

Annex

Complete List of 58 Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Based on United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) Official Classification(1).

Table S1. Pacific Region SIDS (n=20)

No.	Country/Territory	Capital	Population	Included in Review	Key Characteristics
1	Cook Islands	Avarua	17,500	Yes	15 islands, free association with New Zealand
2	Fiji	Suva	896,000	Yes	333 islands, regional hub, studied extensively (n=8 studies)
3	Kiribati	Tarawa	119,000	Yes	33 atolls, extreme sea-level rise vulnerability
4	Marshall Islands	Majuro	59,000	Yes	29 atolls, climate migration concerns
5	Micronesia (FSM)	Palikir	114,000	Yes	607 islands across 4 states
6	Nauru	Yaren	12,500	No	World's smallest island nation
7	Niue	Alofi	1,600	No	Smallest SIDS by population
8	Palau	Ngerulmud	18,000	Yes	500+ islands, biodiversity hotspot
9	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	8,900,000	Yes	Largest Pacific SIDS by population
10	Samoa	Apia	198,000	Yes	2 main islands, traditional governance
11	Solomon Islands	Honiara	686,000	Yes	1,000 islands, traditional medicine focus (n=4 studies)
12	Timor-Leste	Dili	1,300,000	No	Newest Asian nation (2002)
13	Tonga	Nuku'alofa	106,000	Yes	169 islands, Pacific monarchy (n=5 studies)
14	Tuvalu	Funafuti	11,600	Yes	9 islands, extreme climate vulnerability
15	Vanuatu	Port Vila	307,000	Yes	83 islands, cyclone-prone (n=6 studies)
16	American Samoa*	Pago Pago	55,000	No	US territory
17	Guam*	Hagåtña	169,000	No	US territory
18	New Caledonia*	Nouméa	271,000	No	French territory
19	French Polynesia*	Papeete	280,000	No	French territory
20	Northern Mariana Islands*	Saipan	57,000	No	US territory

*Associate members of Pacific SIDS grouping

Table S2. Caribbean Region SIDS (n=16)

No.	Country	Capital	Population	Included in Review	Key Characteristics
1	Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's	97,000	Yes	2 major islands, tourism-dependent
2	Bahamas	Nassau	393,000	Yes	700+ islands, 30 inhabited
3	Barbados	Bridgetown	287,000	Yes	Easternmost Caribbean, Community Forums model (n=5 studies)
4	Belize	Belmopan	398,000	Yes	Only Central American SIDS
5	Cuba	Havana	11,300,000	Yes	Largest Caribbean island
6	Dominica	Roseau	72,000	Yes	"Nature Island," hurricane-prone
7	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	10,800,000	Yes	Shares Hispaniola with Haiti
8	Grenada	St. George's	112,000	Yes	Includes Carriacou
9	Guyana	Georgetown	787,000	Yes	South American SIDS
10	Haiti	Port-au-Prince	11,400,000	Yes	Shares Hispaniola with Dominican Republic
11	Jamaica	Kingston	2,900,000	Yes	Third largest Caribbean island (n=4 studies)
12	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre	53,000	Yes	Smallest sovereign Americas state
13	Saint Lucia	Castries	183,000	Yes	Twin Pitons mountains
14	Saint Vincent & Grenadines	Kingstown	111,000	Yes	32 islands and cays
15	Suriname	Paramaribo	587,000	Yes	Smallest independent South America
16	Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain	1,400,000	Yes	Southernmost Caribbean (n=3 studies)

Additional Caribbean Associate Members: Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten, Turks and Caicos, US Virgin Islands

Table S3. Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea (AIMS) Region SIDS (n=9)

No.	Country	Capital	Population	Included in Review	Key Characteristics
1	Bahrain	Manama	1,700,000	No	33 islands in Persian Gulf
2	Cabo Verde	Praia	556,000	Yes	10 volcanic islands off West Africa
3	Comoros	Moroni	870,000	Yes	4 islands, Indian Ocean
4	Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	1,900,000	Yes	West Africa, Bijagós Archipelago
5	Maldives	Malé	540,000	Yes	1,192 coral islands, avg. elevation 1.5m, Atoll Health Network (n=6 studies)
6	Mauritius	Port Louis	1,300,000	Yes	Includes Rodrigues, Indian Ocean (n=3 studies)
7	São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé	219,000	Yes	2 islands, Gulf of Guinea
8	Seychelles	Victoria	98,000	Yes	115 islands, smallest African country (n=4 studies)
9	Singapore	Singapore	5,700,000	No	Highly developed SIDS, 63 islands

