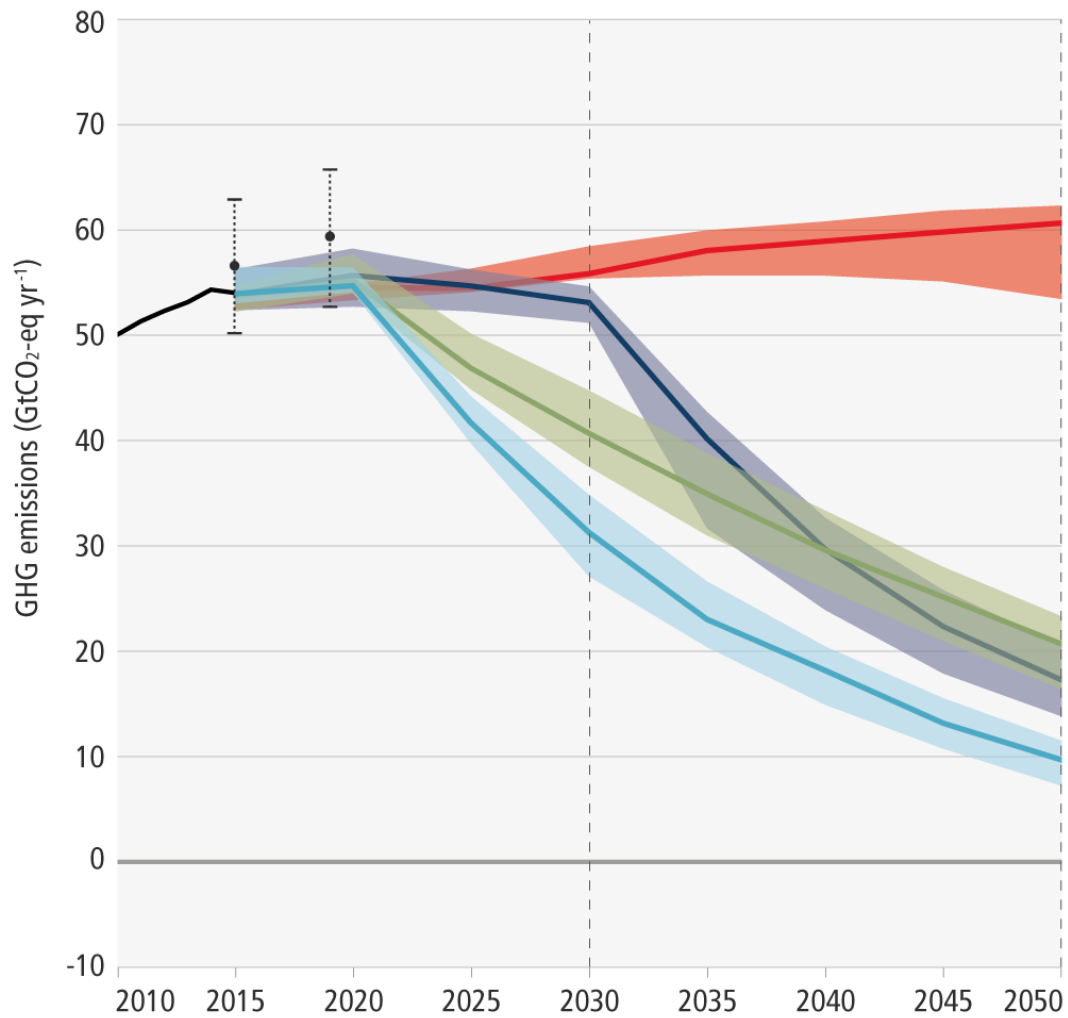


# The social crisis in the climate crisis

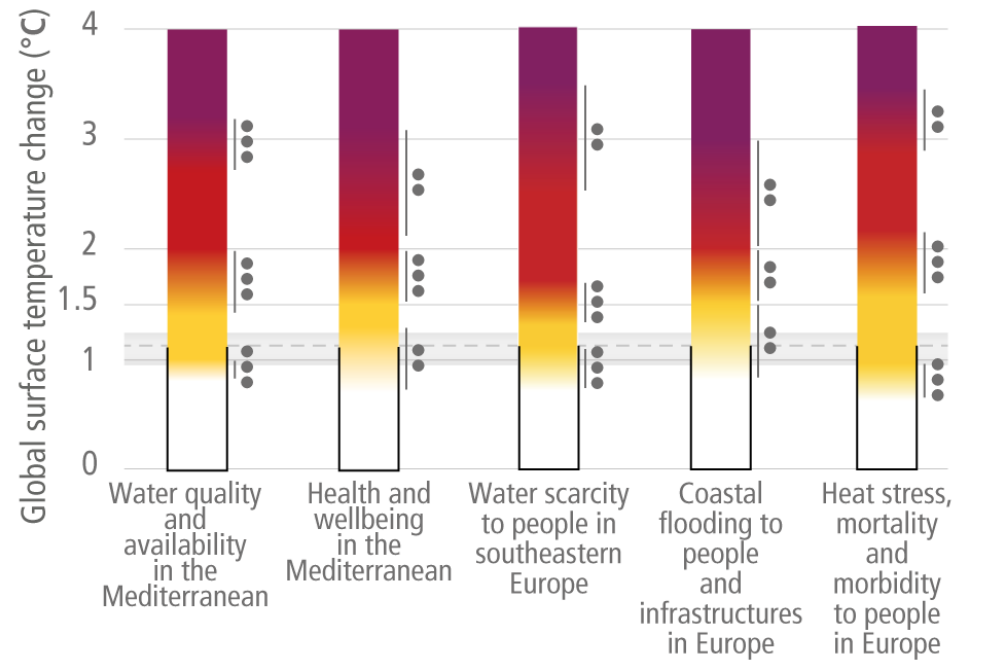
Gary Belkin MD, PhD, MPH  
Director, Billion Minds Project | Columbia University  
Chair, COP<sup>2</sup> | [cop2.org](http://cop2.org)  
[g@abillion.org](mailto:g@abillion.org)

IIMHL-IIDL | October 26<sup>th</sup> 2022, Washington DC



Modelled pathways:

- █ Trend from implemented policies
- █ Limit warming to 2°C (>67%) or return warming to 1.5°C (>50%) after a high overshoot, NDCs until 2030
