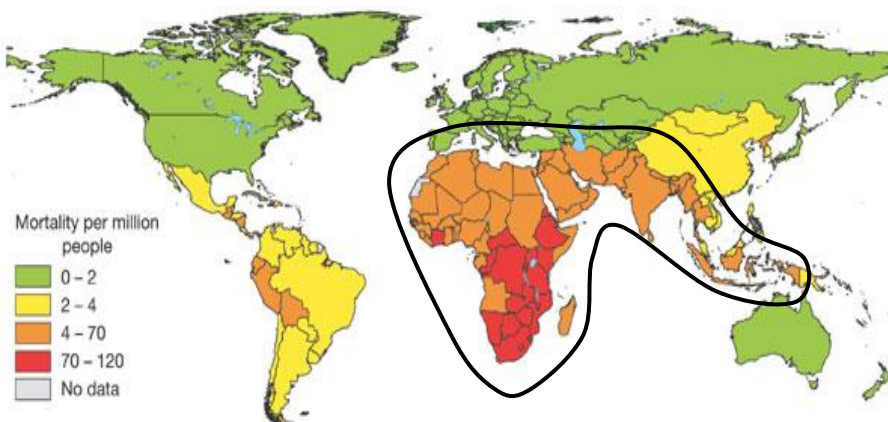


How Will Climate Change Affect Human Health?



World Health Organization estimates that climate change already kills 150,000-300,000 people per year



- death rates are greatest in Africa

With 4° warming, by 2100 Detroit is predicted
to have 23 days per year over 100° C

- with 2° warming, only 5 days per year



With 4° warming, heat waves will increase dramatically
- but much less so with 2° warming

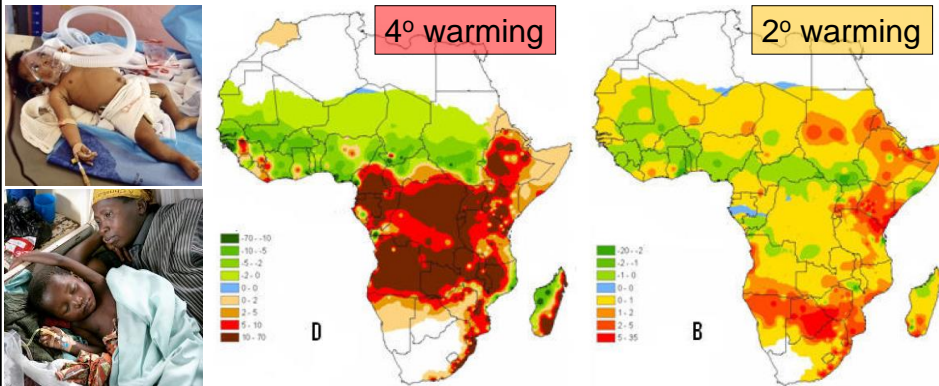


Number of Chicago 1995-like heat waves
per decade

City	1961-1990	2070-2099	
		2°	4°
CHICAGO	0.11	4.22	27.44
CINCINNATI	0.11	1.44	21.44
CLEVELAND	0.00	0.33	11.11
DES MOINES	0.56	4.33	34.44
DETROIT	0.11	1.44	19.33
INDIANAPOLIS	0.22	2.11	24.56
MILWAUKEE	0.00	0.78	12.67
MINNEAPOLIS	0.11	1.89	19.67
ST LOUIS	1.33	11.11	59.89

