Climate Change and Health





What is the role of Public Health in Climate Change?

Impacts so many of our OPHS Standards:

Healthy Environments

Goal

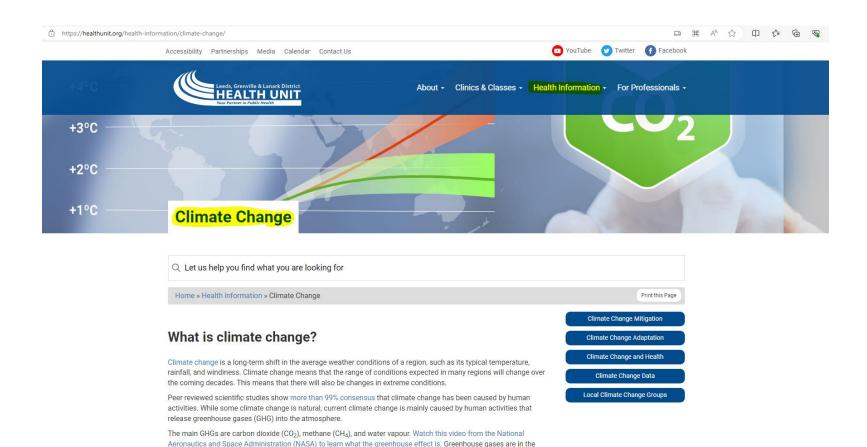
To reduce exposure to health hazards⁹ and promote the development of healthy built and natural environments that support health and mitigate existing and emerging risks, including the impacts of a changing climate.

Ontario Public Health Standards:

Requirements for Programs, Services and Accountability

Protecting and Promoting the Health of Ontarians Effective: June, 2021

Website- Health Information



Earth's atmosphere and more will be added while we continue to burn fossil fuels. Because of this, we try to improve the

impact of climate change in two ways: mitigation and adaptation.

Mitigation

 Climate change mitigation refers to actions that can help to reduce new greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are added to the Earth's atmosphere through human activity.



What can Municipalities can do to mitigate CC?

Lanark County Climate Action Plan-See the GHG sources for Lanark County

For Municipalities **Mitigation** can include many things such as:

Policies, planning and actions working to:

- Create more active transportation infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, bicycle paths, crosswalks, etc.) and reduce the number of motor vehicle trips that are taken
- Create more greenspaces and parks
- Retrofit buildings
- Plant more trees
- Encourage and enabling composting
- Encourage greater use of renewable energy

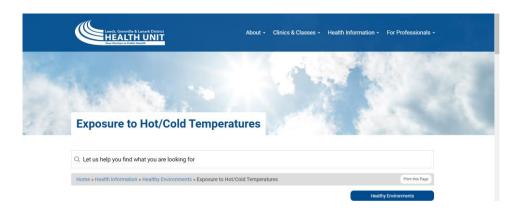
Adaptation

 Climate change adaptation refers to the actions that will help us manage and reduce the negative impacts of climate change now and into the future.



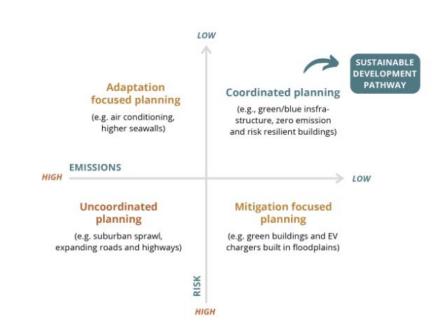
What can Municipalities can do to adapt to CC?

- Maintain and add natural and green infrastructure
- Build resilient communities (strategies to manage heat, flooding, wind) <u>See FCM-climate-innovation-program</u>
- Emergency planning
- Education and outreach to areas where vulnerabilities have been identified



Can you do both?