- █ Limit warming to 2°C (>67%)
- █ Limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot



IPCC Adaptation Report 2022



**Imperial College  
 London**

**INSTITUTE OF GLOBAL  
 HEALTH INNOVATION**

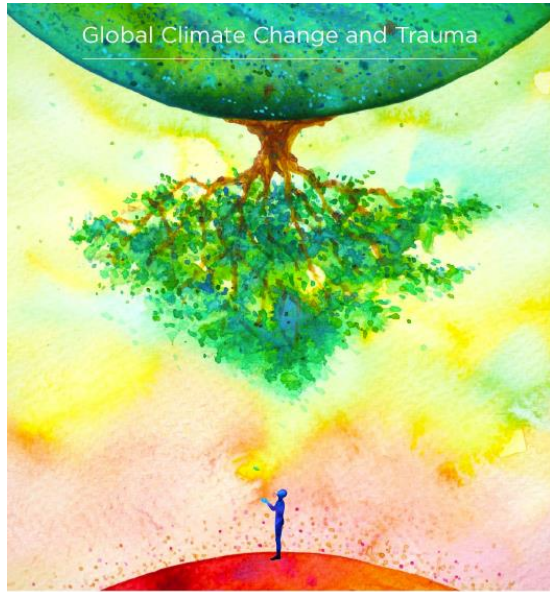
**Grantham Institute  
 Climate Change and the Environment**  
 An Institute of Imperial College London

**Grantham Institute  
 Briefing paper No 36**

May 2021

## The impact of climate change on mental health and emotional wellbeing: current evidence and implications for policy and practice