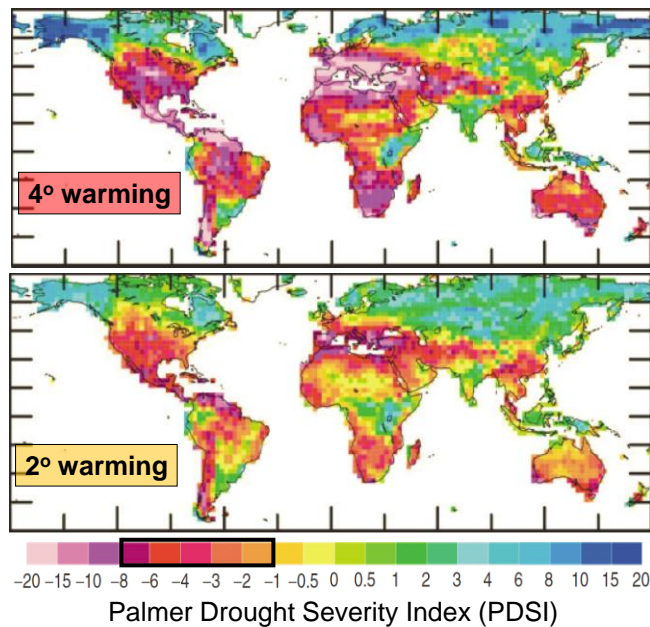
- could prevent 1,600 deaths per year in Chicago
and 1,300 “ “ “ in Detroit

Limiting warming to 2° C would prevent 200 million people from exposure to malaria



- would prevent 2 million deaths

Droughts would be much less frequent and severe



The Paris Agreement would substantially reduce crop losses, particularly at low latitudes



Corn (maize)



Wheat



Rice



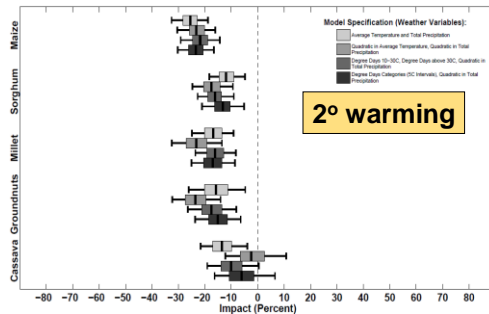
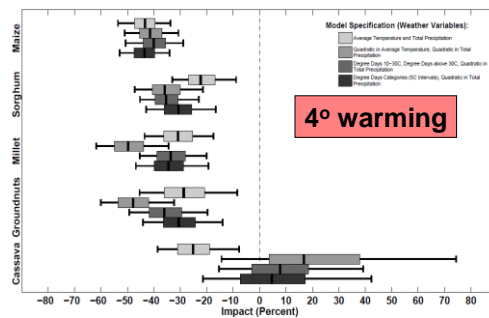
Soybean

Average Yield Change 4° → 2°

Mid/High latitudes: +3%

Low latitudes: +10%

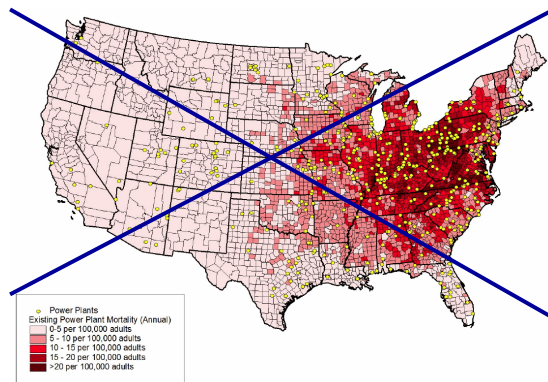
Especially throughout sub-Saharan Africa



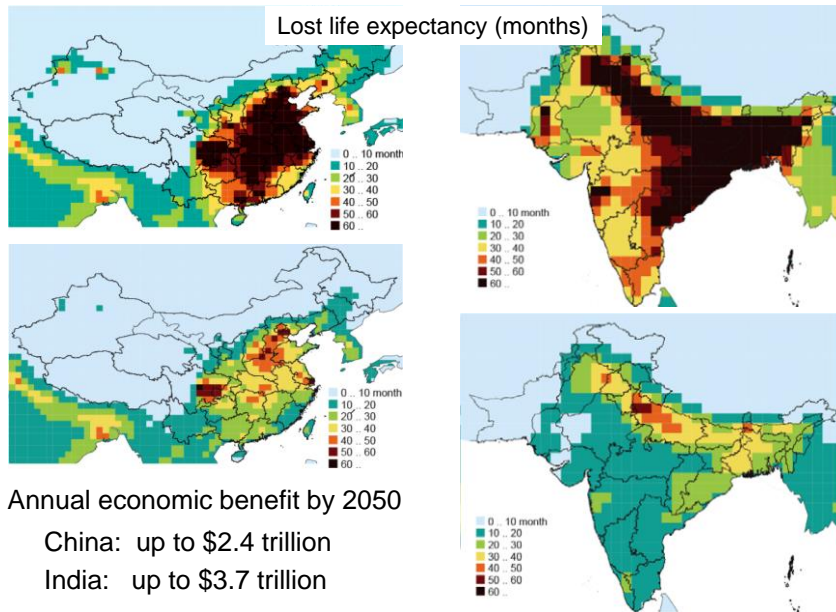
As a result, 260 million fewer people would be at risk of hunger



