

CLIMATE CHANGE,

DECENT WORK AND

WORKERS HEALTH

EXCESSIVE HEAT

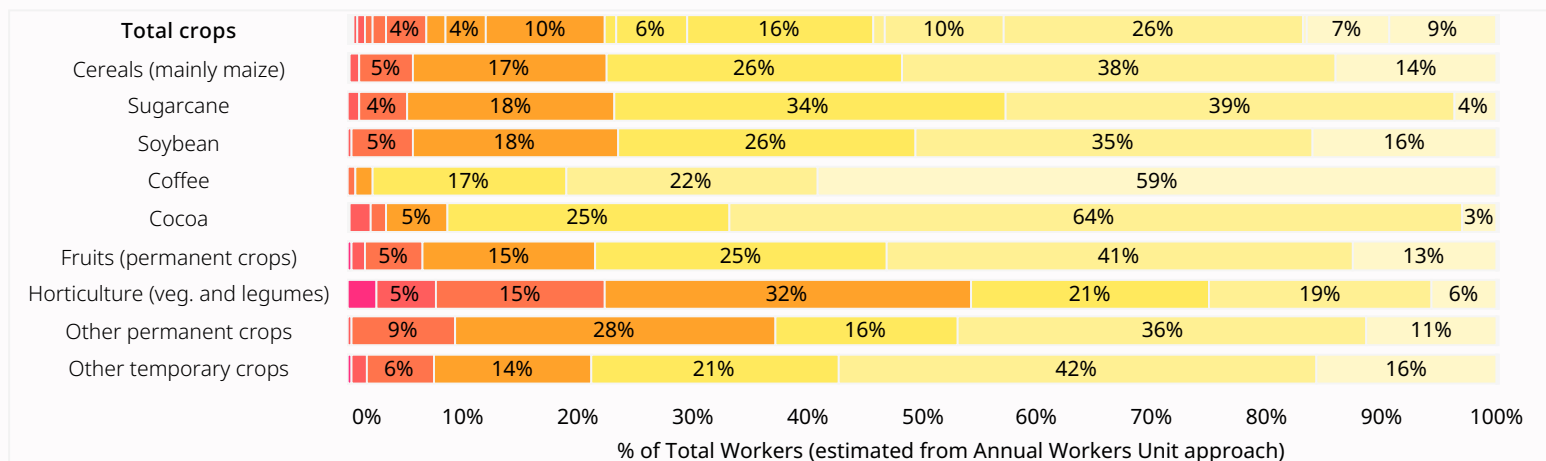
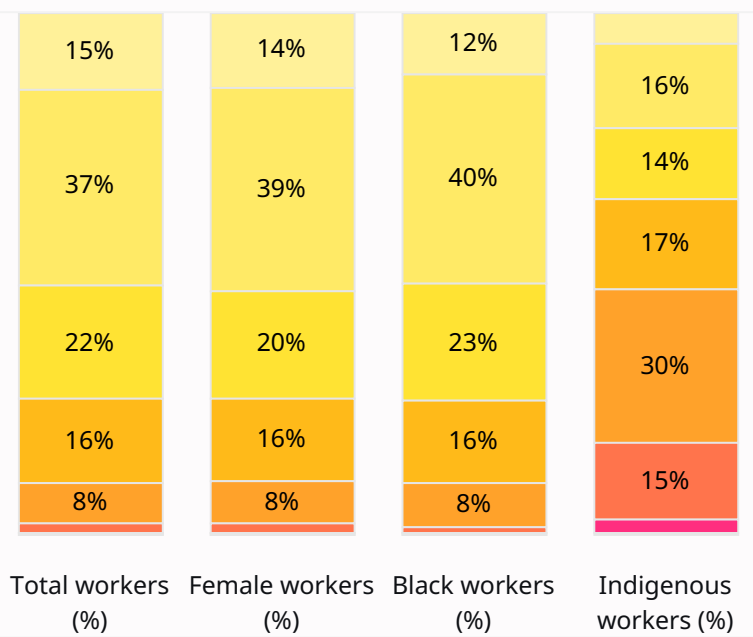
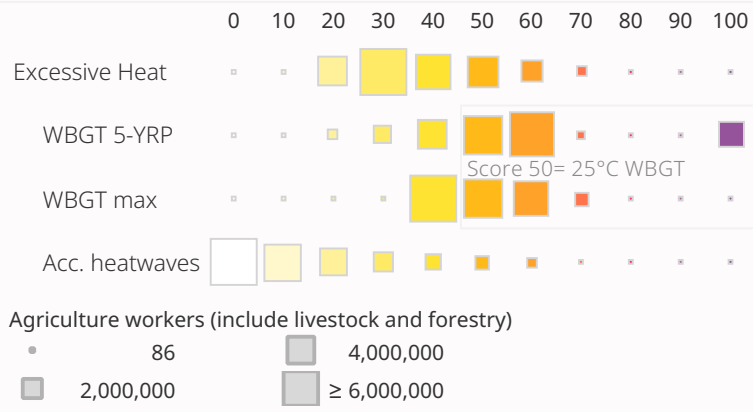
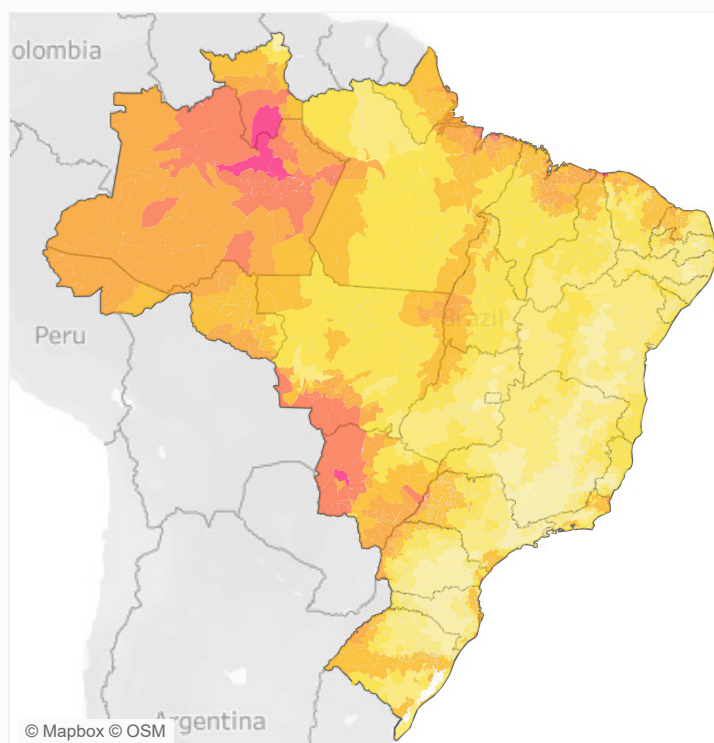
Primary Health Impact: Heat stress, heatstroke, heat exhaustion, rhabdomyolysis, heat syncope, heat cramps, heat rash, cardiovascular disease, acute kidney injury, chronic kidney disease, physical injury [1].

Agriculture workers are among those most exposed to climate hazards, yet frequently have no choice but to continue working, even if conditions are dangerous. The ILO selected six major impacts of climate change on occupational health, based on their severity and effect magnitude on workers: **excessive heat**, UV solar radiation, extreme weather events, workplace air pollution, vector-borne diseases, and agrochemicals [1].

Excessive heat score is estimated by integrating three indicators: Wet Bulb Global Temperature (WBGT) 5-Year Period Return [2], WBGT max [3], and Accumulated heat waves (at least three days of excessive heat) [4].

Excessive Heat

20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
scores above 50 are considered high



Sources: 1. Ensuring safety and health at work in a changing climate | International Labour Organization (ILO); 2. ThinkHazard!: <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0040194/Global-extreme-heat-hazard>; 3. Global Inequality in Environmental conditions: 10.1088/2515-7620/ae0407; 4. Climate Conflict Vulnerability Index: Climate—Conflict—Vulnerability Index (CCVI) [Data: 2024-Q4]

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