcased powerful examples of youth-led innovation—from Colombia's Sexperto digital platform reaching millions with SRHR information to Indonesian youth collaborating with religious leaders to localize

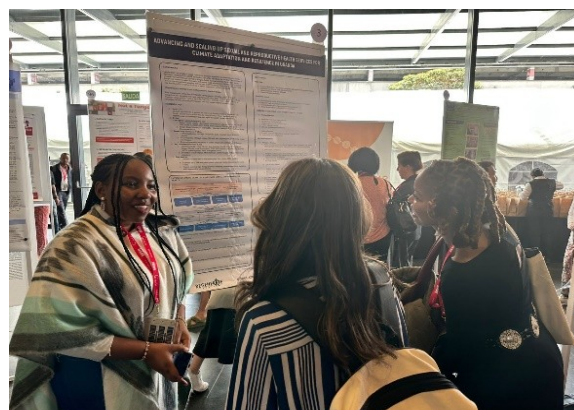
sexuality education, and Indigenous youth demonstrating how traditional practices promote both environmental stewardship and community wellbeing. The principle "nothing about us without us" echoed across discussions, emphasizing that women, Indigenous peoples, and marginalized communities must lead the design and implementation of climate and SRHR interventions.

The clear takeaway was that donors and policymakers must move beyond tokenistic consultation toward true power-sharing. This requires flexible, multi-year funding for youth-led groups, real decision-making roles in governance structures, and fair compensation for community expertise. Trusting and elevating those closest to the challenges is essential to developing solutions that are not only equitable but effective and sustainable.

## 2. REGENERATE AFRICA'S KEY MESSAGES AT ICFP 2025

### Message 1: "There is no climate justice without SRHR and Gender justice"

Regenerate Africa's core message at ICFP 2025 reframed sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and climate change as inseparable dimensions of the same challenge. We emphasized that climate impacts disproportionately harm women and girls—through disrupted health services, increased malnutrition during pregnancy, heightened risks of early marriage, and greater exposure to



gender-based violence and unintended pregnancies during displacement. These are not side effects but central ways climate change undermines health and rights.

We also demonstrated that access to comprehensive SRHR services directly strengthens adaptive capacity. When women can plan their pregnancies and access maternal health services even during climate shocks, households are better able to pursue education, diversify livelihoods, adopt climate-smart agriculture, and recover more quickly from extreme events. SRHR, therefore, is not an add-on to adaptation—it is a foundation for resilience.

Evidence from Uganda's Lake Victoria Basin and other contexts reinforced this connection: communities with integrated SRHR and climate interventions showed stronger resilience outcomes than those receiving climate support alone. This included higher uptake of sustainable farming practices and increased women's participation in natural resource governance.

By the end of the conference, "SRHR as climate action" had become a unifying theme across panels, resonating with both health and climate practitioners. The message provided a compelling and evidence-based framework that clarified why climate action cannot succeed without addressing women's health, rights, and leadership.

## **Message 2: "Climate Finance Must Include SRHR"**

Regenerate Africa's climate finance advocacy at ICFP 2025 focused on exposing the systematic exclusion of SRHR from major climate funding mechanisms and demonstrating why this gap undermines global adaptation efforts. Despite hundreds of billions of dollars flowing through the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, and bilateral climate finance, SRHR receives almost no support—fewer than 5% of GCF projects

include health components, and reproductive health is nearly absent. This omission represents a major missed opportunity, as SRHR services directly strengthen resilience by safeguarding maternal health, maintaining service continuity during climate shocks, and enabling households to adapt and diversify livelihoods.

We argued that SRHR should be recognized as a legitimate adaptation strategy and outlined clear reforms: climate funds should solicit and approve proposals with explicit SRHR components, integrate reproductive health indicators into gender action plans, and recognize health system and SRHR resilience as eligible areas for support. We also highlighted structural barriers, noting that climate fund governance rarely includes health or SRHR expertise, leading to decisions that overlook the role of health in adaptation.



