ARCCA Learning Session

Advancing the Climate-Health Connection

September 27th, 2016 | 1:00-2:00 PM PST













Learning Session Agenda

- Brief overview of the Alliance of Regional Collaboratives for Climate Adaptation (ARCCA)
- Feature presentation on the U.S. Global Change Research Program's scientific assessment on The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States
- Q&A with webinar participants
- Roundtable discussion on advancing the climatehealth connection in California



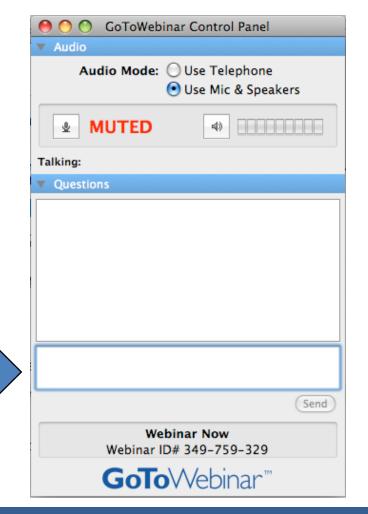


Webinar Logistics

Questions:

At any point during the webinar, you can type your question into the question text box and click send.

All questions directed towards a speaker will be read aloud and answered at the end of the presentations, as long as time permits.







About ARCCA



ARCCA is a **network of regional collaboratives** in California coordinating and supporting climate adaptation efforts to enhance public health, protect natural systems, build economies, and improve quality of life.

Engaging in **state policymaking** to advance a regional and holistic approach to adaptation.

Sharing **best practices and resources** to advance local efforts on the ground.

Encompassing over **80%** of the state's population.





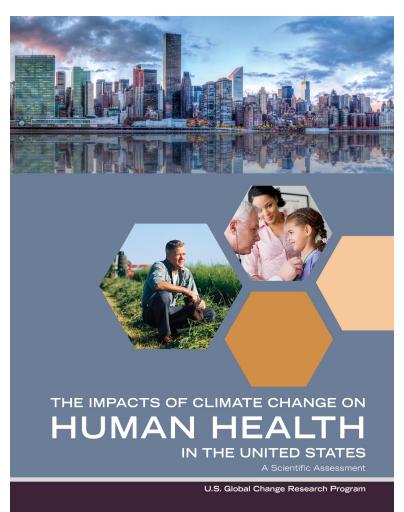
Current Initiatives

- Fourth Assessment research projects: overcoming financial and institutional barriers to implementing local adaptation strategies
 - Regional stakeholder workshops, 10/4-10/26
 - Online survey: <u>www.research.net/r/Y68JMHH</u>
- Legislative tracking
 - 2016 Climate Legislative Update
- Whitepaper on Exploring the Connections Between California's Communities Through Ecosystems-Based Adaptation
- Adaptation in Action Roadmap and Toolkit
- More information available at <u>www.arccacalifornia.org</u>





Featured Presentation





Allison Crimmins

Environmental Scientist, Climate Change Division, Office of Atmospheric Programs U.S. Environmental Protection Agency







THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON

HUMAN HEALTH

IN THE UNITED STATES:

A SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT

Allison Crimmins

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Alliance of Regional Collaboratives for Climate Adaptation – 09/27/2016



USGCRP Climate and Health Assessment

What is the USGCRP Climate and Health Assessment?

- An Interagency product of the US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP)
- Part of the National Climate Assessment (NCA) sustained assessment process and called for under the President's Climate Action Plan



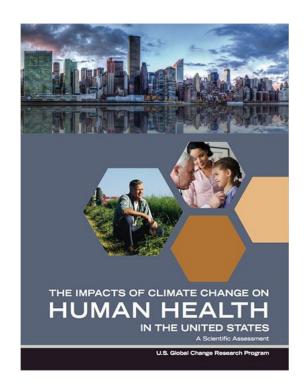
What is the purpose of the Climate and Health Assessment?

- Enhance understanding about the growing threat climate change poses to the health and well-being of Americans
- Inform decisions made by public health officials, planners, decision makers, and stakeholders

Process and People

What was the process for development?

