



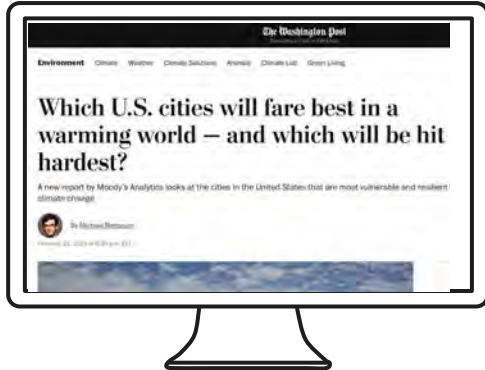
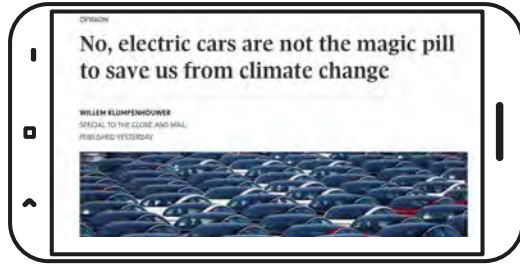
CLIMATE CHANGE & HEALTH: *THE IPCC REPORT & COP27*

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INCREASING CLIMATE CHANGE NEWS COVERAGE



A person wearing a red long-sleeved shirt and dark pants is walking away from the camera down a paved path. Their hands are raised behind their head. The path is lined with trees and greenery, and the scene is bathed in a warm, golden light, suggesting late afternoon or early morning. The overall mood is contemplative and hopeful.

The climate change crisis is a
human health crisis...

... but recognizing this can
inspire *climate action*.



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An underwater scene with various fish swimming in clear blue water above a coral reef. The scene is used as a background for the text.

“

“The scientific *evidence is unequivocal*: climate change is a threat to human well-being and the health of the planet. Any further delay in concerted global action will miss the brief, rapidly closing window to secure a liveable future.”

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An aerial photograph of a tropical island. The island is covered in dense green vegetation, including many palm trees. A small, simple hut with a corrugated metal roof is situated on the left side of the island. A small wooden boat is anchored in the shallow water near the shore. The water is a clear, light blue color.

Global warming
has caused
*dangerous and
widespread*
disruption in
nature...

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An aerial photograph showing a multi-lane road that has been completely inundated with floodwater. The water extends far beyond the road's edges, covering fields, forests, and parts of a nearby town. The sky is overcast, and the overall tone is somber and urgent.

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...and climate change is affecting the
lives of *billions of people*, despite
efforts to adapt.

3.3 – 3.6 billion people
live in hotspots of
high vulnerability
to climate change.



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A line of women, dressed in traditional African attire including colorful headwraps and patterned skirts, are bent over in a dry, brown field, planting seeds into the soil. They are holding small blue and green plastic cups. The background shows a line of green trees under a cloudy sky.