DR EMMA LAWRENCE, RHIANNON THOMPSON, GIANLUCA FONTANA, DR NEIL JENNINGS



### MENTAL HEALTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE: POLICY BRIEF

**Key points**

- Climate change is increasingly having stronger and longer-lasting impacts on people, which can directly and indirectly affect their mental health and psychosocial well-being.
- Several environmental, social and economic determinants of mental health are negatively affected by climate change.
- Certain groups are disproportionately at risk from climate change-related hazards, including people with pre-existing mental health conditions.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends five key approaches to address these impacts:
  1. Integrate climate change considerations into policies and programmes for mental health, including MHPSS, to better prepare for and respond to the climate crisis
  2. Integrate MHPSS within policies and programmes dealing with climate change and health
  3. Build upon global commitments
  4. Implement multisectoral and community-based approaches to reduce vulnerabilities and address the mental health and psychosocial impacts of climate change
  5. Address the large gaps that exist in funding both for mental health and for responding to the health impacts of climate change

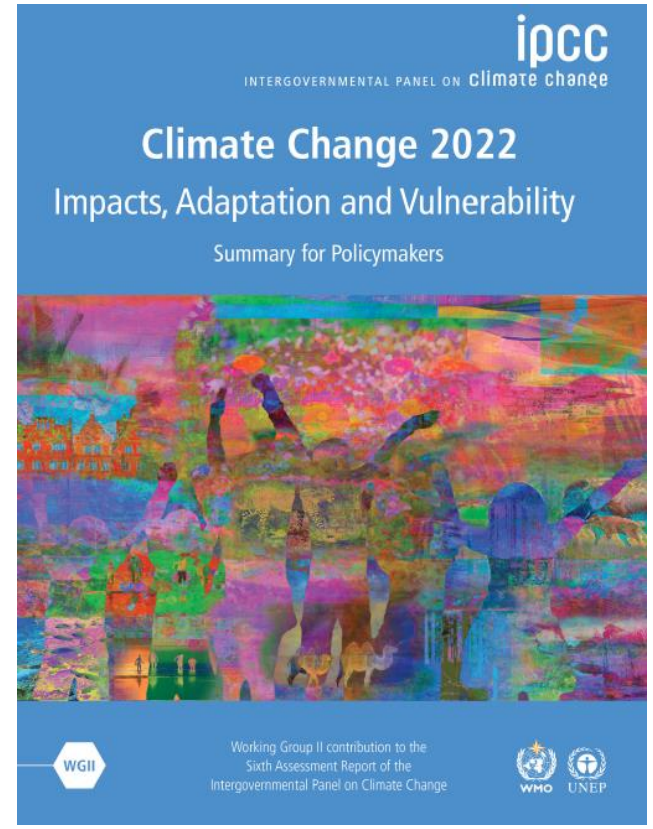
**In the 5 decades between 1970 and 2020, climate-related hazards have increased, with 50% of all events occurring since 2003 and nearly 5 billion people in total affected (1)**

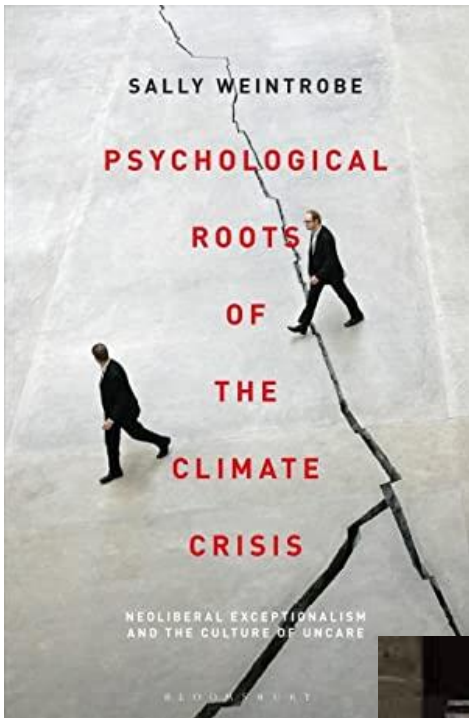
### We need to be concerned about mental health in the context of climate change