Eliminating coal power would prevent 20,000 heart attacks and 13,000 deaths per year in the U.S.



Reducing coal power would also save many more lives in China and India



With our current 4° warming trajectory, by 2030 the probability of civil war in sub-Saharan Africa increases by 55%

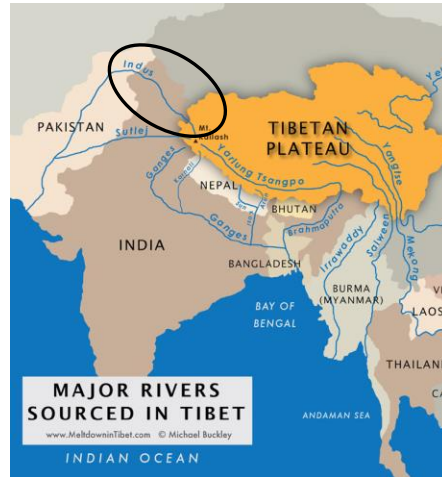


- with 2° warming, the probability increases by 45%

Most worrisome scenario: an India/Pakistan water war



- Indus supplies >80% of Pakistan's irrigation water



The Paris Agreement would dramatically reduce human displacement due to coastal flooding



- globally, 40 million fewer "climate refugees" per year

Climate change is a major U.S. national security threat



“The effects of climate change in the world’s most vulnerable regions present a serious threat to American national security interests. Washington must lead on this issue now.”

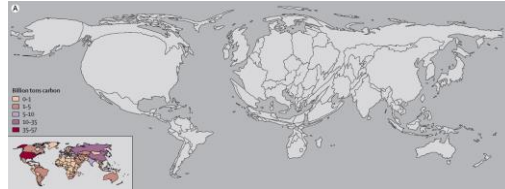
Partnership for a Secure America, February 2013

Typical Recommendations:

1. The national security consequences of climate change should be **fully integrated into national security** and national defense strategies.
2. The U.S. should **commit to a stronger national and international role** to help stabilize climate changes at levels that will avoid significant disruption to global security and stability.
3. The U.S. should **commit to global partnerships** that help less developed nations build the capacity and resiliency to better manage climate impacts.

People in developed countries are causing the problem, but people in developing countries will suffer most of the health effects

Countries proportional to CO₂ emissions through 2002:



Countries proportional to climate-related health effects:

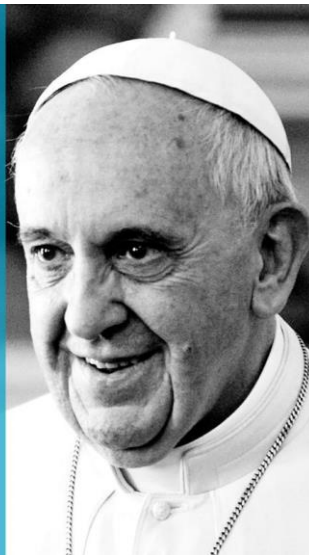


“

In the face of the emergencies of human-induced climate change, social exclusion, & extreme poverty, we join together to declare that:

