#ClimateChange

## WHETHER YOU LIVE IN A...



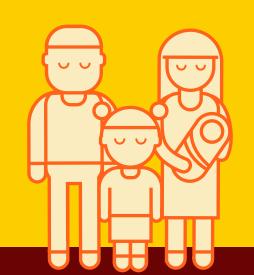




## CLIMATE CHANGE THREATENS YOUR HEALTH

**Drought,**floods and
heat waves
will increase.







Vector-borne diseases, like malaria and dengue virus will increase with more humidity and heat.

Basic necessities will be disrupted...



**FOOD** 

Hunger and famine will increase as food production is destabilised by drought.



**AIR** 

Pollution and pollen seasons will increase leading to more allergies and asthma.



WATER

Warmer waters and flooding will increase exposures to diseases in drinking and recreational waters.

Between 2030 and 2050 climate change is expected to cause

250 000 ADDITIONAL DEATHS PER YEAR

due to malaria, malnutrition, diarrhoea and heat stress.



# WHO IS AT RISK OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

Those **living in poverty**, as well as **women, children** and the **elderly.** 

Outdoor workers and people living with chronic medical conditions.

Children are the most vulnerable due to long exposure to environmental risks.

EVERYONE

EVERYWHERE

Those living in megacities, small island developing states and other coastal, mountainous and polar regions.

Countries with weak health systems will be least able to prepare and respond.



## WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE?

We can do a lot to protect ourselves, our families, and future generations.

Our transport systems are inefficient, polluting and drive CO2 into the atmosphere, which directly harms the environment and our health.

The same can be said of our energy and food systems. The livestock sector is responsible for significant greenhouse gas emissions.

### **CLEAN ENERGY**

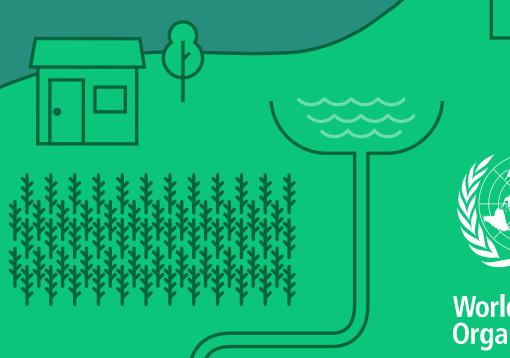
Cleaner, more efficient energy choices will go a long way to reducing emissions.

### **SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT**

Instead, we should walk, cycle and use public transit. This will clean the air, increase physical activity, and reduce additional diseases like obesity.

### **SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS & HEALTHY DIETS**

Cutting down on red and processed meat and increasing fruit and vegetable intake in high-consuming populations will reduce emissions and diseases like cancer and heart disease.





World Health Organization