Climate change is a growing global crisis. Its scale is already massive, and with inaction it continues to grow. It results in both acute hazards, such as hurricanes, floods and wildfires, and slower-onset threats, such as ecosystem changes, food and water insecurity and loss of place and culture. Climate change is one of a number of global environmental threats. The effects of unsustainable human activities, such as deforestation, ecosystem degradation and depletion and loss of biodiversity, and economies that are reliant on fossil fuels are leading to water and food insecurity, air pollution and contamination of land, rivers and oceans. All of these are having a measurable adverse impact on human health, mental health, and well-being and further exacerbating the climate emergency.

Not only is nature essential for human existence, but many of its functions and contributions are irreplaceable. Studying the impact of these changes on individuals and communities, researchers and public health officials have largely focused on physical health. However, climate change also exacerbates many social and environmental risk factors for mental health and psychosocial problems, and can lead to emotional distress, the development of new mental health conditions and a worsening situation for people already living with these conditions. Therefore, in preparing for and responding to this growing emergency, there is an increasing need for the provision of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

World Health Organization





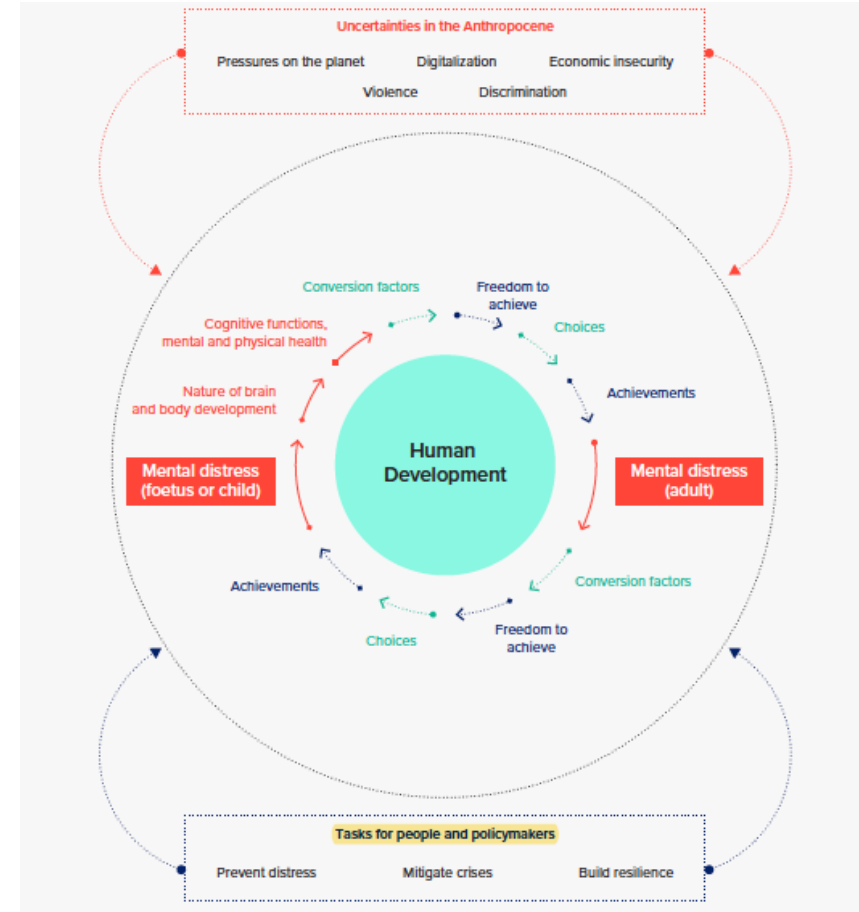
Community Mental Health Journal (2022) 58:205–212  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10597-021-00840-7>