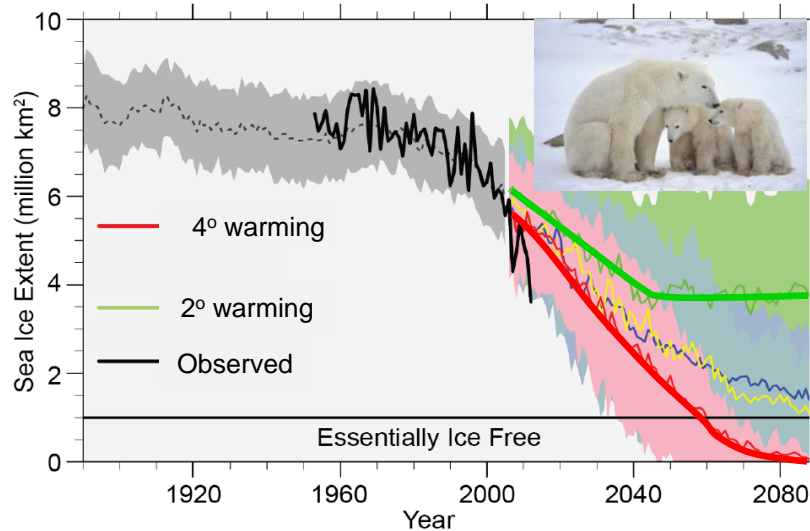
Human-induced climate change is a **scientific reality**, and its decisive mitigation is a **moral and religious imperative** for humanity.

Pontifical Academies of Sciences and Social Sciences



How would limiting warming to 2° affect Earth's nonhuman species?

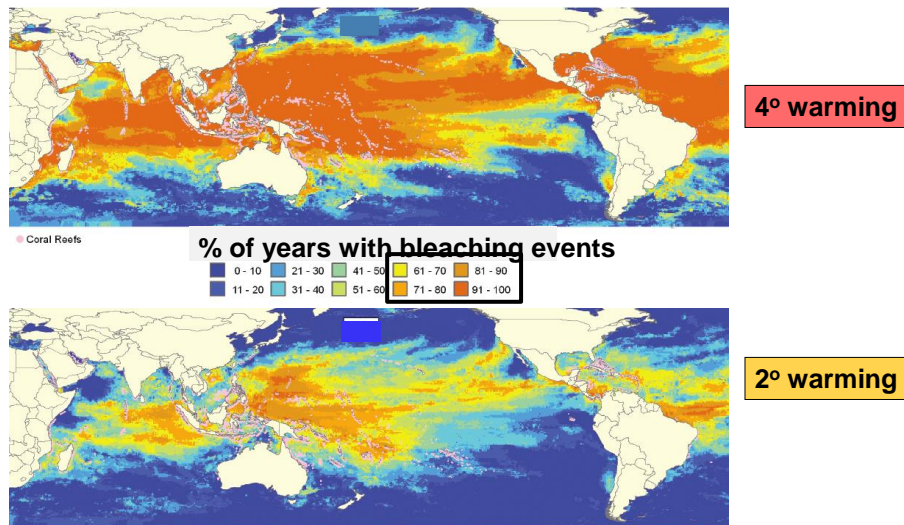
- would probably prevent extinction of polar bears



