Climate Vulnerability

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Climate Vulnerability

- Vulnerability is the tendency or predisposition to be adversely affected by Climate-related health effects.
- Vulnerability Indicators provide a way to monitor and measure health effects and risks

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- Indicator 1.1 Vulnerability to heat-related risks of climate change

- Bottom Line: More people are vulnerable to heat but indicator has methodological challenges.

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- Indicator 1.2 Health Effects of Temperature Change

Mean Global temperature in 2017 (relative to 1986-2005) increased 0.3 Centigrade

Change in heatwave exposures has doubled to 0.8 C, when factoring in "Heat Islands"

- Indicator 1.3. Health Effects of heatwaves

- In 2017, 157 million heatwave exposure events occurred, an increase in 18 million additional events compared to 2016

- Indicator 1.4: Change in Labor Capacity

- 153 billion hours of labor lost in 2017, relative to 2000

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- Indicator 1.5: Health Effects of Extreme Flood/Drought
- Indicator 1.6: Lethality of weather-related disasters

- Bottom line: More extreme weather in many regions
- Methodologically easier to measure temperature and precipitation than health impacts

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- Indicator 1.6: Global health trends in Climate-sensitive Diseases
- Good News: Improvements made in overall mortality (malaria, malnutrition and diarrheal illness)
- Increases in Melanoma and Dengue Fever

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- Indicator 1.8: Climate-Sensitive Infectious Disease

- Vectorial Capacity for Dengue Virus is increasing.
- Circumstances favoring Vibrio Outbreaks are increasing
- Increased risks for Wound infections and septicemia

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- Indicator 1.8: Food Security and Undernutrition

- 30 Countries show downward trend in crop yields
- Marine food security linked with Sea Surface Temperature Rise, as well as pollution and overuse