Climate change has
already impacted
the health of
*millions of
people*

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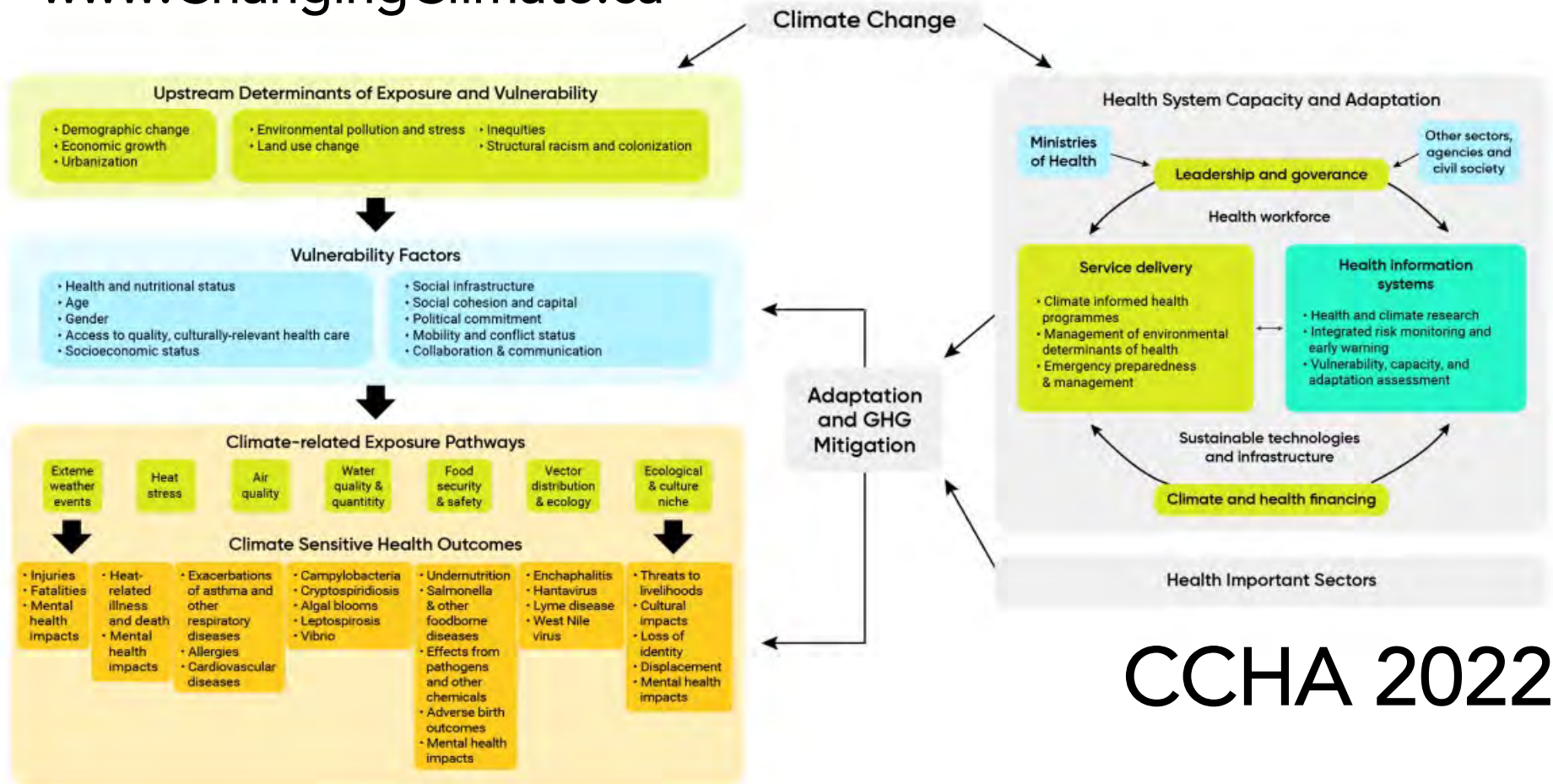
Climate Change impacts on *Health*

- Waterborne, foodborne, and vectorborne disease
- Heat-related morbidity and mortality
- Air pollution and health
- Malnutrition
- Mental health

[Tomek Baginski]

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Climate Change impacts on *Health*

- Waterborne disease
- Foodborne disease
- Heat-related morbidity and mortality
- Air pollution and health

[Tomek Baginski]

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Vectorborne Diseases

Changing environmental conditions
Earlier seasonal activity
Range expansion of vectors
Increased risk of transmission

Malnutrition

**Changes in crop yields:
Caloric intake**

**Changes in diversity of foods:
Nutrition**

**Future changes in
nutrient content of food: Nutrition**

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Climate change
has already had
severe and
widespread
mental health
impacts

