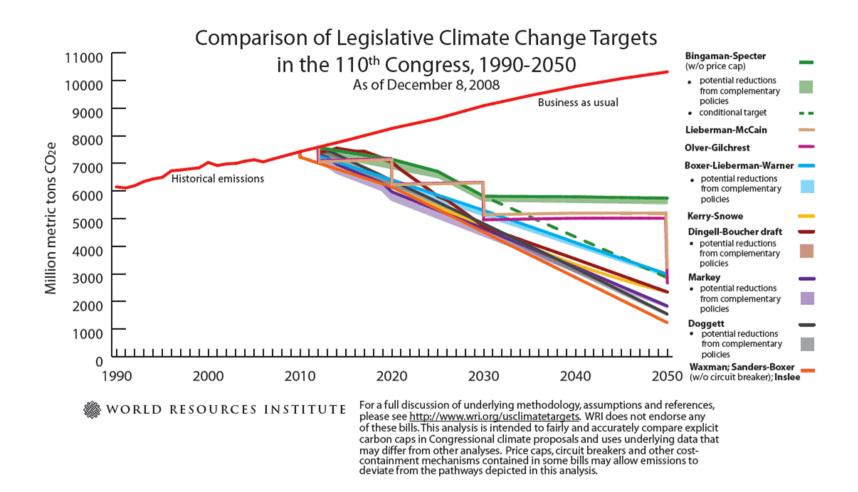
Climate + Public Health

4.11.204



Federal Legislation







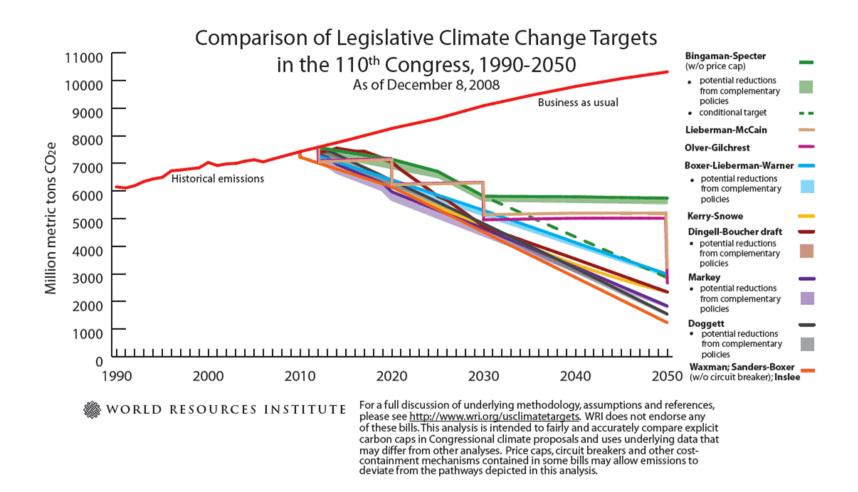
11-26-07



"Yes, the planet got destroyed. But for a beautiful moment in time we created a lot of value for shareholders."