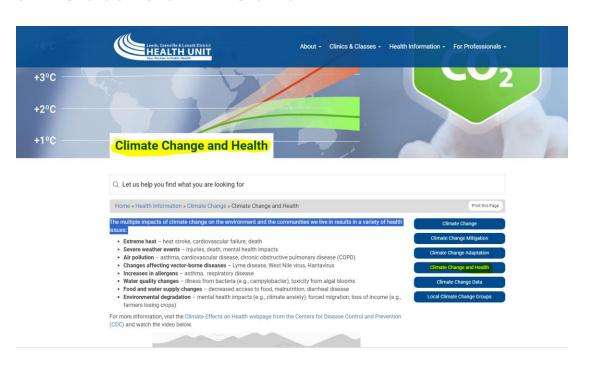
- Short Answer is Yes! Although you need to plan strategically.
- Low carbon resilience (LCR) is the strategic integration of climate change adaptation and emissions reductions. Taking measures that integrate the two climate action streams enhances the effectiveness of both strategies. It avoids risks and generates economic, ecological and social benefits.



The LCR quadrant diagram illustrates the benefits of integrating adaptation and mitigation (upper right quadrant), rather than pursuing adaptation or mitigation in siloes (top left, bottom right) (ACT, 2020, adapted from Cohen & Waddell, 2009).

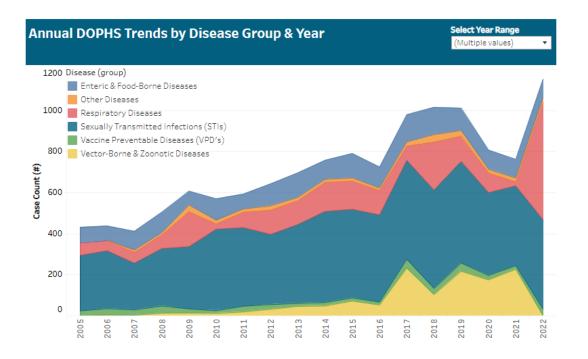
Climate Change and Health

 The multiple impacts of climate change on the environment and the communities we live in affects our health.



Climate Change Data

- General Climate Change <u>Data links on our website</u>
- Local Data that can be used for planning is in our dashboards



See Where the Action is!

 If you or the community want to take action join an existing group, collaborate and share them here!





Why is this relevant to Municipalities?

Climate damages are <u>costing Canada billions</u>—acting now can limit future damage. How can we do this?



Leeds-Grenville municipalities declare Significant Weather Event as winter storm begins

By Steve Berard Friday, Dec. 23rd, 2022

Health Unit: Heat Warning Issued for the Leeds, Grenville, Lanark (LGL) Region



cal News

Thunderstorms, tornado warnings bring long weekend to anxious close

Sharbot Lake, Lanark County, Smiths Falls, Perth were under the warning issued at 4:51 p.m. as a severe thunderstorm capable of producing a tornado was moving eastward across Lanark county.

Meghan Hurley · Ottawa Citizen

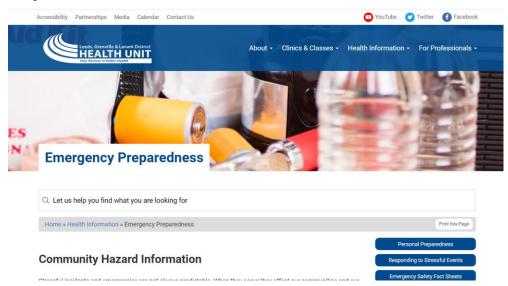
Published May 18, 2015 . Last updated Jun 02, 2020 . 1 minute read



What can Municipalities Do?

Municipalities can take action in a variety of ways to reduce the damage that could be caused by climate change.

- Emergency Planning
- Infrastructure Planning
- Climate Change Planning
- Community education, communication, and coordination



Knowing the Risks and being prepared for them

Know the most likely risks and make mitigation and adaptation plans for them.

