

Climate change poses direct and indirect health risks.

- Direct health risks are often associated with hazards such as: floods, storms, air pollution events, & extreme heat events.
- Indirect health risks are related to environmental and social factors that influence how climate change affects individuals and communities.

These environmental and social factors impact:

- food yields
- the erosion of cultures
- stresses on housing and settlements
- the distribution of infectious diseases
- water flows (including quality and quantity)
- patterns of population migration and displacement
- impacts on economic livelihoods and impoverishment.