Federal Legislation



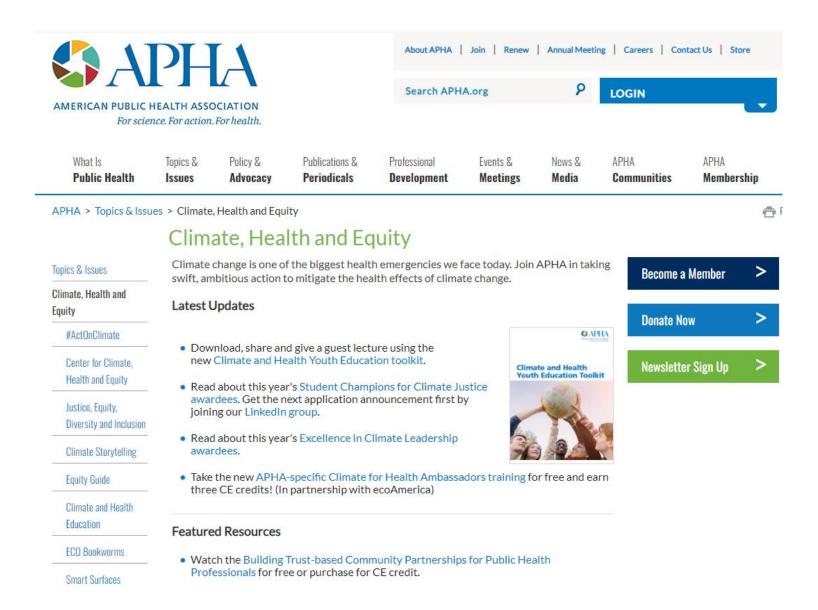


The warning

Pace and scale of climate action are insufficient to tackle climate change







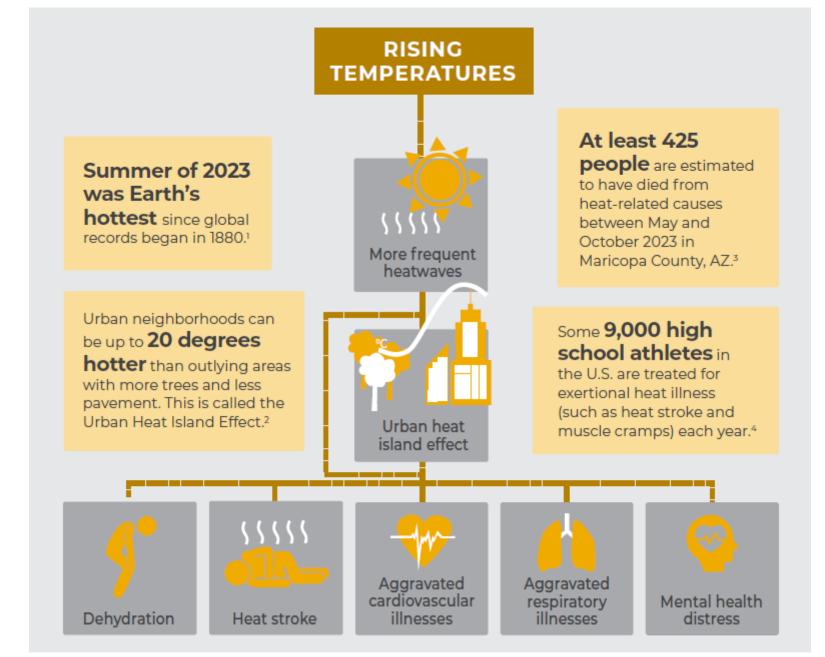
RISING TEMPERATURES

EXTREME WEATHER

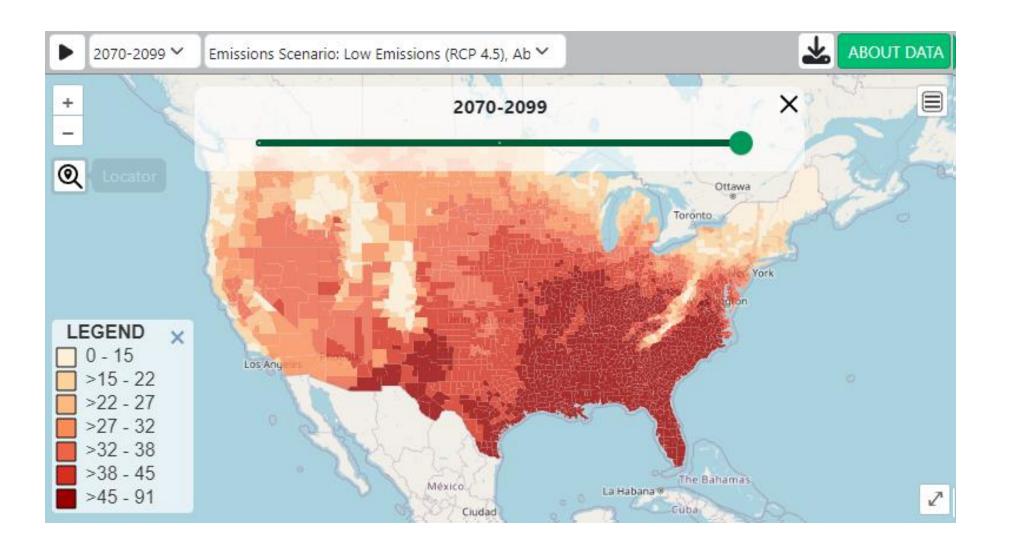
AIR QUALITY

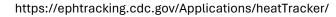
VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES



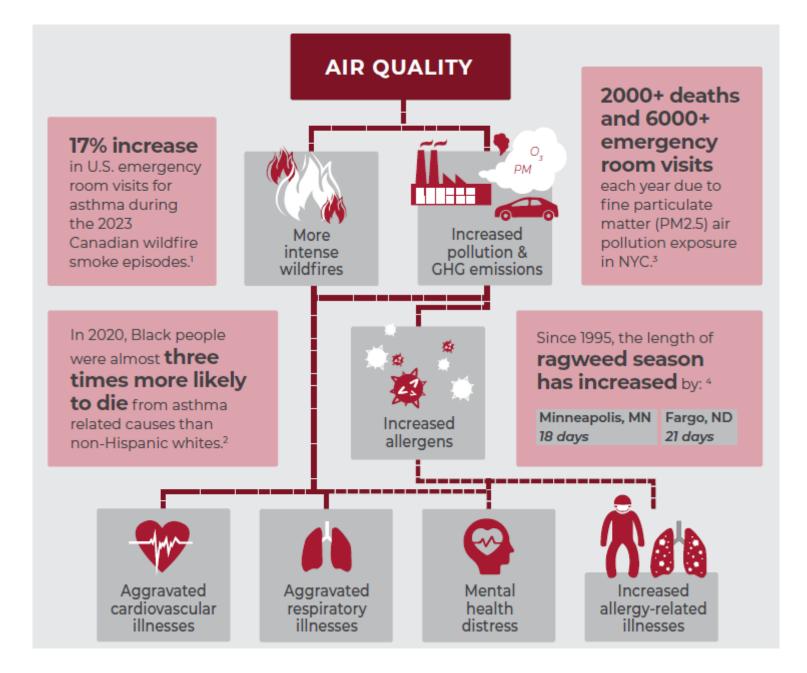








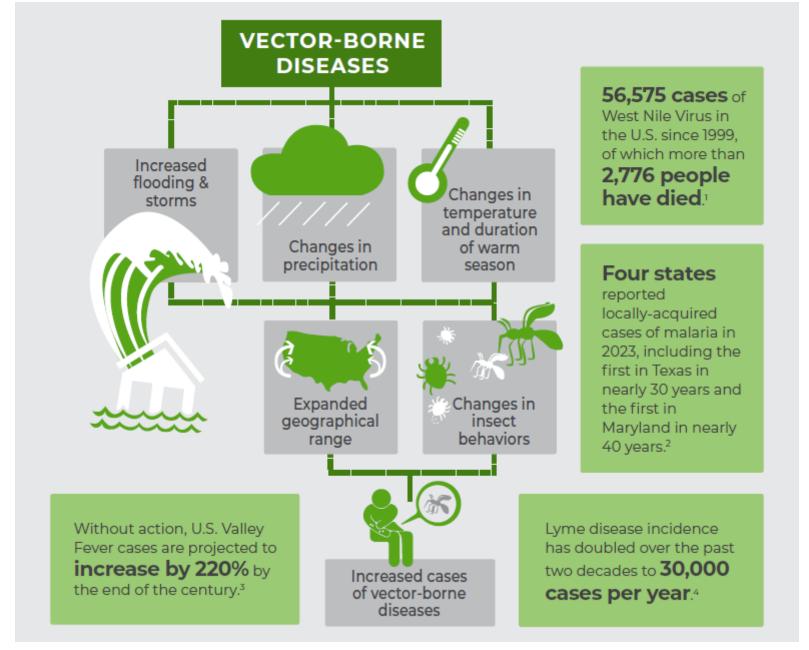






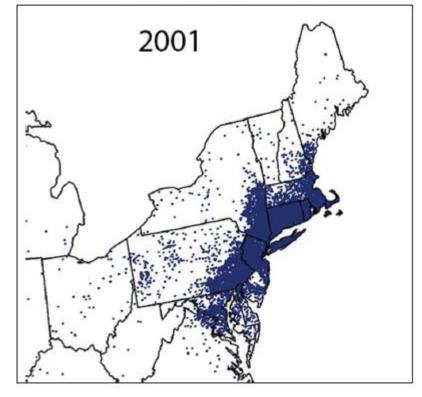




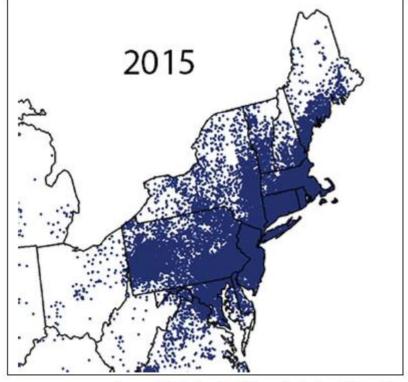




LYME DISEASE CASES IN THE NORTHEAST, 2001