Our call to action urged climate and health communities to collaborate on joint proposals, push for policy changes within climate finance institutions, and build the evidence base that demonstrates how integrating SRHR strengthens adaptation outcomes. The goal is not to divert climate funds, but to ensure they deliver maximum impact by investing in the health and rights that underpin climate resilience.

## **Message 3: "Uganda Shows It's Possible"**

Regenerate Africa consistently highlighted Uganda as a leading example of how SRHR—climate integration can be practically and

successfully implemented. Uganda's Health National Adaptation Plan (H-NAP)—developed through strong civil society advocacy, cross-ministerial collaboration, and evidence-based policymaking—demonstrates that reproductive health service continuity is essential to national climate resilience. This coordinated approach, involving the Ministries of Health, Water and Environment, Gender, and Finance, shows how traditionally siloed sectors can align through deliberate relationship-building and shared objectives.

At ICFP, we also showcased Uganda's ongoing advocacy for integrating SRHR into NDC 3.0 and shared community-level evidence from PHE projects in the Lake Victoria Basin, where climate-smart agriculture, family planning, and women's economic empowerment reinforce one another to build resilience. These examples illustrated that integrated approaches deliver tangible health, environmental, and livelihood benefits.



The lessons emphasized—evidence-driven advocacy, strong coalitions, government leadership, and grounding interventions in community realities—position Uganda as a replicable model for other countries in Africa and the Global South. Regenerate Africa invited interested governments and partners to learn from Uganda's experience and adapt these approaches to their own contexts.

#### **Message 4: "Community Resilience Requires Women's Empowerment"**

At ICFP 2025, Regenerate Africa underscored that women's empowerment is not just a gender issue—it is a core driver of climate resilience. Evidence from Uganda and other contexts showed that communities where women have access to SRHR services, economic opportunities, literacy, and leadership roles are significantly better able to withstand and recover from climate shocks. Women's ability to plan pregnancies, control resources, and participate in decision-making strengthens household adaptive capacity through income diversification, food security, and continued education for children.



Data from the Lake Victoria Basin reinforced these findings, demonstrating that women with unmet contraceptive needs experienced harsher climate impacts, while those with access to family planning reported more successful adaptation strategies. These patterns highlight how reproductive autonomy and gender equality directly enhance community resilience.

Regenerate Africa emphasized that climate action must move beyond gender-sensitive approaches to gender-transformative ones that shift power dynamics and build women's leadership. Ignoring women's needs and voices weakens climate interventions, while integrating gender equality into climate strategies produces more effective, equitable, and sustainable



outcomes. This message strongly resonated across the conference and was ultimately reflected in key advocacy outputs, including the Bogotá-Belém Declaration.

### **3. STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following recommendations emerge directly from ICFP 2025 discussions and Regenerate Africa's engagement throughout the conference. Each recommendation clearly identifies who should take action, what specific actions are needed, why these actions matter, and how they can be implemented. These recommendations are designed to be actionable and concrete, providing a roadmap for various stakeholders to advance SRHR-climate integration.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DONORS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

##### **Recommendation 1: Establish Dedicated Climate-Health-Gender Funding Mechanisms**

Bilateral donors including USAID, FCDO, GIZ, AFD, and Sida, along with major foundations such as Gates, MacArthur, Packard, and Hewlett, and multilateral organizations including UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, and the Global Financing Facility, should create dedicated funding windows or challenge funds specifically designed to support integrated SRHR-climate-gender projects. These mechanisms should provide flexible funding that allows organizations to work across traditional sectors, breaking down the silos that currently fragment both funding and programming.