- Driven by the USGCRP Interagency Crosscutting Group on Climate Change and Human Health (CCHHG)
- Coordinated by the EPA
- Written by a team of ~100 Federal employees, contractors, and grantees from eight U.S. Federal agencies: HHS (NIH, CDC, NIOSH, ASPR, FDA, SAMHSA), NOAA, EPA, USDA, NASA, USGS, DOD (USUHS), VA
- Extensively reviewed by the public and experts, including a committee of the National Academies of Sciences and the 13 Federal agencies of the USGCRP; draws from a large body of scientific peer-reviewed research



Health2016.globalchange.gov

Scope

The Climate and Health Assessment is a Highly Influential Scientific Assessment (HISA):

- Synthesizes literature, assesses peer-reviewed science, weighs evidence, and provides confidence levels for key findings
- Advances the science: four chapters highlight new peerreviewed quantitative analyses of projected health impacts
- Focuses on quantifying, where possible, observed and projected impacts.

The Climate and Health Assessment does not address:

- Mitigation, adaptation, economic valuation, or any policy recommendations.
- Indirect non-climate factors or other compounding, secondary, or cumulative effects of climate change.
- Research needs: though briefly summarized research needs are not described comprehensively.

Table of Contents

- 1. Climate Change and Human Health (Introduction)
- 2. Temperature-Related Death and Illness
- 3. Air Quality Impacts
- 4. Extreme Events
- 5. Vectorborne Disease
- 6. Water-Related Illnesses
- 7. Food Safety, Nutrition, and Distribution
- 8. Mental Health and Well-Being
- 9. Populations of Concern

Top Line Messages of the Report



- Climate change is a significant threat to the health of the American people.
- Climate change exacerbates some existing health threats and creates new public health challenges.
- This assessment significantly advances what we know about the impacts of climate change on public health, and the confidence with which we know it.
- Every American is vulnerable to the health impacts associated with climate change.



Chapter 1: Introduction: Climate Change and Health

ENVIRONMENTAL & INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

- · Land-use change
- Ecosystem change
- · Infrastructure condition
- Geography
- Agricultural production
 & livestock use

CLIMATE DRIVERS

- · Increased temperatures
- · Precipitation extremes
- · Extreme weather events
- · Sea level rise

EXPOSURE PATHWAYS

- Extreme heat
- · Poor air quality
- Reduced food & water quality
- Changes in infectious agents
- Population displacement

HEALTH OUTCOMES

- Heat-related illness
- Cardiopulmonary illness
- Food-, water-, & vectorborne disease
- Mental health consequences
 & stress

SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL CONTEXT

- Age & gender
- Race & ethnicity
- Poverty
- Housing & infrastructure
- Education
- Discrimination
- Access to care & community health infrastructure

Chapter 2: Temperature- Related Death and Illness

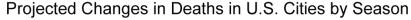
Key Finding 1: Future Increases in Temperature-Related Deaths

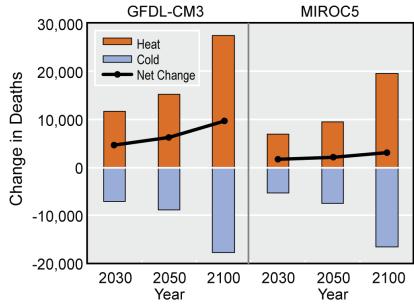
Based on present-day sensitivity to heat, an increase of thousands to tens of thousands of premature heat-related deaths in the summer are projected each year as a result of climate change by the end of the century.

KF2: Even Small Differences from Seasonal Average Temperatures Result in Illness and Death

KF3: Changing Tolerance to Extreme Heat

KF4: Some Populations at Greater Risk





Chapter 3: Air Quality Impacts

Key Finding 1: Exacerbated Ozone Health Impacts

Climate change will make it harder to reduce ground-level ozone pollution in the future as air and weather conditions support more ozone formation across most of the US. Unless offset by additional emissions reductions of ozone-producing chemicals, these climate-driven increases in ozone will cause premature deaths, hospital visits, lost school days, and acute respiratory symptoms.