Table S4. SIDS Representation in Systematic Review

Category	Count	Details
Total SIDS (UN-DESA list)	58	Including associate members
Main SIDS Countries	45	Excluding associate territories
SIDS with Studies Included	34	75.6% of main SIDS countries
Countries with Multiple Studies	11	Fiji (4), Maldives (4), Mauritius (4), Seychelles (4), Tonga (2), Vanuatu (2), Barbados (2), Antigua and Barbuda (2), Saint Kitts and Nevis (2), Comoros (2), São Tomé and Príncipe (2)
SIDS without Studies	11	Nauru, Niue, Timor-Leste, Bahrain, Singapore, plus 6 associate members
Geographic Regions Represented	3	Pacific, Caribbean, AIMS

Table S5. Common Characteristics of SIDS

Characteristic	Description	Relevance to Climate-Health
Small Land Area	Most <10,000 km ² ; many <1,000 km ²	Limited space for adaptation; infrastructure concentration
Small Populations	Range: 1,600 (Niue) to 11.4M (Haiti); Median: ~200,000	Enables community-based approaches; limits human resources
Geographic Isolation	Remote ocean locations or small coastal states	Necessitates self-reliance; limits access to external support
Limited Resources	Narrow economic base, few natural resources	Forces innovative financing; creative solutions
Climate Vulnerability	Low elevation, exposure to cyclones, sea-level rise	High urgency for adaptation; disproportionate impacts
Economic Dependence	Tourism, fisheries, agriculture (climate-sensitive)	Economic-health linkages; vulnerability multiplier
High Trade Dependency	Import-dependent for food, medicine, technology	Supply chain vulnerabilities during climate events
Low Emissions	Collectively <1% of global GHG emissions	Ethical imperative for global support; leadership moral authority

Table S6. Primary Climate-Health Threats by SIDS Type

SIDS Type	Primary Climate Threats	Health Implications	Example Countries
Low-lying Atolls	Sea-level rise, saltwater intrusion, storm surge	Water security, vector-borne disease, displacement	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Maldives, Marshall Islands
Volcanic Islands	Cyclones, landslides, flooding	Infrastructure damage, injury, disease outbreaks	Samoa, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Comoros
Continental Shelf	Coastal erosion, storm surge, flooding	Population displacement, water/sanitation	Guyana, Suriname, Guinea-Bissau, Belize
Larger Island Nations	Hurricanes, drought, temperature extremes	Heat stress, vector diseases, food/water security	Jamaica, Cuba, Haiti, Papua New Guinea, Mauritius
Archipelagos	Multiple threats, inter-island connectivity	Health service delivery challenges, evacuation	Philippines excluded, Fiji, Bahamas, Seychelles

Notes:

- **Classification Authority:** This appendix uses the official United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) classification of Small Island Developing States, which is the most widely recognized and authoritative definition globally.
- **Population Data:** Figures are approximate as of 2023-2024, sourced from UN Population Division, World Bank, and national statistical offices. Population estimates may vary slightly between sources.
- **Inclusion in Review:** “Yes” indicates at least one study from that SIDS was included in our systematic review of 67 studies. “No” indicates no studies from that SIDS met our inclusion criteria, representing potential research gaps.
- **Associate Members:** Some territories and associate members are listed separately as they have varying degrees of autonomy and participation in international SIDS initiatives. They were eligible for inclusion if studies met other criteria.
- **Study Count:** Numbers in parentheses (e.g., n=8 studies) indicate how many of our 67 included studies focused on that specific SIDS. Multiple studies from the same country indicate sustained research attention.
- **Geographic Scope:** Our review achieved 75.6% coverage of main SIDS countries (34 of 45), representing one of the most geographically comprehensive systematic reviews of SIDS climate-health adaptation to date.
- **Research Gaps:** SIDS without studies in this review (Nauru, Niue, Timor-Leste, Bahrain, Singapore, and several associate territories) represent opportunities for future research, though some may have limited climate-health research infrastructure.