Current funding architecture perpetuates sectoral division, with climate funds supporting environmental outcomes, health funds supporting health outcomes, and gender funds supporting gender outcomes, each measured independently. This structure makes it extremely difficult to fund and implement integrated approaches even when evidence shows they are

more effective. Organizations working on integrated models must piece together funding from multiple sources, each with different reporting requirements, timelines, and constraints, creating inefficiency and limiting scale. Dedicated integrated funding would enable organizations to design and implement programs that simultaneously address climate resilience, reproductive health, and gender equality, with success measured across all dimensions. Setting concrete targets such as ensuring that twenty percent of climate adaptation funding includes explicit health or SRHR components would drive systematic change. Implementation would require convening inter-departmental teams within donor agencies, bringing together staff from climate, health, and gender units to jointly design calls for proposals. Requiring consortium applications that partner health and environment organizations would incentivize collaboration. Adopting outcomes-based funding approaches that reward demonstrated results across multiple sectors would encourage innovation in integrated programming.

##### **Recommendation 2: Invest in Climate Finance Advocacy and Technical Capacity**

Foundations funding climate advocacy, including Climate Works and Oak Foundation, along with health donors like the Gates Foundation and UNFPA, should provide sustained support for coalitions working to integrate SRHR into climate finance mechanisms. The SRHR and Climate Justice Coalition and the Global Climate and Health Alliance represent the kinds of collaborative platforms that require multi-year funding to maintain momentum and achieve policy change. Beyond supporting advocacy coalitions, funders should invest in technical assistance programs that help SRHR organizations develop competitive climate finance proposals, building the capacity to access Green Climate Fund resources, Adaptation Fund grants, and other climate financing streams. Current climate finance governance bodies lack sufficient health expertise, particularly in

reproductive health, which contributes to SRHR's systematic exclusion from funded projects. Sustained advocacy can change these policies and practices, but it requires patient, long-term investment that many short-term project grants cannot provide. Implementation should include multi-year funding commitments to advocacy coalitions that allow for strategic planning and sustained engagement. Training programs focused on climate finance for SRHR organizations would build technical capacity for proposal development. Supporting participation of SRHR advocates in climate finance governance bodies, including Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund board meetings, would bring needed expertise into decision-making spaces. Funding for SRHR representation in COP delegations would ensure these perspectives inform climate negotiations.

### **Recommendation 3: Scale Evidence Generation and Knowledge Translation**

Research funders including the Wellcome Trust, National Institutes of Health, and major research councils, along with bilateral donors and academic institutions, should prioritize funding for research at the intersection of climate change and SRHR. Current evidence, while growing, remains insufficient to guide large-scale investment and policy change. Priority research areas should include vulnerability assessments examining which populations and health services face greatest climate threats, evaluation studies measuring whether integrated PHE programs deliver measurable climate adaptation outcomes, economic analyses calculating cost-benefit ratios of SRHR investments for climate resilience, and policy research identifying institutional arrangements that enable or block SRHR-climate integration.

Beyond funding research, equal attention must be paid to knowledge translation, ensuring research findings reach and influence policymakers. This requires producing policy briefs, infographics, and videos from academic research, presenting findings at policy forums

including COPs and World Health Assembly sessions, engaging policymakers early in research design to ensure policy-relevant questions are addressed, and creating open-access databases making climate-SRHR research easily discoverable. Implementation should include establishing dedicated climate-health research centers in universities, funding PhD and postdoc positions on this nexus, creating interdisciplinary research teams bringing together public health, climate science, gender studies, and economics expertise, providing rapid research grants to respond to emerging policy windows, and budgeting specifically for communications and policy engagement within research grants.

### **Recommendation 4: Support Scaling of Proven Integrated Programs**

Bilateral donors including USAID and FCDO, multilateral organizations like UNFPA, and conservation organizations including WWF, Conservation International, and The Nature Conservancy should identify successful pilot multisectoral projects and provide substantial scale-up funding. Uganda's Lake Victoria Basin model and similar initiatives in Kenya, Madagascar, and Tanzania have demonstrated that integrated approaches work. These proven models should be replicated in other African watersheds and climate hotspots including the drought-prone Sahel, flood-prone deltas across Asia, and Small Island Developing States facing existential climate threats.