Change in Average Daily Maximum Temperature

Change in Daily 8-hr Maximum Ozone

Change in Daily 8-hr Maximum Ozone

Excess Ozone-Related Deaths

Northwest Great Plains

Northwest Great Plains

Northwest Great Plains

Northwest Great Plains

Southwest Great Plains

Northwest Great Plains

Northwest Great Plains

Southwest Great Plains

Northwest Great Plains

Northwest Great Plains

Northwest Great Plains

Southwest Great Plains

Northwest Great Plains

Climate-Attributable Change in Summer Season

Daily 8-hr Maximum Ozone (ppb)

Change in Temperature (°F)

Projected Changes in Temperature, Ozone,

and Ozone-Related Premature Deaths in 2030

KF2: Increased Health Impacts from Wildfires

KF3: Worsened Allergy and Asthma Conditions

Climate-Attributable Change in

Ozone-Related Premature Deaths by County

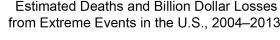
Chapter 4: Extreme Events

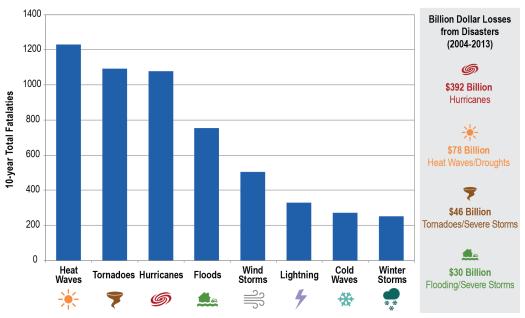
KF1: Increased Exposure to Extreme Events

Key Finding 2: Disruption of Essential Infrastructure

Many types of extreme events related to climate change cause disruption of infrastructure, including power, water, transportation, and communication systems, that are essential to maintaining access to health care and emergency response services and safeguarding human health.

KF3: Vulnerability to Coastal Flooding





Chapter 5: Vector-borne Diseases

KF1: Changing Distributions of Vectors and Vector-borne Diseases

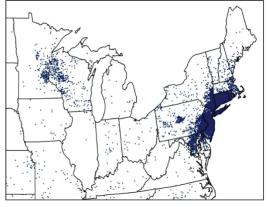
Key Finding 2: Earlier Tick Activity and Northward Range Expansion

Ticks capable of carrying the bacteria that cause Lyme disease and other pathogens will show earlier seasonal activity and a generally northward expansion in response to increasing temperatures associated with climate change. Longer seasonal activity and expanding geographic range of these ticks will increase the risk of human exposure to ticks.

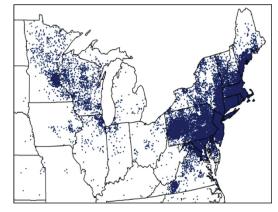
KF3: Changing Mosquito-borne Disease Dynamics

KF4: Emergence of New Vectorborne Pathogens

Changes in Lyme Disease Case Report Distribution



2001



2014

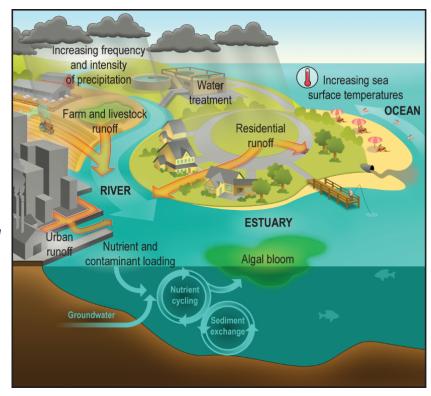
Chapter 6: Water-Related Illnesses

Key Finding 1: Seasonal and Geographic Changes in Waterborne Illness Risk

Increases in water temperatures associated with climate change will change the seasonal windows of growth and the habitat range for freshwater and marine toxin-producing algae as well as certain naturally occurring Vibrio bacteria. These changes will increase the risk of exposure to waterborne pathogens and toxins that can cause a variety of illnesses.

