

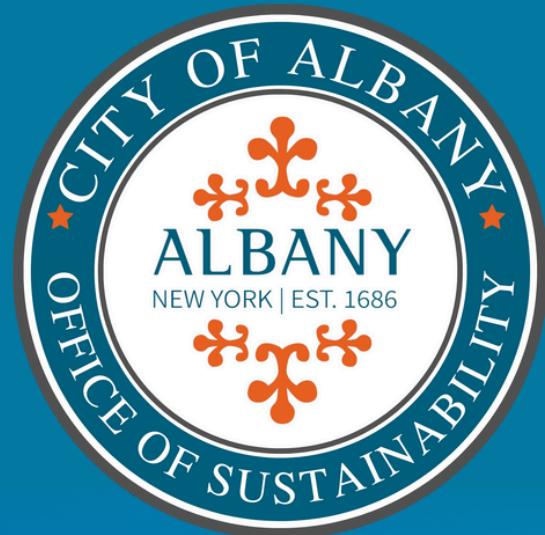
## CLIMATE MIGRATION

Climate migration happens when changing environmental conditions exacerbated by climate change make it difficult for people to live and work in their current homes. Extreme heat, sea level rise, drought and crop failures are some factors that can cause migration.

According to the New York Times, by 2070, up to 20% of the world's land will be an unlivable hot zone - a hot zone where billions of people now live.

"With every degree of temperature increase, roughly a billion people will be pushed outside the zone in which humans have lived for thousands of years...[and] governments of the nations most affected by climate change could topple as whole regions devolve into war"

Millions of climate refugees may be on the move in the coming decades.



# Climate Impact BEYOND THE OBVIOUS



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## CRIME AND WAR

Studies have shown an increase in violent crime in summer months, attributing it to both physiological factors (higher temperatures increase blood pressure and discomfort) and societal factors (youth with more free time in summer).

As the world gets hotter, 'summer crime waves' will increase, as will the rate of violent crime overall - a 4°F increase in average temperatures is projected to cause a 3% increase in violent crime. If we stay on the path we're on, we could see a 15°F temperature increase by the year 2100, with a significant increase in incidents of violence.

Climate change itself doesn't directly cause crime or wars. Rather, it can exacerbate existing tensions and contribute to a range of factors that might increase the likelihood of conflicts.

For instance, a drought largely caused by climate change led to poverty, famine, migration and discontent, which led ultimately to the Syrian Civil War in 2012.

## LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY

**Biodiversity means the different species and the differences between members of that species in a region.** Greater biodiversity means being better able to adapt to disruptions such as climate change or land use changes.

For many species, though, climate change is happening too fast for them to adapt, leading to mass extinctions all over the world.

The loss of biodiversity impacts a population's ability to build immunity to new diseases and adapt to a changing environment.

Saving biodiversity involves creating protected areas, restoring habitat, and using sustainable land use practices.

## FOOD SYSTEMS

Climate change impacts our food system, affecting everything from farm productivity and food availability to distribution and quality.

**Crop Yields** High temperatures lead to smaller harvests, meaning less food as the planet warms.

**Pests and Diseases** High heat can lead to more pests/diseases. New pests/diseases may emerge where they were previously uncommon.

**Nutritional Quality** High temperatures reduce the nutrients in and raise the sugar content of fruits & vegetables.

## EMERGING DISEASES

Changes in temperature, precipitation, and other climate-related factors can expand the range of disease carriers like mosquitoes. Climate change also expands the range of the diseases being carried.

### Vector-Borne Diseases

Warmer temperatures can expand the habitat of the pathogens that cause diseases like malaria and yellow fever, creating more favorable conditions for diseases to thrive and spread to new areas.

### Waterborne Diseases

Climate change can affect the quality and availability of water sources, influencing the spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera and diarrhea.

### New Diseases

Changes in ecosystems will expose people to new diseases - or to old ones (like smallpox) currently frozen in melting permafrost.