FRESH FOCUS

## Mental Health Challenges Related to Neoliberal Capitalism in the United States

Anna Zeira<sup>1</sup>

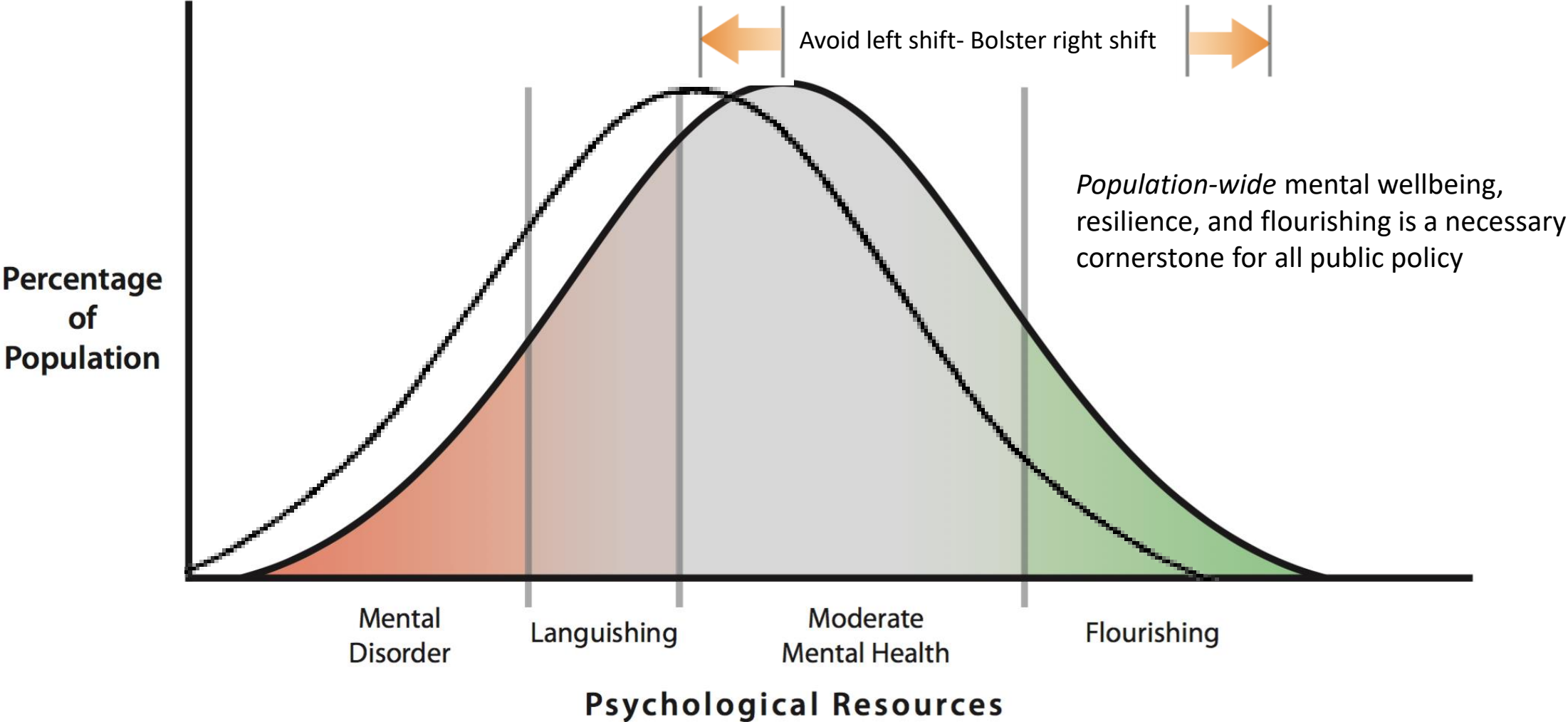
Received: 12 February 2021 / Accepted: 14 May 2021 / Published online: 25 May 2021  
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Source: Human Development Report Office.