KF2: Runoff from Extreme Precipitation Increases Exposure Risk

KF3: Water Infrastructure Failure



Chapter 7: Food Safety, Nutrition, and Distribution

KF1: Increased Risk of Foodborne Illness

KF2: Chemical Contaminants in the Food Chain

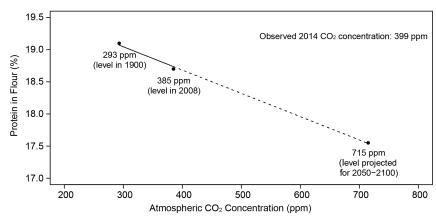
Key Finding 3: Rising Carbon Dioxide Lowers Nutritional Value of Food

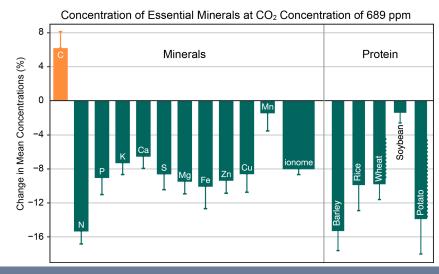
The nutritional value of agriculturally important food crops, such as wheat and rice, will decrease as rising levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide continue to reduce the concentrations of protein and essential minerals in most plant species.

KF4: Extreme Weather Limits Access to Safe Foods

Effects of Carbon Dioxide on Protein and Minerals

Protein Content in Wheat Flour





Chapter 8: Mental Health and Well-Being

KF1: Exposure to Disasters Results in Mental Health Consequences

KF2: Specific Groups of People Are at Higher Risk

KF3: Climate Change Threats Result in Mental Health Consequences and Social Impacts

Key Finding 4: Extreme Heat Increases Risks for People with Mental Illness

People with mental illness are at higher risk for poor physical and mental health due to extreme heat. Increases in extreme heat will increase the risk of disease and death for people with mental illness, including elderly populations and those taking prescription medications that impair the body's ability to regulate temperature.



Impact of Climate Change on Physical, Mental, and Community Health

Chapter 9: Populations of Concern

KF1: Vulnerability Varies Over Time and is

Place-Specific

KF2: Health Impacts Vary with Age and Life

Stage

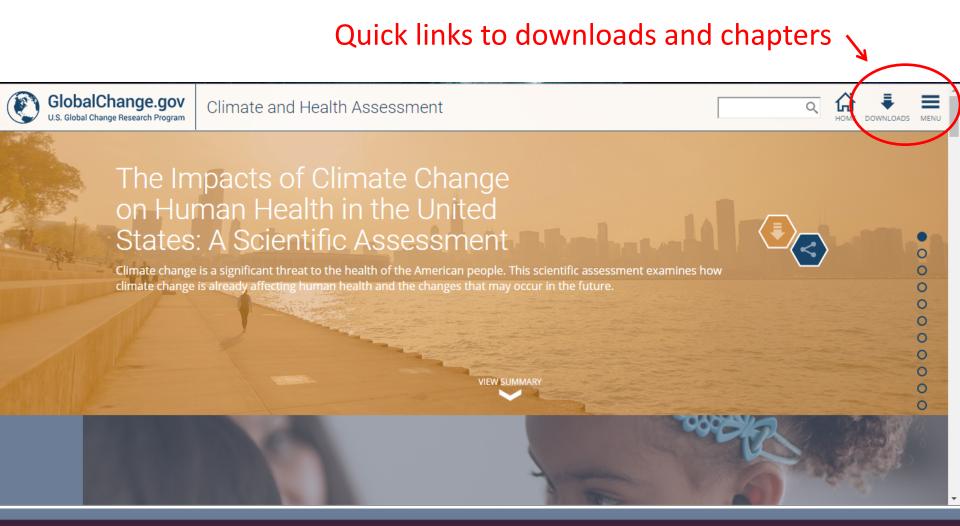
Key Finding 3: Social Determinants of Health Interact with Climate Factors to Affect Health Risk



Climate change threatens the health of people and communities by affecting exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. Social determinants of health, such as those related to socioeconomic factors and health disparities, may amplify, or otherwise influence climate-related health effects, particularly when these factors occur simultaneously or close in time or space.

