

# INTERVENÇÕES DO MINISTRO ALEXANDRE PADILHA NA 79ª AMS<sup>1</sup>

Genebra, 17 a 20 de maio de 2026

## GENERAL DEBATE – PLENARY

TERÇA, 19/05 – 16:00

Director-General of the World Health Organization,

Ministers and delegations from around the world,

Defenders of life and science worldwide: unite.

We are facing a civilizational war against those who slash vaccine access for children and the elderly, weaken public health systems, attack science, and seek to dismantle multilateral mechanisms of cooperation among nations.

The world has already seen the price of this irresponsibility: millions of lives lost during the COVID-19 pandemic, the resurgence of preventable diseases, and the surge of denialism.

Brazil has come here to say: enough.

Under the leadership of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, we are rebuilding the Unified Health System (SUS) and proving that neglect can be overcome through public investment, science, and a commitment to life.

In 2025, we achieved the highest childhood vaccination coverage in nine years, record numbers of elective surgeries and specialized exams—42% higher than in the final year of denialism in our country—as well as the largest number of primary care teams in our history.

We are building the largest free public network for cancer prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

We have also driven a profound digital transformation in the SUS: over six million telehealth consultations, internet connectivity in 100% of primary health care units, and 85% of teams using electronic health records. In partnership with BRICS, we are advancing the development of smart hospitals, artificial intelligence, and high-precision medicine.

Here, we reaffirm the importance of the G20 Health Coalition, the Belém Action Plan for adapting health systems to climate change, and the implementation of the pandemic agreement approved in 2025, along with the advancement of the PABS Annex.

Because the climate crisis is a public health crisis.

Defending vaccines is defending life.

Thank you.

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<sup>1</sup> Na sequência, com o intuito de trazer ao leitor as posições formais do governo brasileiro em temas de saúde por ocasião da 79ª. AMS, reproduzimos, na íntegra, as intervenções realizadas pelo Ministro da Saúde, mantendo-as no idioma inglês, no qual forma proferidas.

## **FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE GLOBAL COALITION FOR LOCAL AND REGIONAL PRODUCTION, INNOVATION AND EQUITABLE ACCESS**

**TERÇA, 19/05 – 19-21h**

Good evening, everyone,

I would like to greet Dr. Mario Moreira, President of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation and Executive Secretary of the Global Coalition, as well as Dr. Jeremy Farrar, Assistant Director-General of the WHO and Chair of the Coalition's Advisory Committee.

Through them, I warmly welcome all representatives from our members: African Union, China, the European Union, France, Germany, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa, Türkiye and the United Kingdom, and the international organizations represented here today.

One year ago, on May 20, 2025, I was in Geneva alongside many of you present here today to launch this important initiative.

The signing of the Geneva Inception Letter marked the formal establishment of the Coalition, but it was far from its beginning. The Global Coalition for Local and Regional Production, Innovation and Equitable Access is the result of a collective effort and an extensive process of dialogue among the world's 20 largest economies, carried out during Brazil's G20 Presidency in 2024, with the strong support of many of those gathered here today.

Under the leadership of President Lula, Brazil's G20 Presidency promoted important advances on issues such as social inclusion and the fight against hunger, sustainable development and energy transition, and the reform of global governance. Through the G20 Social, Brazil also innovated by expanding participation in this process to broader society, helping build a truly more inclusive and participatory space.

In the field of health, the process led by Minister Nísia Trindade prioritized strengthening local and regional production capacities and access to health technologies, as well as promoting sustainable global production and innovation networks. As a result, the G20 Rio de Janeiro Health Ministers' Declaration was unanimously adopted, establishing the foundations for the future creation of the Global Coalition.

From 8 founding members, we have now grown to 11 members in our Steering Committee, already representing more than half of the G20. At a time of crisis for multilateralism, the Coalition has succeeded in bringing together diverse actors from all continents to work jointly toward a common goal, demonstrating that this is the path that must be pursued.

We also count on 24 international organizations in our Advisory Committee, bringing together key actors in global health across areas such as innovation, research, financing, production, and public policy.

Today is also an important day because I would like to announce, firsthand, the accession of the Pan American Health Organization, South Centre, Medicines Patent Pool, and Medicines for Malaria Venture to the Coalition, further demonstrating the collaborative and inclusive spirit of a Coalition that continues to expand.

If last year we were all gathered here around a shared vision and common objectives, today we not only have something to celebrate, but also concrete paths for joint action following the launch of the Call for Proposals.