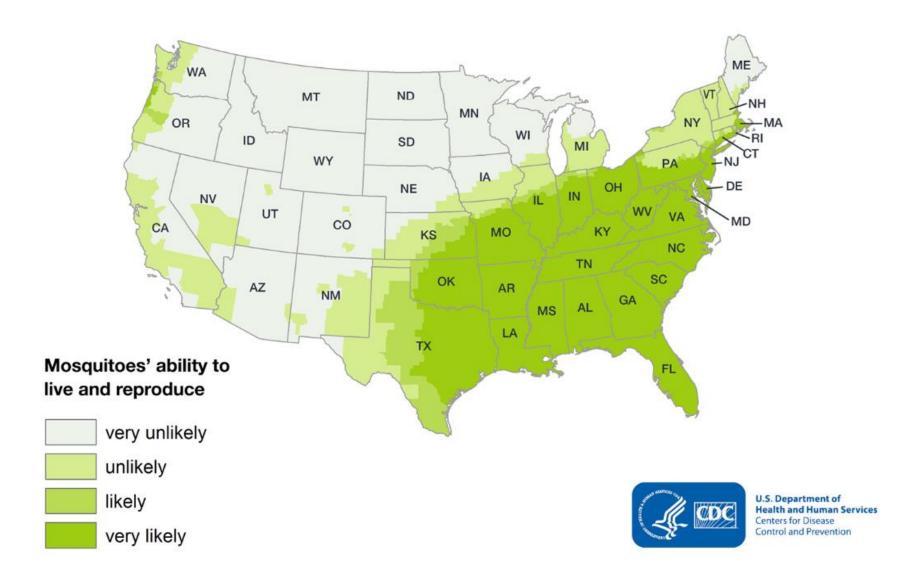
LYME DISEASE CASES IN THE NORTHEAST, 2015



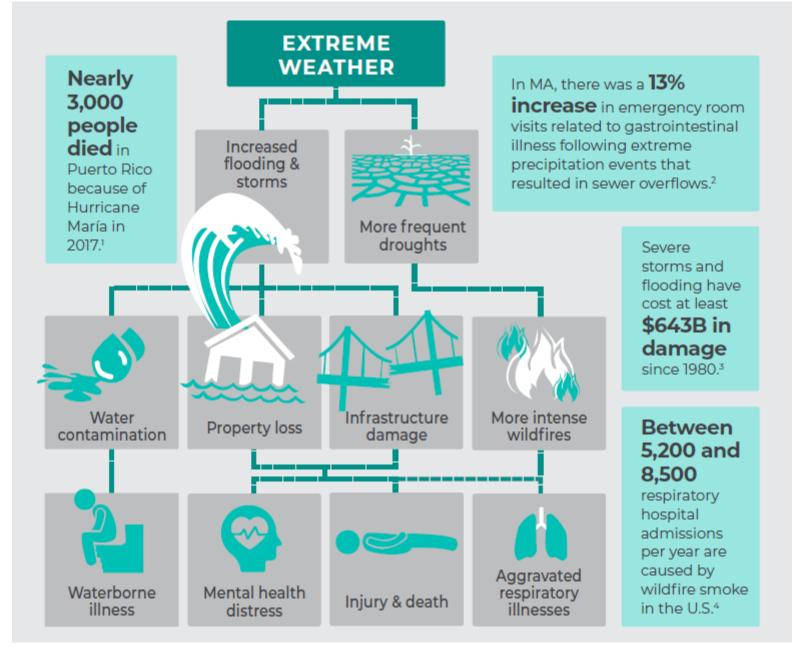
Source: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Estimated Range of Aedes albopictus in the United States, 2017