KF4: Mapping Tools and Vulnerability Indices Identify Climate Health Risks

Resources: health2016.globalchange.gov

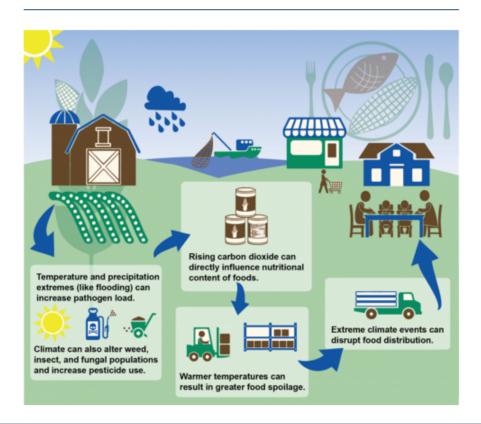


Resources: health2016.globalchange.gov

Download page has report, chapters, citations, figures, PowerPoint presentations, 10MB 25MB and 2-pg summaries The PDF is the official version of the Climate and Health Assessment. Screen **Brochure** Print Citation **Figures** Presentation Climate and Health Assessment 39MB 98MB 738B Spanish translated Front Matter 3MB 7MB Executive **Executive Summary** 9MB Summary also 9MB 682B 2MB 4MB available Ch. 1. Climate Change and Human Health 3MB 3MB 600KB 7MB 546B 1MB Ch. 2. Temperature-Related Death and Illness 2MB 4MB 572B 614KB 2MB 2MB

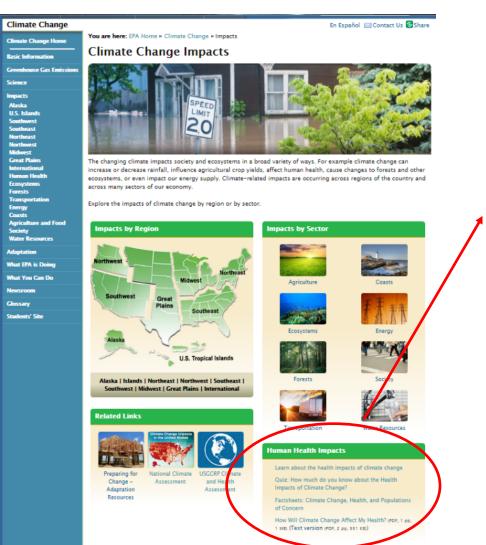
Resources: health2016.globalchange.gov

Figure 7.1: Farm to Table: The Potential Interactions of Rising CO₂ and Climate Change on Food Safety and Nutrition



Icons let you download figures, view metadata, and share through social media

www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/



or search for: "EPA climate impacts health"

Human Health Impacts

Learn about the health impacts of climate change

Quiz: How much do you know about the Health Impacts of Climate Change?

Climate Change and Human Health Risks in Your State

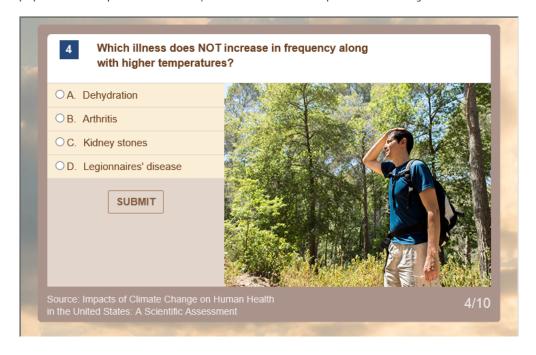
Factsheets: Climate Change, Health, and Populations of Concern

How Will Climate Change Affect My Health? (PDF, 1 pp, 1 MB) (Text version (PDF, 2 pp, 551 KB))

10- question online quiz with social media sharing options

Quiz: How Much Do You Know About the Health Impacts of Climate Change?

Understanding the threats that climate change pose to human health can help us work together to lower risks and be prepared. Take this quiz to see how much you know about the health impacts of climate change.





https://www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/health-assessment-quiz.html

A clickable map with examples of state impacts and resources to prepare and respond to climate threats





https://www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/health-assessment.html

Eight factsheets covering issues related to populations especially vulnerable to the health impacts of climate change



live: their age, health, income, and occupation; and Children are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because of (1) their growing bodies; (2) their unique behaviors and interactions with the world around them; and (3) their dependency on caregivers.

change than others because of factors like where they

how they go about their day-to-day life.