Scaling requires more than simply expanding geography; it demands long-term funding commitments that allow for systems change rather than short-term projects. Implementation should include dedicated funding calls specifically for PHE scaling rather than requiring integrated programs to compete against single-sector proposals. South-south learning exchanges would facilitate knowledge sharing about successful models and adaptation to different contexts. Technical assistance for adapting proven models to new geographic and

cultural contexts would support quality replication. Most critically, long-term funding commitments spanning five to ten years would enable the deep institutional and behavioral changes that integrated approaches require.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND POLICYMAKERS**

### **Recommendation 5: Formally Integrate SRHR into National Climate Commitments**

National governments currently updating their Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans, led by Ministries of Environment or Climate Change in coordination with Ministries of Health, should follow Uganda's pioneering example by including explicit SRHR commitments in NDC 3.0 revisions. This integration should go beyond generic health language to specific reproductive health targets and actions. Countries should develop Health-National Adaptation Plans that prioritize reproductive health service continuity and resilience, allocate national climate finance including domestic budget resources for health system climate resilience, and set measurable targets such as ensuring eighty percent of health facilities providing reproductive health services have climate resilience plans by 2030.

Formal commitments in NDCs and NAPs unlock resources, create accountability mechanisms, and signal political will that catalyzes action across government ministries and development partners. Implementation requires establishing inter-ministerial task forces to coordinate NDC and NAP development, bringing together environment, health, gender, and finance officials. Consultation processes must actively include SRHR organizations during climate planning, not as afterthoughts but as core participants shaping priorities. Using the Global Goal on Adaptation health indicators as a framework for setting specific targets would

ensure international coherence. Requesting technical assistance from WHO, UNFPA, and climate finance readiness programs would build capacity for effective integration.

### **Recommendation 6: Adopt Bogotá-Belém Declaration Demands at COP30**

Parties to the UNFCCC, the COP30 Presidency led by Brazil, and the UNFCCC Secretariat face a critical opportunity at COP30 to cement SRHR in global climate frameworks. The specific demands from the Bogotá-Belém Declaration should be adopted through approving a strengthened Gender Action Plan that explicitly references sexual and reproductive health and rights, ensuring Global Goal on Adaptation health indicators include reproductive health metrics and targets, committing to integrate SRHR in national implementation of the Paris Agreement across all parties, and mandating climate finance mechanisms to report transparently on health and gender allocations.

COP30 represents a decisive moment when decisions made will shape climate action for years to come. Failure to integrate SRHR at this juncture will entrench its exclusion, while successful integration would create momentum and precedent for sustained attention. Implementation requires Brazil as COP30 Presidency to champion SRHR-climate integration throughout negotiations, positioning it as a priority outcome. Parties should submit formal textual proposals during negotiation sessions that include explicit SRHR language. Building alliances of supportive countries, potentially including the African Group, Alliance of Small Island States, and progressive European nations, would create negotiating coalitions. Mobilizing civil society pressure through coordinated statements, side events, and demonstrations would maintain visibility and urgency.

### **Recommendation 7: Ensure SRHR Expertise Informs Climate Governance**

National climate negotiation teams, COP Presidencies, the UNFCCC Secretariat, and regional bodies including the African Union and ASEAN should ensure that SRHR experts participate meaningfully in climate governance structures. This means including SRHR specialists in national delegations to COP30 and subsequent climate negotiations, creating formal mechanisms for health and gender ministries to inform and shape climate negotiation positions, and ensuring youth organizations and women's groups have authentic voice in climate planning processes, not token representation.