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Sixth Assessment Report

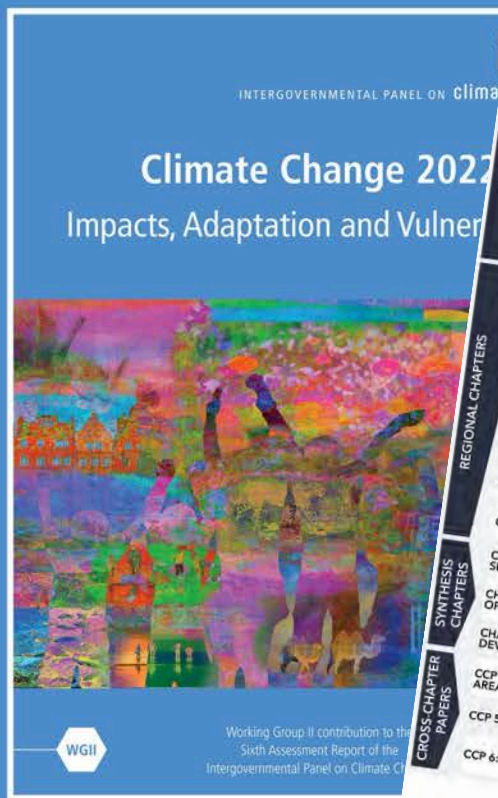
WORKING GROUP II

Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

Available
to read
now

#IPCC

#ClimateReport



IPCC AR6 CHAPTER		PRESNT IMPACT	FUTURE RISKS	RESPONSE	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES
SECTORAL CHAPTERS	CHAPTER 2: TERRESTRIAL & FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS & THEIR SERVICES	✓			- Natural systems support mental health. - Diverse place-based attachments, "rooted" past & anticipated ocean changes impact mental health. - Tipping points create mental health risks. - Water scarcity impacts mental health. - Water security impacts on mental health outcomes. - Adaptation loss for Indigenous Peoples. - Cultural ecosystem services support mental health. - Migration increases mental health risk. - Urban and peri-urban agriculture provide mental health co-benefits.
	CHAPTER 3: OCEAN & COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS & THEIR SERVICES	✓			
	CHAPTER 4: WATER	✓	✓		
	CHAPTER 5: FOOD, FIBRE, & OTHER ECOSYSTEM PRODUCTS	✓			
	CHAPTER 6: CITIES, SETTLEMENTS & KEY INFRASTRUCTURE	✓		✓	- Nature-based solutions and urban agriculture have mental health co-benefits. - Climate change impacts mental health via direct, vicarious or anticipatory pathways. - Current mental health supports are inadequate. - Urban and peri-urban agriculture provide mental health co-benefits.
	CHAPTER 7: HEALTH, WELLBEING & THE CHANGING STRUCTURE OF COMMUNITIES	✓		✓	
	CHAPTER 8: POVERTY, LIVELIHOODS & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	✓		✓	
	CHAPTER 9: AFRICA	✓		✓	
	CHAPTER 10: ASIA	✓		✓	
REGIONAL CHAPTERS	CHAPTER 11: AUSTRALASIA	✓		✓	
	CHAPTER 12: CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA	✓		✓	
	CHAPTER 13: EUROPE	✓		✓	
	CHAPTER 14: NORTH AMERICA	✓		✓	
	CHAPTER 15: SMALL ISLANDS	✓		✓	
	CHAPTER 16: KEY RISKS ACROSS SECTORS & REGIONS	✓		✓	
SYNTHESIS CHAPTERS	CHAPTER 17: DECISION-MAKING OPTIONS FOR MANAGING RISK	✓		✓	
	CHAPTER 18: CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS	✓		✓	
CROSS-CHAPTER PAPERS	CCP 3: DESERTS, SEMI-ARID AREAS, & DESERTIFICATION	✓		✓	
	CCP 5: MOUNTAINS	✓		✓	
	CCP 6: POLAR REGIONS	✓		✓	

LEGEND:
 ✓ Assessed with high or very high confidence
 ✓ Assessed with medium confidence
 ✓ Assessed with low confidence
 ✓ Assessed with limited evidence
 ✗ Discussed but not assessed

Mental health risks have emerged from *weather & climate extremes*

[LAFD Photo]

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A large iceberg floats in a dark, misty sea. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. The overall tone is somber and atmospheric, emphasizing the theme of climate change.