As you know, the Coalition is focused on addressing neglected diseases and those that disproportionately affect people in vulnerable situations, while also building capacities that can be adapted to future public health emergencies. After an extensive process of dialogue and consultation, Coalition members defined the scope of the first Call for Proposals and selected dengue as the first challenge to be addressed.

Today, nearly half of the world's population is at risk of dengue, with an estimated 100 to 400 million infections occurring every year. Although dengue has long been a challenge in Brazil and is widely recognized by our population, the disease is now endemic in more than 100 countries and present across all continents. This expansion is directly linked to climate change, which has led to rising temperatures, increased rainfall, and higher humidity levels, creating favorable conditions for transmission. Arboviral diseases, such as dengue, are also a priority issue under the Belém Health Action Plan launched during COP30, which foresees priority actions aimed at adapting health systems to this new reality.

For this reason, it is especially symbolic that the Coalition, under Brazil's presidency, has chosen this issue as its first challenge, through which we seek to share our experience in cooperation with international partners.

The Butantan-DV vaccine, approved by ANVISA last year and already incorporated into Brazil's National Immunization Program, with clinical studies showing 100% efficacy against dengue-related hospitalizations, represents great hope for Brazil in overcoming this disease. However, for many other countries, there is still a long road ahead. Innovation and access to vaccines, treatments, and diagnostics remain essential, and therefore we encourage the submission of proposals across all these areas. We understand that only through a broad, coordinated, and robust approach will it be possible to effectively address this challenge.

We hope this Call will represent a turning point in overcoming dengue, not only in Brazil, but around the world. I invite all those present, including governments, research institutions, international organizations, funders, and the private sector, to engage jointly in this effort.

The Call for Proposals will remain open until July 1st, and I encourage all interested stakeholders to apply.

This current Call for Proposals however is only the starting point of a broader set of actions. The challenges ahead are significant, and the Coalition cannot afford to think small. The current global context demands ambition and I invite all of you to join us in this effort.

Thank you very much.

## **THE BELÉM HEALTH ACTION PLAN: FROM COP30 TO COP31 – PROMOTING CONTINUITY IN CLIMATE AND HEALTH ACTION**

**SEGUNDA, 18/05 – 13:00-14:00**

Ladies and Gentlemen, good afternoon.

Allow me to begin by greeting the distinguished authorities joining me on this panel.

Dear Dr. Jeremy Farrar, Assistant Director-General of the World Health Organization, in whose name I also greet my friend Jarbas Barbosa, Director of the Pan American Health Organization, as well as the Directors of the Regional Offices who are present here today. Please accept the renewed support of the Government of Brazil for the World Health Organization;

Dr. Maria Neira, ATACH Champion, to whom we owe much of the recent progress achieved at the nexus of health and climate change;

Professor Zoe Wainer, Director-General of the Australian Centre for Disease Control;

Dr. Aziz Alper Biten, Director-General for Foreign Affairs and European Union Affairs of the Ministry of Health of Türkiye and co-host of this event, and, in his name, all panelists joining us in this session, especially Dr. Nada Al Marzooqi, from the United Arab Emirates, which co-sponsors this session;

Thank you for your presence.

Dear friends,

A year ago, we gathered here, on the margins of the Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly, to announce an ambitious intention: to propose the first action plan dedicated to health within a Conference of the Parties to the Framework-Convention on Climate Change. At that time, we had been entrusted by President Lula with the mission to make COP30 a “COP of truth”. Within the climate action agenda, we also committed ourselves to building climate-resilient health systems, supported by a global *mutirão*.

These commitments materialized during the Health Day at COP30, on 13 November, when we launched the Belém Health Action Plan as a guiding instrument for concrete action to adapt the health sector to climate change, grounded on three pillars: 1) health equity; 2) climate justice; and 3) social participation

This progress was only possible because we are witnessing an unprecedented strengthening of the health agenda within climate negotiations. We owe this to international organizations, civil society, health professionals, academia and the COP Presidencies represented here today. The leadership of the United Kingdom, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and Azerbaijan was instrumental in elevating the centrality of health within the COP process. At a time when unilateral actions are once again becoming fashionable, we must preserve unity in favour of international cooperation. We will not rise to the climate challenge alone.

Today, as we say in Brazil, “o bloco está na rua”, “the parade is already on the streets.” The Belém Plan is now a reality and has already been endorsed by 33 countries and supported by 50 organizations. However, we know that the work is far from finished. At COP30, I stated that we needed to move from the era of declarations to the era of implementation.