Policies designed without SRHR expertise systematically overlook critical vulnerabilities and miss opportunities for integrated solutions that would benefit both climate and health outcomes. Implementation requires designating formal seats for health and gender representatives on climate negotiation teams, with clear mandates and briefing authority. Funding civil society participation in COPs through covering travel and accommodation costs would enable broader engagement. Establishing national climate-health advisory committees that regularly inform negotiators would institutionalize expertise flow. Supporting capacity-building programs that train SRHR advocates in climate policy processes would expand the pool of qualified experts who can engage effectively.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CIVIL SOCIETY AND ADVOCATES**

### **Recommendation 8: Strengthen and Sustain SRHR-Climate Coalitions**

SRHR organizations including IPPF, MSI, and Pathfinder International, climate organizations such as 350.org and Climate Action Network, women's rights groups, and youth networks should formalize and adequately resource the SRHR and Climate Justice Coalition for sustained advocacy beyond individual conferences. This includes creating regional chapters across Africa,

Asia-Pacific, and Latin America that can engage with regional policy processes, developing joint advocacy strategies with shared messaging toolkits and policy briefs that amplify collective voice, and coordinating civil society engagement at COP30 to ensure SRHR perspectives are visible and influential throughout negotiations.

Coalition advocacy consistently proves more effective than fragmented individual organizational efforts, creating critical mass that captures policymaker attention and maintains pressure for change. Implementation requires dedicated secretariat support for coalition coordination, ensuring consistent communication and strategic direction. Regular convenings, both virtual for frequent coordination and periodic in-person gatherings for relationship-building and strategic planning, would maintain momentum. Shared funding streams for joint advocacy campaigns would enable coordinated action at key moments. Establishing unified messaging frameworks while respecting organizational diversity would strengthen impact without stifling individual organizational identities and priorities.

### **Recommendation 9: Build Climate Literacy Throughout SRHR Community**

Training providers, leadership development organizations, academic institutions, and technical assistance providers should develop and deliver comprehensive capacity-building programs focused on climate science, policy, and finance specifically designed for SRHR practitioners. Many talented and committed SRHR professionals lack fundamental climate literacy, limiting their ability to integrate climate considerations into their work or engage effectively in climate policy spaces. Needed interventions include training programs covering climate science basics, policy frameworks, and finance mechanisms tailored for health professionals, fellowship programs enabling SRHR advocates to engage deeply in climate spaces through extended placements, practical toolkits on integrating climate considerations



into SRHR programming, and mentorship programs pairing climate-experienced practitioners with health-focused colleagues.

Building this capacity would dramatically expand the SRHR community's ability to engage with climate challenges and opportunities. Implementation should include developing accessible online courses on climate fundamentals for health professionals, organizing in-person training sessions at major regional conferences where SRHR practitioners already gather, facilitating peer learning exchanges between climate-savvy organizations and health-focused groups to share knowledge and build relationships, and providing technical assistance for writing climate finance proposals that many SRHR organizations currently struggle to develop.

#### **Recommendation 10: Center Youth and Community Leadership**

Youth-led organizations, community-based organizations, Indigenous peoples' networks, and philanthropies should fundamentally shift power dynamics by directing funding to youth-led and community-based organizations working on SRHR-climate integration, not just for them but under their leadership. This requires supporting youth delegates to COPs and global health forums with full funding and meaningful roles, platforming community voices in high-level policy discussions with authority and decision-making power, not just consultation opportunities, and documenting and widely disseminating community-led solutions that demonstrate effectiveness and build evidence for approaches.

Youth and communities hold critical knowledge derived from lived experience that cannot be replaced by external expertise, and they must shape solutions rather than merely implementing designs created elsewhere. Implementation demands simplified grant application processes that don't disadvantage small organizations lacking grant-writing

capacity, provision of core or unrestricted funding rather than only tightly defined project-specific grants that limit organizational flexibility, dedicated capacity support for advocacy and communications to amplify community voices, and establishing quotas or set-asides for youth representation in governance bodies with real authority.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESEARCHERS AND ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS**

##### **Recommendation 11: Prioritize and Fund Climate-SRHR Research**

Universities, research institutes, think tanks, WHO, UNFPA, and research funders should conduct vulnerability assessments identifying which populations and health services face greatest climate threats, evaluate integrated interventions to determine whether PHE programs deliver measurable climate adaptation outcomes, perform economic analyses calculating cost-benefit ratios of SRHR investments for climate resilience, and undertake policy research identifying institutional arrangements that enable or block SRHR-climate integration.

