

HOW CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECTS PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO HEALTH

HEAT WAVES

More frequent heat waves will contribute to increases in heat-related deaths. **In people aged over 65 years, this is projected to result in 38,000 additional deaths per year by 2030.** Heatwaves also contribute to respiratory and cardiovascular disease.



NUTRITION

Climate change can reduce crop yields, livelihoods and access to food. Elevated CO2 also affect the level of protein, mineral and vitamin content of food crops. **A 2°C increase in global temperature could cause 3 million additional deaths from malnutrition each year.** Undernutrition contributes to a higher mortality from common diseases.



NATURAL DISASTERS

Climate change will cause more frequent hurricanes, flooding, landslides, drought and wildfires. These are associated with health impacts like injury, disability, loss of crops, and increased transmission of diseases. **Between 2005 and 2015, 1.5 billion people were affected by disasters.**



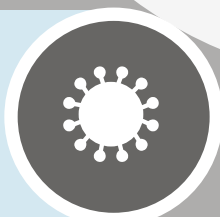
MENTAL HEALTH

People who are exposed to life-threatening situations have a greater likelihood of experiencing mental health conditions. **More gradual negative effects on the environment and social support systems also has a great impact on mental health.**



DISEASES

Climate change-related damage to sanitation infrastructure can lead to outbreaks of water and insect-borne diseases. It may also lengthen the transmission season and expand the geographic range of vector-borne diseases. This **may result in 60,000 additional deaths from malaria by 2030.**



POVERTY

Climate-related shocks could result in an additional 100 million people living in extreme poverty by 2030 and could contribute to an **average global income decline of 23% by 2100**. Health expenditures may go up for those who can least afford it, exacerbating the vicious cycle of poverty.



DID YOU KNOW?

Marginalized populations are especially vulnerable to climate change. Negative impacts are disproportionately felt by the poor, women, children, migrants, persons with disabilities, older persons, minorities and indigenous peoples. Communities living in low-lying coastal lands, small island developing States, high mountains, deserts and other delicate ecosystems face substantial risks of displacement.

Between 2030 and 2050, climate change may cause 250,000 additional deaths per year from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress alone.

Climate change could impose a huge burden on Governments struggling to allocate already limited resources to fulfil human rights obligations. **Let's take a rights-based approach to climate action to promote long-term human well-being!**