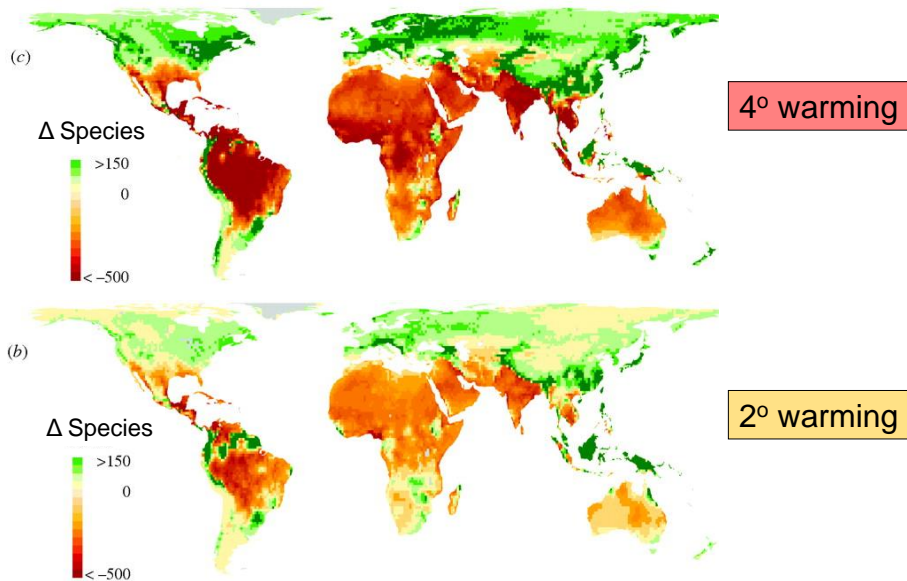
And would prevent extinction of ~15% of large African mammals



Limiting warming to 2° would prevent thousands of coral reef bleaching events



The Paris Agreement would prevent loss of tens of thousands of plant species



With 4° warming, much of the planet would be at risk of at least moderate biome change

Moderate change
e.g. temperate mixed forest to temperate evergreen forest



Major change
e.g. tropical forest to savanna

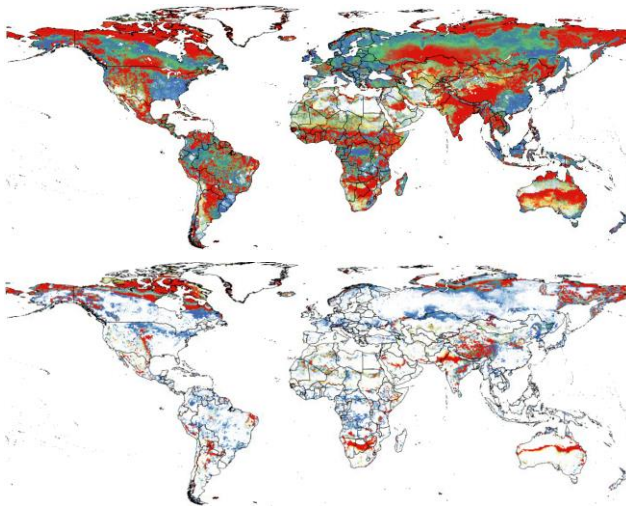


Limiting warming to 2° would reduce the area at risk of at least moderate biome change from 70% to 25%