- In Leeds, Grenville and Lanark Counties
 Emergency Preparedness website outlines
 the following hazards are more likely to occur:
 - Severe Storms
 - Flooding
 - Drought
 - Power Outages
 - Tornados
 - Wildfires
 - Earthquakes

Climate Change and Extreme Weather

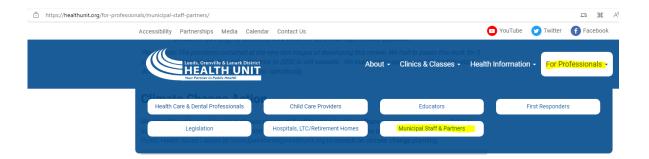


Climate change causes more extreme weather hazards that pose direct and indirect health risks. The risks vary from one area to another due to differences in landscape and climate across our region and throughout the seasons.

Health risks result from extreme weather hazards:

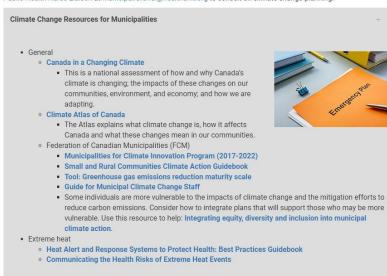
- Floods and droughts
 - » increase risk of: unsafe drinking water, waterborne diseases, injuries, psychological impacts, loss of property/infrastructure, negative impacts on food systems/production
- Wildfire:
- » reduce air quality and increasing risk of injury, respiratory issues, psychological impacts, and loss of property/infrastructure
- Severe storm
 - » increase risk of injury, heat stroke, hypothermia, worsening of health conditions, psychological impacts, and loss of property
- · Heat and cold events
- » increase risk of heat stroke, algal blooms, food borne pathogens, hypothermia, worsening of health conditions
- · Erratic or changing weather patterns
 - » increase risk of injuries due to unsafe ice during winter

Resources for our Municipal Partners



Climate Change Action

Municipalities play a major role in climate change mitigation and adaptation. There are many resources available to support municipalities with mitigation and adaptation actions. See the resources below and contact your Municipal Public Health Nurse Liaison at municipalreferral@healthunit.org to consult on climate change planning.



HU Advocacy and Education Resources

- Display and fact sheets for making the connection
- Media and Social media messages to share information #ClimateChangeLGL
- Collaboration and feedback on Municipal plans and committee work
- Outreach to the public during climate events (e.g., heat events)

Climate Change and Infectious Diseases





Infectious diseases and the living things that cause and spread them are sensitive to climate change.

As temperatures increase summers become longer and winters become milder. The amount of precipitation (rain, sleet and snow) changes. These changes may allow certain living things like pathogens (cause disease) or vectors (spread disease) to:

- grow in number
- · establish in new areas
- · expand and shift in how far they reach

This puts you at greater risk of being exposed to new and established diseases that can impact our health.

Some of the increasing risks of climate-driven diseases and infections are:

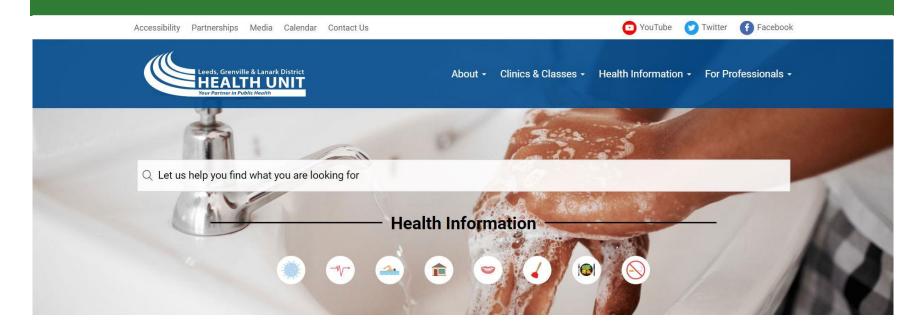
- viral
- fungal
- bacterial
- parasitic

They may be spread by:

- bugs
- animals
- air and soil

Questions?

Contact Information



Visit our website:

www.healthunit.org

Call our Toll-Free Line at:

1-800-660-5853

or email us at:

contact@healthunit.org

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