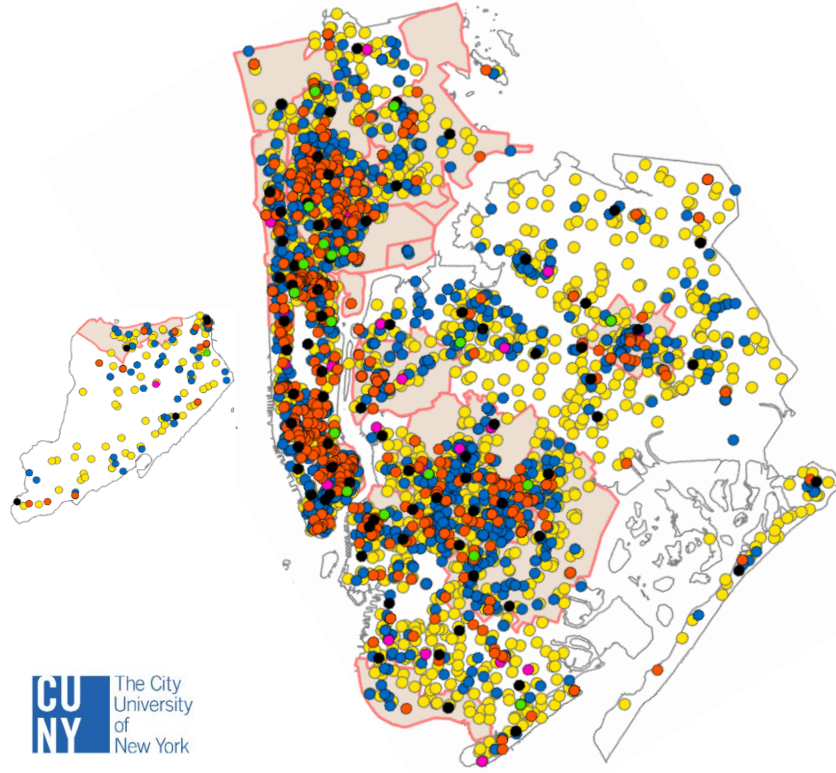


# People need *psychological* resources



Based on a figures in Huppert et al. (Eds). The Science of Well-being

Thrive  
NYC



100 Million  
Healthier Lives

CONVENED BY  Institute for  
Healthcare  
Improvement



WIN  
NETWORK  
WELL BEING IN THE NATION



WELLBEING  
ECONOMY  
ALLIANCE



EN FR ES



Human Development Report 2020

The Next Frontier

Human Development and the Anthropocene



## Effect of a Primary Care–Based Psychological Intervention on Symptoms of Common Mental Disorders in Zimbabwe: A Randomized Clinical Trial

JAMA December 27, 2016 Volume 316, Number 24



The Healthy Activity Program (HAP), a lay counsellor-delivered brief psychological treatment for severe depression, in primary care in India: a randomised controlled trial



Vikram Patel<sup>a</sup>, Benedict Weobong<sup>a</sup>, Helen A Weiss, Arpita Anand, Bhargav Bhat, Basavraj Katti, Sona Dimidjian, Ricardo Araya, Steve D Hollon, Michael King, Lakshmi Vijayakumar, A-La Park, David McDaid, Terry Wilson, Richard Velleman, Betty R Kirkwood, Christopher G Fairburn

Lancet 2017; 389: 176–85



## The effect of VISHRAM, a grass-roots community-based mental health programme, on the treatment gap for depression in rural communities in India: a population-based study

[www.thelancet.com/psychiatry](http://www.thelancet.com/psychiatry) Vol 4 February 2017

Rahul Shidhaye, Vaibhav Murhar, Siddharth Gangale, Luke Aldridge, Rahul Shastri, Rachana Parikh, Ritu Shrivastava, Suvarna Damle, Tasneem Raja, Abhijit Nadkarni, Vikram Patel