Major change

Major/Moderate change

Moderate change

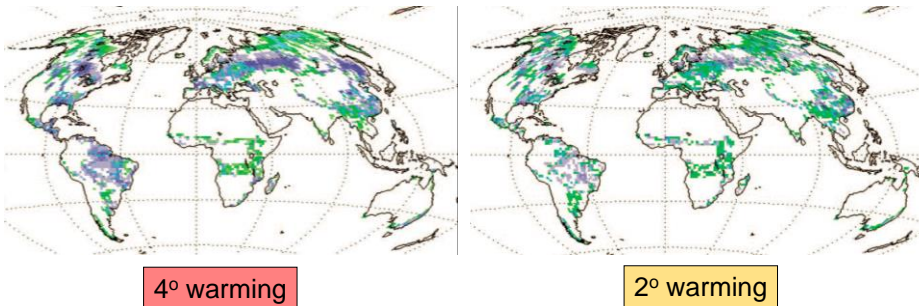


4° warming

2° warming

Catastrophic loss of the Amazon rainforest and boreal forests would be prevented

Blue: Forest loss

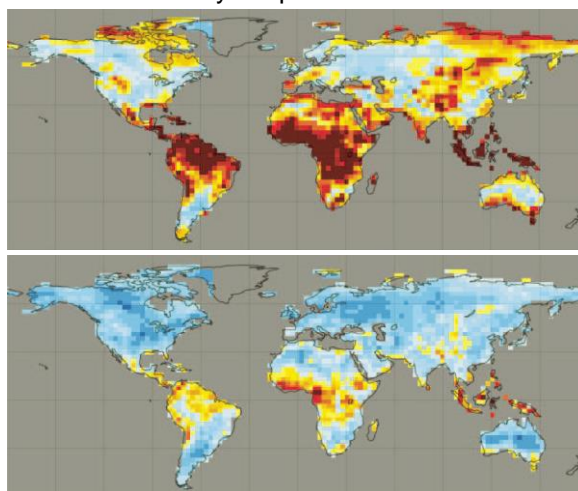


Probability of losing $\geq 20\%$ of boreal forest: 35% \rightarrow 0%

Probability of losing $\geq 20\%$ of Amazon rainforest: 15% \rightarrow 0%

Limiting warming to 2° C would dramatically decrease the probability of species extinctions globally

Probability of species extinctions

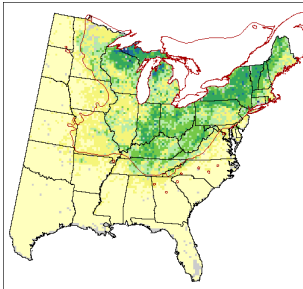
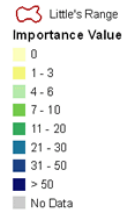


3.5° warming

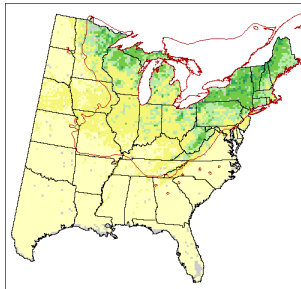
2° warming



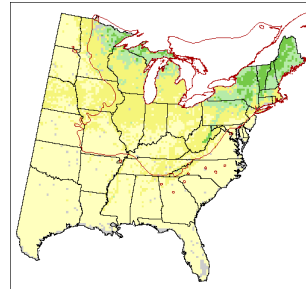
For Michigan, 2° warming would
reduce loss of sugar maple by 25%



Current



2° warming



4° warming

<https://www.fs.fed.us/nrs/atlas/tree/resources/spp-list.php>

Loss of many other Michigan trees would also
be reduced by 25-50%



Black cherry



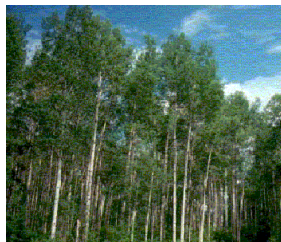
White pine



Northern red oak



Eastern hemlock

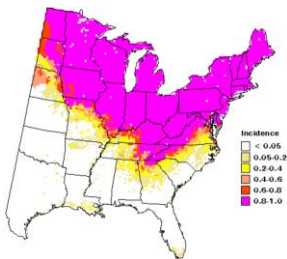


Big tooth aspen

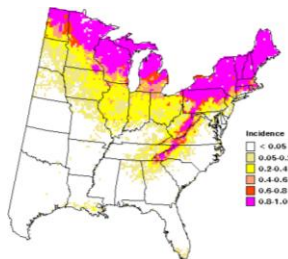


American beech

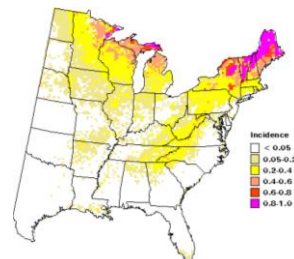
For Michigan, 2° warming would reduce loss of song sparrows from 60% to 15%



Present



**2° warming
-15%**



**4° warming
-60%**

Loss of many other Michigan birds would also be reduced by 20-50%



House Wren



Yellow Warbler



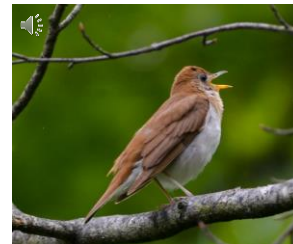
Bobolink



Cedar Waxwing



Goldfinch



Veery

Bottom line: Michigan and the rest of the planet would benefit tremendously from limiting warming to 2 °C. It's still an achievable target, and it's worth fighting for.