Children's growth and development from infancy to adolescence makes them more sensitive to environmental hazards related to climate. For example, because children's lungs develop through adolescence. they are more sensitive to respiratory hazards. Climate change worsens air quality because warming temperatures make it easier for ground-level ozone to form. Changing weather patterns and more intense and frequent wildfires also raise the amount of pollution, dust, and smoke in the air. For children, this change in air quality may increase the number and worsen the severity of asthma episodes. Climate change is also expected to lead to longer and more severe pollen seasons, triggering asthma and allergies

In addition to developing physically, children are also developing emotionally. Climate change will lead to an

death, or displacement, children may have difficultly controlling their emotions, may not perform as well in school, and may face depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress. While many children show resilience to traumatic events, mental health impacts may last into adulthood, especially if left untreated.

What is climate change and why does it matter for health?

We've all heard of it, but what exactly is climate change Greenhouse gases act like a blanket around Earth, trapping energy in the atmosphere. Human activities, especially burning fossil fuels for energy, increase the the climate to warm. Climate is the typical or average weather for an area. Climate change is any change in average weather that lasts for a long period of time, like warming temperatures. Climate change affects the food we eat, the air we breathe, and the water we drink. It also ads to extreme weather events, like flooding, droughts and wildfires. All of these impacts affect human health.

To protect children against the negative impacts of climate change, caregivers should consider the age, stage of development, and health of the children in their care and work with health professionals, educators, and others in the community to minimize exposure to environmental risks.

- Indigenous/tribal
- **Environmental** justice (e.g., low income, minority, immigrants)
- Occupational groups
- Older adults/elderly
- Children
- Pregnant women
- People with disabilities
- People with pre-existing medical conditions

Human Health Impacts

Learn about the health impacts of climate change

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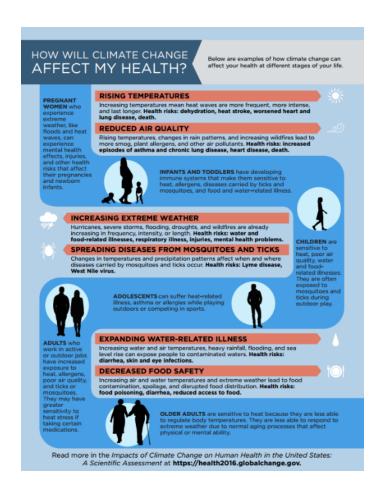
How Will Climate Change Affect My Health? (PDF, 1 pp, 1 MB) (Text version (PDF, 2 pp, 551 KB))

https://www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/he alth/factsheets/

Spanish translated versions available on the EPA En Espanol website:

https://espanol.epa.gov/espanol/hojas-informativas-el-cambio-climatico-la-salud-y-las-poblaciones-que-nos-preocupan

Graphic on how climate change can affect your health at different stages of your life



Learn about the health impacts of climate change Quiz: How much do you know about the Health Impacts of Climate Change? Climate Change and Human Health Risks in Your State Factsheets: Climate Change, Health, and Populations of Concern How Will Climate Change Affect My Health? (PDF, 1 pp, 1 MB) (Text version (PDF, 2 pp, 551 KB))

https://www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/health/factsheets/climate-health-life-stages.pdf

Allison Crimmins

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USGCRP resources: health2016.globalchange.gov

EPA resources: www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/health.html

Roundtable Discussion



Allison Crimmins
U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency



David Rouse
American Planning
Association



Elizabeth Rhoades
Los Angeles County
Dept. of Public Health



Judy Robinson
County of
Sacramento



Linda Helland
California Department
of Public Health

Thank you!

- Special thanks to our panelists!
- To learn more about ARCCA:
 - Visit www.arccacalifornia.org
 - Contact Julia Kim at jkim@lgc.org or (916) 448-1198 x304
- Stay tuned for our next Learning Session!



