

## CLIMATE CHANGE,

## DECENT WORK AND

## WORKERS HEALTH

## EXTREME WEATHER

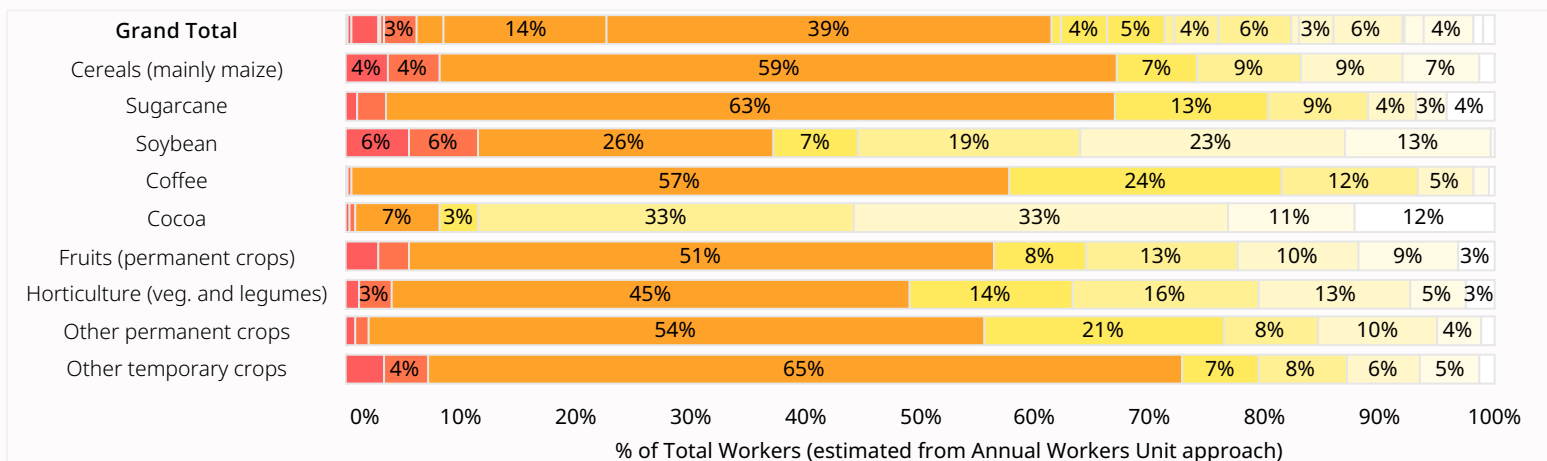
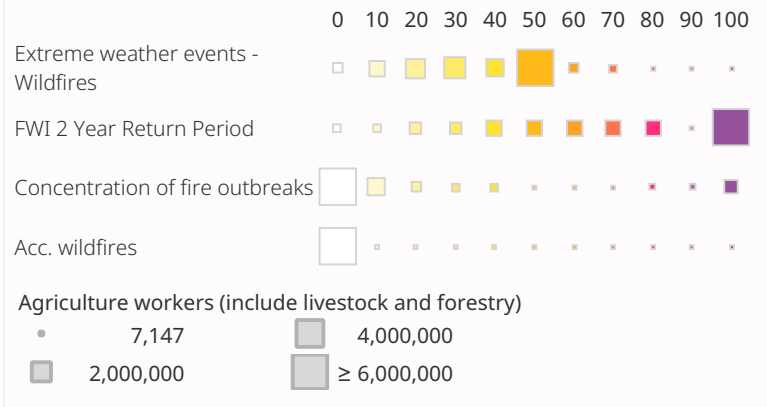
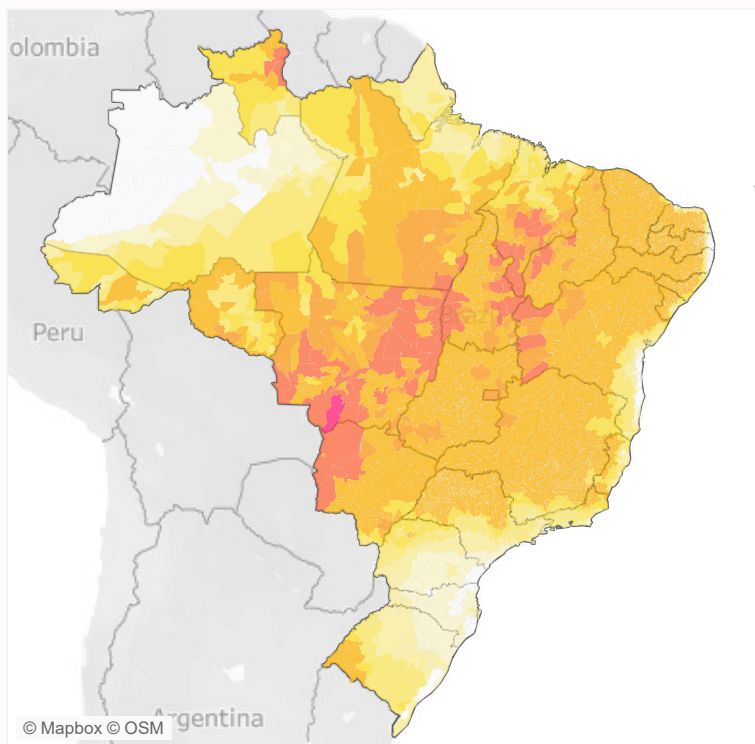
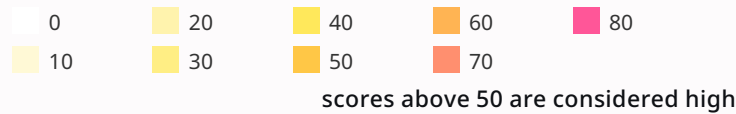
## WILDFIRES

Primary Health Impact: acute and chronic respiratory illness, asthma exacerbations, cardiovascular events, heat stress, eye injuries, burns, and adverse mental health outcomes.

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**, air pollution, vector-borne diseases, and agrochemicals [1]

Wildfires score is estimated by integrating Fire Weather Index (FWI) 2-year return period [2], Concentration of fire outbreaks [3], and Acc wildfire events (in the past 7 years) [4].

## Wildfires



Sources: 1. Ensuring safety and health at work in a changing climate | International Labour Organization (ILO); 2. ThinkHazard!: <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0066912/Global-wildfire-hazard>; 3. Índice de Desenvolvimento Sustentável das Cidades – Brasil. <https://idsc.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/>; 4. Climate Conflict Vulnerability Index: Climate—Conflict—Vulnerability Index (CCVI) [Data: 2024-Q4]

This research is funded by the British Academy's ODA Challenge-Oriented Research Grants 2024 Programme (IOCRG100945), supported under the UK Government's International Science Partnerships Fund.