Current evidence, while growing, remains insufficient to guide the scale of investment needed and to convince skeptical policymakers. More rigorous research would strengthen advocacy substantially. Implementation should include establishing dedicated climate-health research centers in universities with stable funding, creating PhD and postdoctoral positions focused on this nexus to build the next generation of researchers, forming interdisciplinary research teams that bring together public health, climate science, gender studies, and economics expertise, and providing rapid research grants that can respond quickly when policy windows open.

##### **Recommendation 12: Translate Research for Policy Impact**

Researchers, communications specialists, and policy think tanks must ensure research findings actually influence policy by producing accessible policy briefs, infographics, and short videos from technical research, presenting findings at policy forums including COPs and World Health Assembly rather than only academic conferences, engaging policymakers early in research design to ensure policy-relevant questions are investigated, and creating open-access databases making climate-SRHR research easily discoverable by policymakers and practitioners.

Academic research locked in technical journals, regardless of quality, cannot influence policy. Effective communication and strategic engagement are essential. Implementation requires budgeting explicitly for communications and policy engagement in research grants, not treating these as afterthoughts. Partnerships with advocacy organizations for research dissemination would leverage existing policy relationships. Training researchers in policy engagement and science communication would build skills often underdeveloped in academic settings. Using social media and engaging mainstream media would amplify research findings beyond specialist audiences.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRIVATE SECTOR AND CORPORATIONS**

### **Recommendation 13: Align Corporate Investment with SRHR-Climate Goals**

Pharmaceutical companies, health product manufacturers, technology companies, and financial institutions should ensure climate resilience of their health supply chains, particularly for contraceptives and essential medicines vulnerable to climate disruption. They should invest in innovation including developing climate-resilient health products and digital health solutions effective in crisis settings. Financial institutions should provide climate financing specifically for SRHR programs through

impact investing and social bonds. All companies should support comprehensive employee health including reproductive health, especially in climate-affected operational areas.

The private sector possesses resources and innovation capacity that complement public and civil society efforts but remain largely untapped for SRHR-climate integration. Implementation should include establishing partnerships with SRHR organizations for last-mile delivery in climate hotspots where corporate distribution networks could enable service reach. Research and development investment in innovations such as heat-stable contraceptives, off-grid cold chain solutions, and disaster-resilient health products would address critical gaps. Creating impact investment funds specifically targeting SRHR-climate enterprises would mobilize private capital. Corporate matching grant programs for employee donations to SRHR-climate causes would leverage employee engagement.

## **4. CONCLUSION: FROM BOGOTÁ TO BELÉM AND BEYOND**

ICFP 2025 marked a pivotal moment in global recognition that climate change and SRHR are deeply interconnected and cannot be addressed in isolation. Evidence presented at the conference demonstrated that separating health, gender, rights, and environmental issues undermines effective responses, reinforcing the need for integrated approaches. The Bogotá-Belém Declaration captured this shift, representing a collective commitment by SRHR and climate advocates—supported strongly by Regenerate Africa—to advance a unified agenda toward COP30 and beyond. Uganda’s leadership and practical models were highlighted as proof that SRHR-climate integration is both achievable and impactful.

Moving forward, coordinated action is essential. Governments must embed SRHR into climate policies such as NDCs, NAPs, and H-NAPs; donors must fund integrated approaches; researchers must strengthen the evidence base; civil society

must maintain pressure and accountability; and youth and frontline communities must guide solutions with lived experience. COP30 presents a historic opportunity to embed SRHR into global climate frameworks, while ongoing NDC 3.0 revisions across the Global South offer pathways for national-level transformation.

Regenerate Africa remains committed to championing this integration across Uganda, Africa, and global platforms. By working closely with communities, policymakers, donors, and advocacy partners, RA aims to ensure that the momentum from Bogotá to Belém translates into tangible improvements in health, resilience, and gender justice—laying the foundation for a more equitable and climate-resilient future for women, girls, and vulnerable communities worldwide.