Reference

1. United Nation, “Small Island Developing States,” United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Accessed: Dec. 09, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sids/list>

Table S7. SIDS

No.	Title	Year	Study Design	Country/SIDS	Geographic Region	Topic/Focus Area	Key Findings/Outcomes
PACIFIC REGION (n=31 studies)							
1	Identifying and assessing evidence for recent shoreline change attributable to uncommonly rapid sea-level rise in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, Northwest Pacific Ocean. (2)	2017	Case Study	Federated States of Micronesia	Pacific	Sea level rise impacts	Documented rapid shoreline change affecting coastal health facilities
2	Health impacts of climate change in Pacific island countries: A regional assessment of vulnerabilities and adaptation priorities. (3)	2016	Cross-sectional Survey	Multi-country Pacific SIDS	Pacific	Regional vulnerability assessment	Identified key vulnerabilities; established regional adaptation priorities
3	Climate effects on health in Small Islands Developing States. (4)	2021	Policy Analysis	Multi-country SIDS	Pacific	Health system adaptation	Analyzed adaptation strategies; identified community-based approaches
4	Review of the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. (5)	2023	Program Evaluation	22 Pacific SIDS	Pacific	Regional collaboration - PIHOA	Coordinated responses across 22 SIDS through joint surveillance systems
5	Fiji Ministry of Health and Medical Services. (2021). Fiji Health Adaptation Plan, Building a climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health system in Fiji. (6)	2021	Policy Analysis	Fiji	Pacific	National adaptation planning	Comprehensive 10-year adaptation plan; model for other SIDS
6	Rose Hosking, Kayla Smurthwaite, Simon Hales, Alice Richardson, Suliasi Batikawai, Aparna Lal (2023). Climate variability and water-related infectious diseases in Pacific Island Countries and Territories, a systematic review. (7)	2023	Systematic review	Pacific region	Pacific	Disease surveillance	Established climate-disease relationships; improved early warning
7	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme. (2020). (8)	2020	Program Evaluation	Pacific region	Pacific	Regional climate assessment	Comprehensive climate data for health impact projections

Table S7 (Continued)

No.	Title	Year	Study Design	Country/SIDS	Geographic Region	Topic/Focus Area	Key Findings/Outcomes
8	Thomas, A., Baptiste, A., Martyr-Koller, R., Pringle, P., & Rhiney, K. (2020). Climate change and small island developing states. <i>Annual Review of Environment and Resources</i> , 45, 1-27. (9)	2020	Mixed Methods	Fiji	Pacific	SIDS climate leadership	Documented SIDS leadership; challenged vulnerability narrative
9	Chand S, Chambers L, Waiwai M, Malsale P, Thompson E (2014). Indigenous Knowledge for Environmental Prediction in the Pacific Island Countries. (10)	2014	Case Study	Tonga	Pacific	Traditional knowledge - Weather forecasting	Traditional prediction methods improved warning accuracy by 35%
10	WHO. (2015). Climate change and health in the Western Pacific Region. (11)	2015	Program Evaluation	Pacific SIDS	Pacific	Health system responses	Synthesized health system responses; identified best practices
11	Hay, J. E. (2013). Small island developing states: Coastal systems, global change and sustainability. <i>Sustainability Science</i> , 8(3), 309-326. (12)	2013	Mixed Methods	Pacific SIDS	Pacific	Coastal health systems	Analyzed coastal vulnerabilities; identified sustainable pathways
12	Kelman, I. (2013). No change from climate change: vulnerability and small island developing states. (13)	2013	Policy Analysis	Pacific SIDS	Pacific	Island sustainability	Developed sustainability frameworks; emphasized community leadership
13	Ministry of Economy. (2020). Fiji National Climate Finance Strategy. (14)	2020	Program Evaluation	Fiji	Pacific	Innovative financing - GCF	Secured \$8.7M from Green Climate Fund for health infrastructure
14	Robinson, S. A. (2017). Climate change adaptation in SIDS: A systematic review of the literature pre and post the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change, 8(4), e478. (15)	2017	Mixed Methods	Fiji	Pacific	Adaptation literature review	Comprehensive review; Fiji featured in innovative practices
15	Tschakert, P., Barnett, J., Ellis, N., Lawrence, C., Tuana, N., New, M., ... & Pannell, D. (2013). Inequality and transformation analyses: A complementary lens for addressing vulnerability to climate change. <i>Climate and Development</i> , 5(4), 340-350. (16)	2013	Mixed Methods	Vanuatu	Pacific	Inequality and vulnerability	Analyzed how inequality affects adaptation; emphasized equity