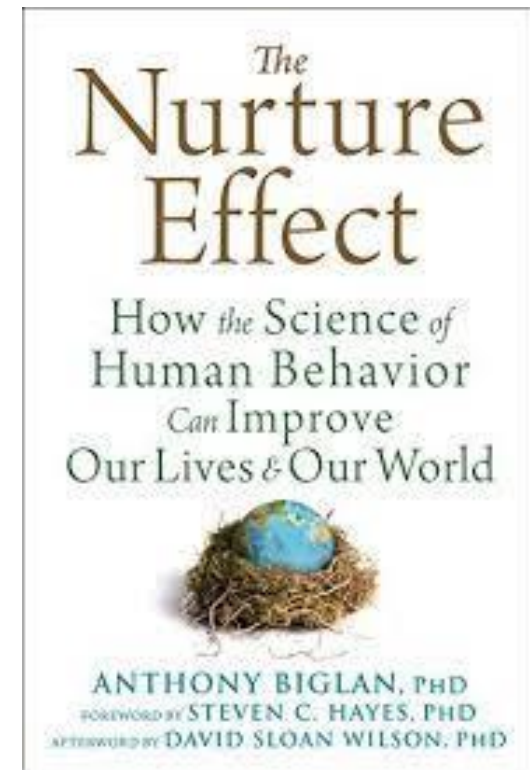
## Scaling up and scaling out: Consilience and the evolution of more nurturing societies

Anthony Biglan<sup>a,\*</sup>, Magnus Johansson<sup>b</sup>, Mark Van Ryzin<sup>a</sup>, Dennis Embry<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Oregon Research Institute, United States of America

<sup>b</sup> Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway

<sup>c</sup> PAXIS Institute, United States of America







SOCIAL SCIENCE

## *The crisis of democracy and the science of deliberation*

Citizens can avoid polarization and make sound decisions

By John S. Dryzek<sup>1</sup>, André Bächtiger<sup>2</sup>, Simone Chambers<sup>3</sup>, Joshua Cohen<sup>4</sup>, James N. Druckman<sup>5</sup>, Andrea Felicetti<sup>6</sup>, James S. Fishkin<sup>7</sup>, David M. Farrell<sup>8</sup>, Archon Fung<sup>9</sup>, Amy Gutmann<sup>10</sup>, Hélène Landemore<sup>11</sup>, Jane Mansbridge<sup>12</sup>, Sofie Marie<sup>13</sup>, Michael A. Neblo<sup>14</sup>, Simon Niemeyer<sup>15</sup>, Maïja Setälä<sup>16</sup>, Rune Slothuus<sup>17</sup>, Jane Suiter<sup>18</sup>, Dennis Thompson<sup>19</sup>, Mark E. Warren<sup>20</sup>

ordinary citizens; but are they up to the task? Social science on “deliberative democracy” offers reasons for optimism about citizens’ capacity to avoid polarization and manipulation and to make sound decisions. The real world of democratic politics is currently far from the deliberative ideal, but empirical evidence shows that the gap can be closed.

Declining civility in interactions among elected representatives decreases citizens’ trust in democratic institutions. The more polarized environments content of low parti

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*Annu. Rev. Psychol.* 1999. 50:625–50  
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## THE PSYCHOLOGICAL UNDERPINNINGS OF DEMOCRACY: A Selective Review of Research on Political Tolerance, Interpersonal Trust, and Social Capital

*J.L. Sullivan and J.E. Transue*

Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota, 1414 Social Sciences, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455-0410; e-mail: jsull@polisci.umn.edu, jtransue@polisci.umn.edu

## The Original Meaning of “Democracy”: Capacity to Do Things, not Majority Rule

Josiah Ober



## Key Questions for Table Discussion

- 1. What reflections do you have on the description offered as to the broad "social climate" importance of mental health and wellbeing, and how/if that does/should it affect your leadership efforts?***
- 2. What should the Race to Resilience Roadmap include, and how should it be developed? Do IIMHL and IIDL have a role?***