

Climate Change and Health: A Framework for Action

- Community Capacity Building
- Community Engagement
- Partnerships
- Advocacy
- Communications
- Surveillance and Monitoring

Social Inequities
Race/ethnicity, class, immigration status, gender, sexual orientation

Institutional Power
Government, schools, corporations, businesses, NGOs, faith organizations

Healthy Communities Strategies
Bike lanes, parks, barter systems, community gardens, healthy housing

Policy, Systems, and Environmental Change

Systems
Land use, transportation, energy, water, agriculture/food, economic, health care

Policy, Systems, and Environmental Change

Health Processes and Strategies

Living Conditions
Physical: Transportation, housing, residential segregation, air/water/soil, work, greenspace
Social: Experience of inequities, social capital, support, isolation
Economic: Income, wealth, support
Services: Health care, education, retail

Health Education
Nutrition, smoking cessation, physical activity

Risk Reduction
Mold and toxin remediation, water filtration and provision
Safety Net
Food assistance, social security, health care access

Health Behaviors
Nutrition, physical activity, violence, smoking, stress management, substance use

Health Risks and Exposures
Particulate matter, toxins, mold, secondhand smoke, violence, traffic, noise, food insecurity

Medical Care / Case Management
Asthma management, injury care, medications, rehabilitative and support services

Public Health Preparedness
Surveillance, laboratory testing, emergency warnings, outbreak containment planning

Health & Inequities Impacts
Chronic disease: Cardiovascular disease, asthma, diabetes
Injury
Infectious disease: HIV, flu
Reproductive outcomes
Stress/mental health

Health Co-Benefits or Adverse Health Consequences
Active transportation/increased physical activity; urban greening/food security & physical activity; SO2 seeding/air pollution; environmental justice & health equity impacts

Individual and Community Climate Change Vulnerability or Resilience
Intersection of resources (including social connection), coping mechanisms, exposures, and susceptibility

Disability and Death | **Health and Social Costs**

Climate Processes and Strategies

Mitigation
Clean energy, conservation and efficiency, bike, walk, transit, land use, forest preservation, agricultural practices, carbon capture

Climate Education
Promote biking to work, plant-based diet, energy conservation, climate awareness

Climate Behaviors
Energy use, bike/walk/drive, diet/cooking, consumption and waste

Geo-engineering
Ocean iron fertilization, space mirrors, sulfur dioxide release, cloud manipulation

Adaptation
Seawalls, managed retreat, vaccination, energy retrofits, urban heat island mitigation, sustainable food systems, vulnerability assessment, water conservation

Climate Preparedness
Cooling zones, weather warnings, hospital generators

Disaster Recovery
Clean up, relocation, rebuilding

Other Environmental Impacts
Fisheries collapse, biodiversity loss, resource depletion

Greenhouse Gas Emissions
CO2, methane, black carbon, other short-lived greenhouse gases

Global Climate Impacts
Warming oceans, acidification, sea level rise, climate variability, glacier and snow pack loss

Local Climate Impacts
Extreme weather events, heat, precipitation, drought, flooding, saline incursion, wildfires

Intermediate Factors
Environmental: Ozone, water pollution, pollen production, microbial contamination, vector distribution, crop yield
Socioeconomic: Food and water prices, job loss, conflict over water, land, or food

Climate Change Health & Inequities Impacts
Injuries and drowning, heat illness, water-, food-, and vector-borne illness, displacement, food/water insecurity, stress/mental health, chronic disease

Intervention strategies