The built environment and health
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11063

POLICY TYPE Policy document
LAST REVIEWED 2018-03-03
DATE 2013-12-07
TOPICS Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
Climate Change and Human Health

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy9809

POLICY TYPE    Policy document
LAST REVIEWED  2018-03-03
DATE           2010-06-09
TOPICS         Population health, health equity, public health

Documents

Climate Change and Human Health

Background
Climate change, a disturbance in the Earth system that has occurred over millennia and is expected to accelerate due to increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from human activities, presents a major threat to public health. The potential consequences for health and wellbeing include changes in infectious and non-infectious diseases, as well as changes in the distribution of health risk.

The health impacts of climate change are complex, involving a range of physical, social, and economic factors. The effects of climate change on human health can be direct or indirect, and can occur through a variety of pathways. Direct effects include changes in temperature, precipitation, and extreme weather events, which can impact human health directly. Indirect effects include changes in the distribution of pests and vectors, which can lead to changes in the prevalence of infectious diseases.

The health impacts of climate change are also influenced by social and economic factors. For example, people who are already vulnerable to health risks are likely to be disproportionately affected by climate change. This is particularly true for people who live in areas that are already experiencing extreme weather events, or who are exposed to air pollution or other environmental hazards.

The CMA policy on Climate Change and Human Health calls for a coordinated, multi-sectoral approach to address the health impacts of climate change. This includes strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as strategies to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change on human health.

The policy also calls for increased investment in research and surveillance to better understand the health impacts of climate change, and for increased efforts to engage and mobilize communities to address climate change on a local level.

Conclusion
Climate change is a major threat to public health, and the health impacts of climate change are complex and multifaceted. The CMA policy on Climate Change and Human Health calls for a coordinated, multi-sectoral approach to address the health impacts of climate change, and for increased investment in research and surveillance to better understand the health impacts of climate change.
Climate governance in Quebec: For a better integration of the impact of climate change on health and the health care system

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14130

POLICY TYPE  Parliamentary submission
DATE  2020-02-05
TOPICS  Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
# The Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change - Policy brief for Canada

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policyl4257

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## Documents
The Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change - Policy brief for Canada, Dec 2020
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14382

POLICY TYPE: Policy endorsement
DATE: 2020-12-02
TOPICS: Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
The Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change – Policy brief for Canada, October 2021
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14455

POLICY TYPE: Policy endorsement
DATE: 2021-10-20
TOPICS: Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
São Paulo Declaration on Planetary Health

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14456

POLICY TYPE  Policy endorsement
DATE  2021-10-04
TOPICS  Population health, health equity, public health

Documents