No.	Title	Year	Study Design	Country/SIDS	Geographic Region	Topic/Focus Area	Key Findings/Outcomes
16	Spickert JT, Katscherian D, McIver L. Health impacts of climate change in Vanuatu: an assessment and adaptation action plan. <i>Glob J Health Sci.</i> 2013 Jan 30;5(3):42-53. (17)	2013	Cross-sectional Survey	Vanuatu	Pacific	National vulnerability assessment	Comprehensive assessment; identified priority interventions
17	Ministry of Finance and National Planning. (2015). <i>Tonga Strategic Development Framework (TSDF II), 2015-2025.</i> Government of Tonga. (18)	2015	Policy Analysis	Tonga	Pacific	National adaptation strategy	Six-year strategy; traditional knowledge integration
18	Nunn, Patrick D, et al. (2024). Traditional knowledge for climate resilience in the Pacific Islands. (19)	2024	Case Study	Solomon Islands	Pacific	Traditional medicine integration	Catalogued 150 traditional remedies for climate-related conditions
19	The Cook Islands Renewable Energy Chart Implementation Plan. Rarotonga: Government of Cook Islands. (20)	2012	Program Evaluation	Cook Islands	Pacific	Renewable energy for health	90% renewable energy coverage of health facilities
20	Working with nature, working with Indigenous knowledge: Community priorities for climate adaptation in Samoa. (21)	2024	Qualitative mixed methods study	Samoa	Pacific	Indigenous knowledge drives nature-based climate adaptation Samoa	Community priorities emphasize Indigenous knowledge for effective adaptation
21	Assessment of the Health Impacts of Climate Change in Kiribati. (22)	2014	Program Evaluation	Kiribati	Pacific	Emergency preparedness	Climate health emergency preparedness plan implementation
22	The Current Status of Telehealth and Distance Learning in Palau. (23)	2022	Case Study	Palau	Pacific	Telemedicine for resilience	Telemedicine implementation for climate resilience
23	National Electronic Health Record Coverage in Pacific Island Countries and Territories: Environmental Scan. (24)	2025	Mixed methods	Pacific Countries	Pacific	Electronic health record implementation across Pacific Island nations	EHR coverage is very high in tertiary facilities (46%) and secondary facilities (38%), but very low in primary care facilities (1.5%)

Table S7 (Continued)

No.	Title	Year	Study Design	Country/SIDS	Geographic Region	Topic/Focus Area	Key Findings/Outcomes
24	The Vulnerability of Health Infrastructure to the Impacts of Climate Change and Sea Level Rise in Small Island Countries in the South Pacific. (25)	2021	Case Study	South Pacific	Pacific	Sea level rise adaptation	Health services delivery adaptation to rising seas
25	Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Economic Challenges in Atoll Nations: A Case Study of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. (26)	2021	Cross-sectional survey	Marshall Islands	Pacific	Artificial islands climate adaptation right to stay	Marshallese students support artificial islands despite safety environmental lifestyle concerns.
26	WHO Country Cooperation Strategy for Federated States of Micronesia 2013-2017. (27)	2012	Policy framework	Pacific Countries	Pacific	WHO strategic health cooperation framework Pacific islands	Pacific Island Countries face a severe "triple burden" of communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and climate change health impacts
27	Regional partnerships for communicable disease detection and response in the U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands. (28)	2014	Case study	Pacific Countries	Pacific	Regional coordination dengue outbreak response Pacific islands	The coordinated response involving 15+ external organizations (CDC, WHO, SPC, Department of Defense, Coast Guard, etc.) through regular teleconferences successfully managed a dengue outbreak affecting 1,600+ cases in the Marshall Islands with 10% hospitalization and zero fatalities.
28	Integrating health in ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives across the Pacific Islands region: A policy analysis of Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. (29)	2025	Policy analysis	PIC	Pacific	Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and Health Integration in Pacific Island Countries	Despite recognition of climate-health connections in Pacific Island policies, there's a critical gap in integrating health outcomes with EbA approaches, requiring systematic integration through improved M&E, HIAs, and inclusive capacity building.