Slow-onset climate changes
**have increased mental health
challenges.**

[LAFD Photo]

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Adverse mental health outcomes
can emerge, even if someone has
has not personally or directly
experienced climate change
impacts

#1






Risks are
becoming more
complex and,
therefore, *more
challenging to
manage.*

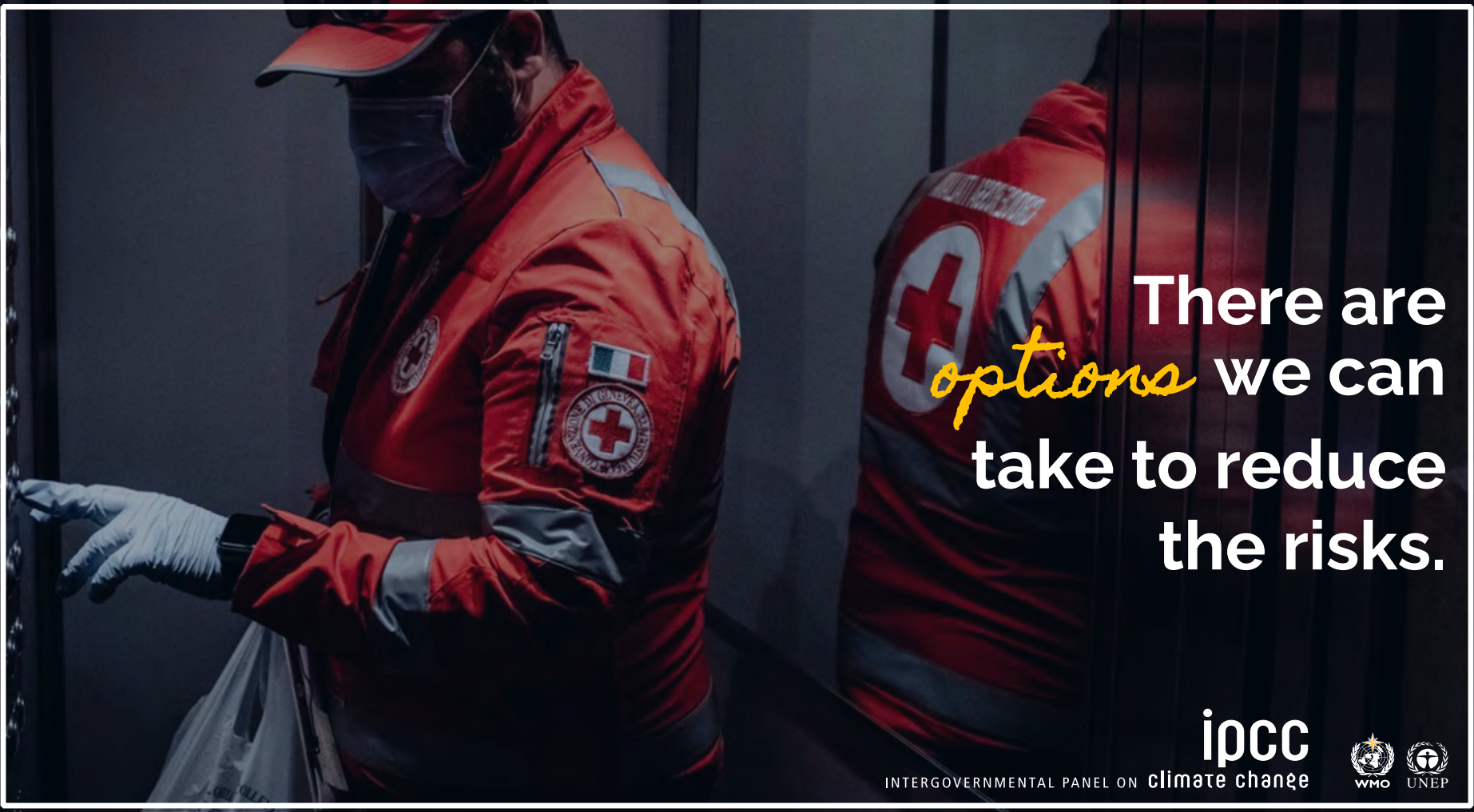
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Every *small*
increase in
warming
will result in
increased
risks



There are
options we can
take to reduce
the risks.