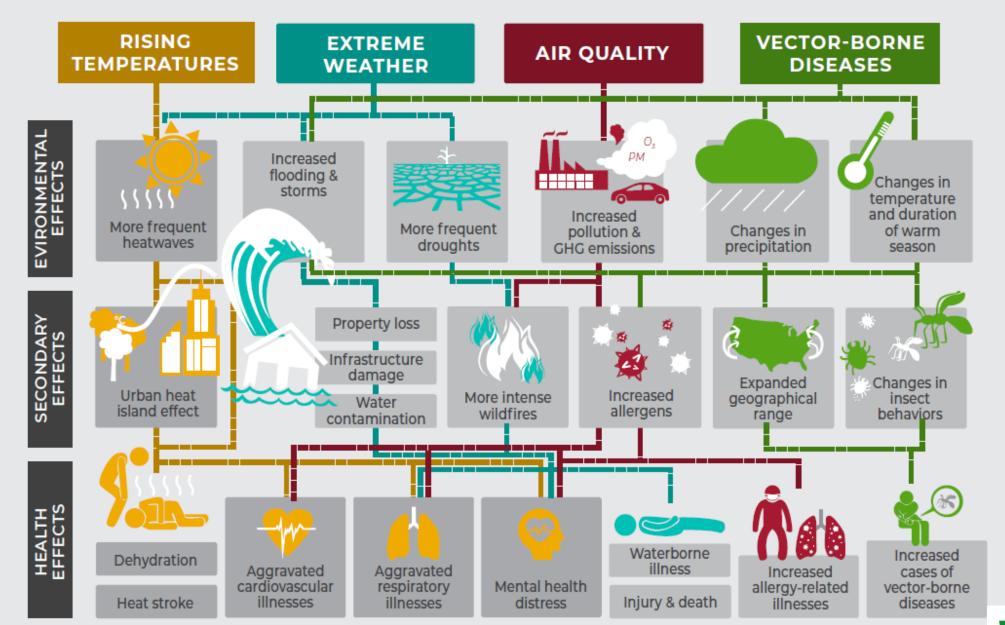






Vt PHA Vermont
Public
Healt
Association

The National Guard, CC BY 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons





Climate Change Impacts on Mental Health

IMMEDIATE IMPACTS

Natural disasters are sudden in their onset and include destructive storms, floods, wildfires, and extreme heat.

Natural disasters may cause posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, depression, and stress. Self-harm, including substance abuse and suicidal ideation, may also occur.

READINESS: Seek education about what to expect and how to prepare for future climate events.

GRADUAL IMPACTS

Slowly progressing, long-term conditions associated with climate change include rising temperatures, elevated sea levels, and changing precipitation patterns.

Chronic stress can result from the gradual impacts of climate change. For example infectious diseases, chronic diseases (asthma and allergies), nutritional deficiencies, and injuries can contribute to stress.

MONITORING: Know your health, and

MONITORING: Know your health, and determine whether you are stressed (signs include low energy, tension, and headaches). Seek treatment and/or support if needed.

INDIRECT IMPACTS

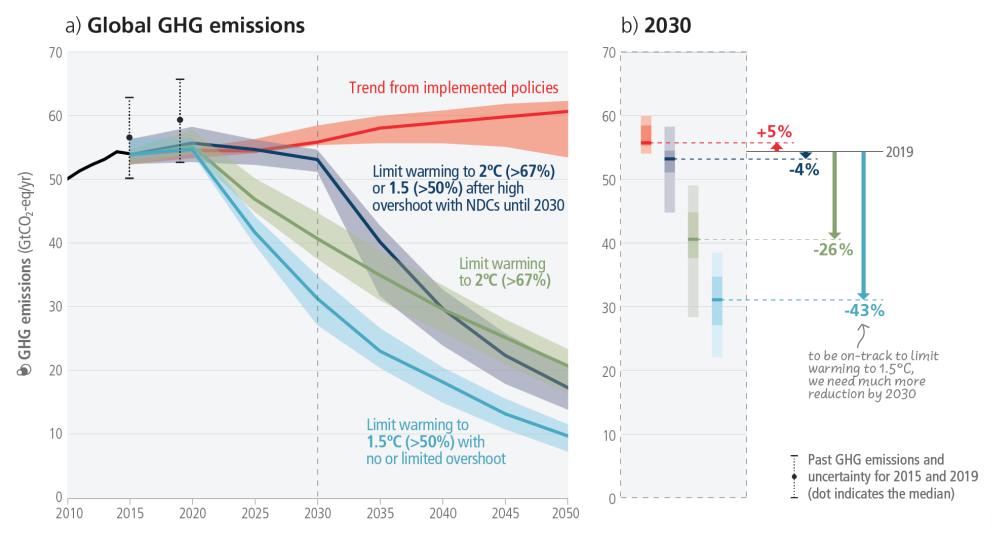
Climate change can affect the way we think about ourselves, each other, and the world.

After a climate event or resulting displacement, people may experience a diminished sense of self, difficulty relating to others, diminished social interaction, and solastalgia (the loss of a sense of place, solace, and security tied to one's physical environment). Community impacts include domestic abuse, child abuse, and violence (e.g., assault and civil conflict). Economic insecurity and physical damage are other potential effects.

COOPERATION: Establish social ties and connections with community members. This will help to withstand changes and encourage adaptation.



Projected global GHG emissions from NDCs announced prior to COP26 would make it *likely* that warming will exceed 1.5°C and also make it harder after 2030 to limit warming to below 2°C





Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Sixth Assessment Report. 2023.

The warning

Pace and scale of climate action are insufficient to tackle climate change