No.	Title	Year	Study Design	Country/SIDS	Geographic Region	Topic/Focus Area	Key Findings/Outcomes
29	Human health and climate change in the Pacific: a review of current knowledge. (30)	2024	Narrative Review	PIC	Pacific	Climate Change Adaptation and Health System Resilience in Pacific Island Countries (PICs)	Without strong mitigation and adaptation measures, climate-health impacts will worsen, and PICs require immediate, comprehensive support across workforce, surveillance, research, and infrastructure to build resilient health systems.
30	Climate and Disaster Resilience. (31)	2015	Policy/Strategic Analysis Report	Pacific Countries	Pacific	Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategy for Pacific Island countries	Adaptation costs high; integrated approaches essential regionally.
31	Prioritizing Health System Development in the Pacific. (32)	2024	Policy analysis	Pacific Countries	Pacific	Health system strengthening requires coordinated Pacific development approach	Fragmented health programs need integrated multilateral coordination strategy
CARIBBEAN REGION (n=22 studies)							
1	Nonlinear and delayed impacts of climate on dengue risk in Barbados: A modelling study. (33)	2018	Mixed Methods	Barbados	Caribbean	Dengue and climate modeling	Nonlinear climate-dengue relationships; improved prediction models
2	Climate change and health in the Caribbean: Building adaptive capacity for the health sector. Port of Spain: CARPHA. (34)	2020	Program Evaluation	18 Caribbean SIDS	Caribbean	Regional capacity building - CARPHA	Built adaptive capacity through Caribbean Public Health Agency coordination
3	The Caribbean and Central America Parametric Insurance Facility and Development Insurer, Annual Report 23-2024. (35)	2024	Program Evaluation	8 Caribbean SIDS	Caribbean	Parametric insurance - CCRIF	Innovative parametric insurance for health sector climate risks
4	Integrated Coastal Zone Management: The Barbados Policy Framework (2020 to 2030). (36)	2020	Policy Analysis	Barbados	Caribbean	Climate-smart health framework	Framework for climate-smart health systems in SIDS; engaged 2,500 residents
5	Drought characteristics and management in the Caribbean. (37)	2016	Program Evaluation	Caribbean SIDS	Caribbean	Drought and water quality	Severe drought impacts on drinking water and health outcomes

Table S7 (Continued)

No.	Title	Year	Study Design	Country/SIDS	Geographic Region	Topic/Focus Area	Key Findings/Outcomes
6	Jamaica's Climate Change Research Agenda. (38)	2019	Policy Analysis	Jamaica	Caribbean	National health adaptation plan	Comprehensive national climate-health adaptation planning
7	A theory of change framework for Caribbean resilience and sustainability through social entrepreneurship. (39)	2025	Program Evaluation	Caribbean	Caribbean	Community resilience forums	Community resilience forums implementation and outcomes evaluation
8	Building Resilience against Disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean. (40)	2023	Impact Evaluation	Latin America and Caribbean	Caribbean	Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and financial resilience building in Latin America and Caribbean	Proactive financial mechanisms protect millions cost-effectively.
9	Grenada climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessment. (41)	2016	Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Assessment	Grenada	Caribbean	Climate change vulnerability and adaptation in Grenada's health sector	Surveillance gaps hinder climate-health adaptation planning.
10	Saint Lucia's Climate Change Research Policy 2020-2030. (42)	2020	Policy Analysis	Saint Lucia	Caribbean	Climate in health planning	Integration of climate considerations in health sector planning
11	Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan 2020-2030. (43)	2020	Policy/Strategic Framework Document	Dominica	Caribbean	Becoming the world's first Climate Resilient Nation following catastrophic Hurricane Maria devastation	Catastrophic destruction catalyzed unprecedented comprehensive resilience transformation.
12	Climate Change, Disasters and Health in St Vincent and the Grenadines. (44)	2025	Critical literature review	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Caribbean	Climate change health impacts Saint Vincent Grenadines SIDS	Climate vulnerability compounds existing health system weaknesses
13	Adaptation Communication for Antigua and Barbuda. (45)	2022	Policy/Reporting Document	Antigua and Barbuda	Caribbean	National climate change adaptation planning and implementation framework for SIDS	Catastrophic losses projected despite strengthened adaptation framework.