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Adaptation *Examples*

Within the health sector:

- Heat plans
- Early warning systems
- Mental health services in emergency response

Outside of the health sector:

- Improved food security
- Safe drinking water
- Green spaces

A photograph showing three men walking on a structure made of bamboo poles and sticks, built over a body of water. The men are carrying large bundles of sticks on their shoulders. The structure appears to be a temporary or traditional construction, possibly for fishing or transport. The background shows a calm body of water and a line of trees on the far shore under a cloudy sky.

Adaptation has increased but
progress is uneven
and we are not adapting fast
enough.

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Risks are
becoming more
complex and,
therefore, *more
challenging to
manage.*



A climate resilient future is
possible if *we act now*

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BUT,

How does the IPCC come
to these conclusions?

#2



Report by the numbers



34,000+
studies



270 authors



Authors from
67 countries



41% women
authors



62,418
comments

Approved by 195 countries and
underpins climate change negotiations

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The IPCC Process

- Author selection
- 4 lead author meetings
- Iterative draft process (x 3)
- Summary for Policymakers (SPM) prepared
- SPM is reviewed line by line in IPCC plenary
- Approved SPM = approved underlying chapters



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The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate

This Summary for Policymakers was formally approved at the Second Joint Session
of Working Groups I and II of the IPCC and accepted by the 51st Session of the IPCC,
Principality of Monaco, 24th September 2019

Summary for Policymakers



WG I WG II



IPCC Special Report on The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate

#SROCC

SROCC Report by the numbers



6981 studies



104 authors



Authors
from 36
countries



31% of
authors
are women



31,176
comments



The world's ocean and cryosphere have been 'taking the heat' from climate change for decades.

“Consequences for nature and humanity are sweeping and severe.”

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON HEALTH IN THE ARCTIC

Food Security



Nutrition



FOOD SECURITY IMPACTS

“Food and water security have been negatively impacted by changes in snow cover, lake and river ice, and permafrost in many Arctic regions (*high confidence*). These changes have disrupted access to, and food availability within, herding, hunting, fishing, and gathering areas, harming the livelihoods and cultural identity of Arctic residents including Indigenous populations (*high confidence*).”

FOOD SECURITY

*“The ice is no longer predictable, it is not stable, **people don’t trust it**”*

*“...**accidental death** through changes in ice conditions and weather conditions”*

*“**people are jeopardizing their lives** going out on unstable elements”*



David Borish

NUTRITION

“Increases in the risks for seafood security (*medium confidence*) associated with decreases in seafood availability are projected to elevate the risk to nutritional health in some communities highly dependent on seafood (*medium confidence*), such as those in the Arctic, West Africa, and Small Island Developing States.”

EXAMPLE: BC First Nations



- Seafood: protein, EPA, DHA, vitamins, minerals
- Climate change projections:
 - 21% decrease in nutrient intake by 2050 (RCP 2.6)
 - 32% decrease in nutrient intake by 2050 (RCP 8.5)
- Substitution of seafood with non-traditional foods (e.g. chicken, canned tuna) did not replace the nutrients lost

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON HEALTH IN THE ARCTIC

Food Security



Nutrition



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WMO



UNEP

OUR FUTURE: ACTIONS TODAY MATTER

Today



Continue with business as usual:

- Health impacts will increase
- Increased adaptation will not be enough

Drastically reduce emissions:

- Health impacts will continue to increase
- Increased adaptation will help

AND,

How does this feed into
decision-making arenas?

#3











Civil Society at COP26



COP27

**SHARM EL-SHEIKH
EGYPT 2022**

thanks!

ANY QUESTIONS?

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Focus efforts on people who will *listen*

Majority of people are concerned about climate change

Small but vocal minority are dismissive of climate change (9% of Americans)

Focus efforts on the majority of people who might listen, rather than changing the minds of the small minority of people who dismiss climate change

Engaging with people about *climate change*

1. Talk about common interests (e.g. camping, cooking, gardening). How climate change affects these things?
2. Discuss actions people are taking to address climate change (e.g. composting, reducing food waste, active transportation).
3. Acknowledge the power of “social contagion” for positive change.
4. Don't shame people. Focus on making connections and empathizing with others
5. Talk about climate change - tell stories about your experiences, feelings, and solutions.
6. Practice hope.