Climate change and health: the big picture
Alistair Woodward
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• Wide range of impacts
• Climate change as a risk amplifier
• Opportunities – the co-benefits agenda
Projected changes in exposure to heat under a high emissions scenario

IPCC AR5 2014
Which city is finding it more difficult to control dengue?
Losses amount to 2/3 national GDP. Tropical Cyclone Pam – Vanuatu 2015.
Mark Carney, Governor of the Bank of England

Why climate change is so important to financial stability: physical risks, liability risks and, most important, transition risks
An effective response to climate change will require radical changes

$200 a ton of Carbon would impose a cost on the UK National Health Service equivalent to about 20% of its total spend on medicines

http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2013/apr/17/why-cant-we-give-up-fossil-fuels
New Zealand’s largest outbreak of water-borne disease preceded by heaviest daily rainfall in more than 10 years

Havelock North – more than 5000 people ill due to *Campylobacter* in the town water supply

4 fold increase in extreme precipitation projected in most parts of NZ by 2050

In this country, what is the fastest-growing cause of admission to hospital for surgery?
“the most effective measures to reduce vulnerability in the near-term are programmes that implement and improve basic public health measures”

5th Assessment Report, Working Group 2, Chapter 11 (Health)
A carbon tax on food to encourage local plant-based diets could reduce global emissions by as much as a GtCO$_2$e and avoid up to 500,000 deaths per year.
Electric cars may be an energy solution; they are not a transport solution; and the health gains are slight.