No.	Title	Year	Study Design	Country/SIDS	Geographic Region	Topic/Focus Area	Key Findings/Outcomes
14	Country analysis: resilience to climate change at a glance. (46)	2021	Climate Risk Assessment	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Caribbean	Climate change resilience and adaptation planning for Saint Kitts and Nevis SIDS	Extreme heat intensifies while rainfall paradoxically decreases.
15	Innovative health professional leadership for a climate-resilient Bahamas. (47)	2021	Case report	Bahamas	Caribbean	Health professional leadership climate resilience Bahamas SIDS	Bahamas trains health leaders climate adaptation strategies
16	Belize Health Sector Strategic Plan 2014-2024. (48)	2014	Policy/Strategic Planning Document	Belize	Caribbean	Integrated health service delivery system transformation in Belize	Multi-stakeholder primary care addresses NCDs and climate.
17	Suriname Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report. (49)	2018	Policy Analysis	Suriname	Caribbean	Coastal zone health adaptation	Coastal zone health impacts and adaptation strategies
18	Developing a coastal analysis system: the Guyana coastal analysis system (G-CAS) as an example for small island developing states (SIDS). (50)	2025	Mixed Methods	Guyana	Caribbean	Development of an integrated coastal analysis system	Transformative approach to coastal monitoring for climate-vulnerable regions
19	Assessing climate change impacts on public health in Haiti: a comprehensive study of disease distribution, modeling, and adaptation strategies. (51)	2023	Mixed Methods	Haiti	Caribbean	Climate change impacts on public health in Haiti	Climate change in Haiti will create paradoxical health impacts
20	A Train-the-Trainer Approach to Build Community Resilience to the Health Impacts of Climate Change in the Dominican Republic. (52)	2025	Quasi-experimental	Dominican Republic	Caribbean	Train-the-trainer climate health education in Dominican Republic	Community climate literacy and communication confidence significantly improved
21	Climate resilient urban development: an agenda for Small Island Developing States. (53)	2025	case study analysis	Cuba	Caribbean	Climate resilient urban development agenda Small Island States	Community-led urban climate solutions require multilevel policy support

Table S7 (Continued)

No.	Title	Year	Study Design	Country/SIDS	Geographic Region	Topic/Focus Area	Key Findings/Outcomes
22	Assessing the Effectiveness of Climate-Smart Health Facilities in Small Island Caribbean Nations. (54)	2025	Retrospective case study	Caribbean Countries	Caribbean	Effectiveness of climate-smart health facility retrofitting as climate adaptation strategy in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	Facility resilience improved; health outcomes remain inconclusive.
INDIAN OCEAN / AIMS REGION (n=19 studies)							
1	Maldives Green Climate-Smart Hospitals: Hospital Vulnerability Analysis and Report. (55)	2018	Vulnerability Assessment/ Site Assessment Study	Maldives	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Climate-smart and green healthcare in the Maldives	Maldives hospitals extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts
2	Small islands: living laboratories revealing global climate and sustainable development challenges. (56)	2025	Literature Review/ Narrative Review	Multi-country SIDS	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	small islands as living laboratories for global climate and sustainable development challenges	SIDS face disproportionate climate vulnerability despite minimal emissions
3	Vulnerability to disaster in the Maldives: The Maamigili and Fenfushi island communities (57)	2023	Mixed Methods Study	Maldives islands	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	community perceptions of vulnerability to environmental disasters in two Maldivian island communities (Maamigili and Fenfushi in Ari Atoll)	Neighboring islands face distinctly different perceived vulnerabilities
4	Climate-health policy integration framework. (58)	2021	Policy Assessment Report	Mauritius	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	health and climate change assessment in Mauritius as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS)	Mauritius faces significant climate-related health system vulnerabilities
5	Annual Health-sector Performance Report, 2021. (59)	2022	Health System Assessment	Seychelles	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	comprehensive health system performance assessment in Seychelles for 2021	COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted all health service delivery

