CLIMATE AND HEALTH

Climate change poses a significant threat to **human health**.

Climate change directly affects human health by reducing the ready availability of clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient and healthy food, and secure shelter.

In some regions climate change also affects health by causing an increase in heat stress and air pollution. Higher average temperatures can lead to the increased geographical spread of disease vectors, such as mosquitos carrying Malaria and Dengue.

Climate change induced biodiversity loss and the destruction of wildlife habitat will likely lead to an increasing emergence of pandemics. The poor are the most exposed and vulnerable to health impacts and have the least access to quality health care.

Especially children that require more food, water, and air intake per kilo of body weight, are more vulnerable to malnutrition, polluted air and water.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2019, malaria incidence plateaued with 229 million cases worldwide, claiming some 409,000 lives.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

CLIMATE SCIENCE LITERACY
IN SUPPORT OF THE **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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