## ABOUT REGENERATE AFRICA

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### Vision

We envision an Africa where human choices and economy thrive in harmony with nature, enabling full circularity and a regenerative future for healthy people, natural environment, and livelihoods.

### Mission

To accelerate Africa's just transition to a regenerative economy through adoption of regenerative human development approaches where people, businesses, and our planet thrive in harmony.

## Our Key Achievements in Gender, Health, and Climate Nexus

### A) Evidence Generation & Knowledge Products

- i. Published study titled [\*Advancing and Scaling Up Sexual and Reproductive Services for Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Uganda\*](#) in collaboration with the University of Minnesota, with findings presented at the [\*Climate and Health Africa Conference\*](#) in Harare, Zimbabwe and ICFP2025 in Bogota, Colombia. (1,365 views & 229 downloads)
- ii. Produced documentary entitled "[\*The Intersectional lens of gender, health, SRHR and climate change in Uganda.\*](#)"
- iii. Developed factsheets with University of Minnesota exploring [\*climate change impacts on health\*](#), [\*gender-climate linkages\*](#), and [\*SRHR/FP-climate nexus\*](#).
- iv. Generated regional research across 8 countries on integrating SRHR, health, and gender into climate policies, financing, and frameworks.
- v. Developed and disseminated 2 policy briefs on integrating [\*gender\*](#) and [\*health\*](#) into NDC 3.0.

### B) Multi-Sectoral Community Impact

RA implements integrated grassroots programs in the Lake Victoria Basin combining: Family Planning information and services; Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH); WASH; Nutrition; Malaria interventions; sustainable fishing, agriculture, and biodiversity conservation; tree planting and sustainable livelihood diversification; Gender mainstreaming and youth inclusion.

### C) Policy Advocacy and Capacity Building

At national level, RA has;

- i. Influenced Uganda's [\*COP 28\*](#), [\*COP 29\*](#), and [\*COP30\*](#) position papers to integrate health, SRHR, and gender considerations.

- ii. Contributed to Civil Society Organizations' COP position papers, establishing health and SRHR.
- iii. Supported development and launch of Uganda's [Health National Adaptation Plan](#) (HNAP) with integration of SRHR.
- iv. Facilitated Pre-COP dialogues, policy reviews, and stakeholder training for government ministries
- v. Advocated for integration of health and gender in Uganda's NDC 3.0

At Regional level, RA has;

- i. Collaborated with PAI to train Reproductive Health Advocacy Partnership (Malawi and Zambia) on Climate Change and SRHR nexus
- ii. Facilitated sessions at Population, Health, Environment, and Development (PHED) Implementers Learning Workshop in Lilongwe, Malawi
- iii. Developed training curriculum and conducted scaling-up training for 20 PHED Leadership Program trainees during inaugural East Africa regional session
- iv. Generated regional research on climate-health-gender integration across 8 African countries

At the Global level, RA has;

- i. Actively participated in UNFCCC sessions, COP negotiations, Africa Climate Summits, and International Conference on Family Planning.
- ii. Submitted recommendations on integrating SRHR into the [Global Goal on Adaptation \(GGA\)](#) and [Gender Action Plan \(GAP\)](#) in collaboration with SRHR and Climate Justice Coalition.
- iii. Provided technical support to [Global Climate and Health Alliance \(GCHA\)](#) for COP and Subsidiary Body (SB) engagements.

- iv. Disseminated best practices on integrating gender and health into climate policies through global networks.

### Priority Thematic Areas

1. Gender, Health, and Environment
2. Regenerative Agriculture and Landscapes
3. Climate and Green Energy Solutions
4. Forests and Water Resources
5. Business, Nature, and Sustainability

Regenerate Africa stands as a strategic partner and technical resource for advancing integrated, rights-based approaches to climate action that center gender equality, health equity, and environmental sustainability across local, national, regional, and global platforms.

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