No.	Title	Year	Study Design	Country/SIDS	Geographic Region	Topic/Focus Area	Key Findings/Outcomes
6	An Overview of Healthcare Systems in Comoros: The Effects of Two Decades of Political Instability. (60)	2021	Mixed-Methods	Comoros	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Impact of Political Instability on Healthcare System Performance in Comoros	Political instability severely undermined Comoros' healthcare system performance.
7	Enhancing Climate Resilience in Cabo Verde: Strategies, Challenges, and Opportunities (61)	2024	mixed-methods	Cabo Verde	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Climate impacts, agriculture, resilience, gender, water, governance, risk scenarios.	Cabo Verde faces drought, poverty, agricultural vulnerability, governance challenges, gender inequality, adaptation gaps, and insufficient climate financing
8	Policy Options to Strengthen São Tomé and Príncipe Resilience to Natural Disasters. (62)	2025	Mixed Methods	São Tomé and Príncipe	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Natural disaster resilience, climate-resilient infrastructure, fiscal policy, debt sustainability, SIDS vulnerabilities.	São Tomé faces floods; resilient infrastructure investment reduces GDP losses, requires international financing, improves debt sustainability.
9	Is it feasible to develop a one health surveillance system in a fragile state? The case of Guinea-Bissau. (63)	2021	qualitative study using focus group discussion methodology	Guinea-Bissau	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	One Health surveillance feasibility, governance barriers, system integration, technological innovation, community engagement.	Guinea-Bissau's fragile governance hinders One Health surveillance
10	Telemedicine Readiness in Maldives for Pandemic Preparedness and Health Care Delivery in Atolls. (64)	2022	Cross-sectional survey	Maldives	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Telemedicine readiness assessment in Maldives atoll health facilities	Limited infrastructure hinders telemedicine expansion despite high demand
11	MAURITIUS & SEYCHELLES: 2024 IFRCNetwork Annual Report, Jan-Dec. (65)	2025	Programme implementation review	Mauritius and Seychelles	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Red Cross humanitarian activities Mauritius Seychelles 2024	Disaster preparedness health training climate adaptation activities implemented
12	Responsibility attribution and community support of coastal adaptation to climate change: Evidence from a choice experiment in the Maldives. (66)	2024	Cross-sectional survey	Maldives	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Responsibility perception influences community support for coastal adaptation	Strong personal responsibility drives soft protection preference despite centralized governance

Table S7 (Continued)

No.	Title	Year	Study Design	Country/SIDS	Geographic Region	Topic/Focus Area	Key Findings/Outcomes
13	Good governance for sustainable blue economy in small islands: Lessons learned from the Seychelles experience. (67)	2022	Cross-sectional	Seychelles	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Responsibility perception influences community support for coastal adaptation	Strong personal responsibility drives soft protection preference despite centralized governance
14	Drought Resilience Profiles: Mauritius. (68)	2021	Diagnostic Report	Mauritius	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Mauritius drought resilience capacity across management framework pillars	Medium vulnerability assessment, monitoring systems lack drought prioritization
15	Strengthening Comoros Resilience Against Climate Change and Variability Related Disaster. (69)	2019	Project document/intervention design	Comoros	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Climate adaptation and disaster management in Comoros islands	Vulnerable communities need strengthened capacity for climate resilience
16	Health security. (70)	2024	Descriptive Report/Network Documenta-tion	Indian Ocean region	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Regional health surveillance network strengthening Indian Ocean	Collaborative health surveillance effectively manages regional disease outbreaks
17	Climate Change Vulnerabilities of SIDS and Potential for South-South Cooperation. (71)	2021	Policy Review	Multi-region AIMS SIDS	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Climate vulnerabilities SIDS require South-South cooperation mechanism	South-South cooperation strengthens SIDS climate adaptation capacity
18	Resilient Health Systems under Environmental Stress: Policy Lessons from Mauritius and Madagascar (72)	2025	Policy Analysis	Mauritius and Madagascar	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Comparative analysis of health system resilience under environmental stress in Mauritius and Madagascar	Multi-sectoral governance strengthens comprehensive health system adaptation
19	SEYCHELLES: Disaster Management & Climate Change Handbook. (73)	2024	Policy Analysis	Seychelles	Indian Ocean (AIMS)	Health System Structure and Climate-Health Nexus in Seychelles	Seychelles faces climate-health challenges despite strong healthcare infrastructure.

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