Let us remember that the climate crisis is a public health crisis. We are living through the hottest years ever recorded in history. Rainfall patterns are changing and sea levels are rising. Climate-sensitive diseases are expanding, while morbidity and mortality rates increase, placing additional pressure on already overburdened health systems and disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable populations. To this perfect storm, we must add the proliferation of wars, the erosion of international law, and the weakening of multilateralism, including within the global public health architecture, all of which undermine our collective efforts.

We know that a just energy transition and emissions mitigation are imperative. Without overlooking this reality, the Belém Health Action Plan identifies adaptation as an urgency because health systems must be prepared for a climate that has already changed and will keep on changing. An adapted health system is a more equitable, resilient and sustainable one. We must ensure the continuity of services in the face of extreme events, strengthen preventive actions, optimize public resources and protect what is most precious: life.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is equally important to underscore that political ambition must be matched by the availability of means of implementation, a reality even more pressing for developing countries. The Paris Agreement, in its Articles nine and ten, establishes that developed countries shall support developing countries through financing, technology transfer and capacity-building, based on the needs identified by developing countries.

Effective adaptation requires additional, predictable and equitably distributed resources. In Brazil, the Belém Health Action Plan is reflected in the National Adaptation Plan for the Health Sector, known as AdaptaSUS. This Plan, developed through broad intergovernmental dialogue and social participation, aims to make Brazil's Unified Health System (SUS) more resilient to climate change. Based on its goals and actions, Brazil will invest ten billion reais, two billion dollars in 2026 to carry out infrastructure works in vulnerable areas, invest in research, integrate surveillance data informed by climate intelligence, expand early warning systems, enhance the capacities of the health workforce and ensure service continuity during extreme events.

Yet, when we look at financial contributions worldwide, there is no doubt as to how far we still are from the 1.3 trillion dollars annually estimated by the Baku to Belém Roadmap. Meanwhile, the impacts of climate change continue to increase disease incidence, exacerbate water and food insecurity, intensify climate emergencies and place growing pressure on public health systems. This is particularly evident in the most vulnerable countries, where demands for loss and damage financing are increasing and inequalities continue to deepen.

In this context, the Global Goal on Adaptation provides an important framework. In particular, Target nine-ci (9c) seeks to promote climate-resilient health services and reduce climate-related morbidity and mortality, in particular among the most vulnerable populations.

For this reason, I emphasize the importance of viewing the Belém Health Action Plan as a strategic guide for adaptation investments. Its three action pillars bring together concrete and priority measures to strengthen the resilience of the health sector, promoting opportunities for financing, technical cooperation, capacity-building and voluntary technology transfer, always in line with local needs and priorities.

It is also important to recall that, during the Health Day at COP-thirty, the Climate and Health Funders Coalition announced a contribution of three-hundred (300) million dollars for projects in the sector. I encourage the countries that have endorsed the Belém Plan to engage with the committed philanthropies and present projects aligned with the Plan and adapted to their respective national realities.

I would also like to acknowledge and thank the representatives of these organizations present at this event, creating an opportunity for this space to strengthen partnerships and clarify pathways for advancing collectively.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Brazil will remain at the disposal of the COP31 Presidency, the COP31 Presidency of Negotiations and the designated COP32 Presidency to promote health as a central element of climate action, guided by the defence of equity and governance with social participation. Under President Lula's Government, Brazil will not fail the UNFCCC (iúl-ên-éf-triple-ci), nor the World Health Organization.

The Belém Plan will remain open to the endorsement of countries and partners interested in cooperating, exchanging experiences and advancing jointly in its implementation. We invite countries already implementing adaptation measures aligned with the Plan to share their best practices, experiences and progress with the international community, in light of the Belém Adaptation Indicators and other relevant mechanisms.

We will continue advancing discussions on implementation and monitoring within the UNFCCC (iúl-ên-éf-triple-ci), at the Bonn Climate Change Conference, together with Türkiye and WHO

(dâbliu-êitch-ôu). In addition, we seek to give due prominence to continuous, equitable and qualified access to adaptation finance during London Climate Action Week, in partnership with Wellcome and the Rockefeller Foundation.

To our friends from Türkiye and Australia, I would like to express our confidence in the partnership built towards COP31, certain that continuity in placing health at the centre of the climate agenda is assured.

We invite all of you to join us in this effort towards Antalya.

Thank you very much.