Climate change is having a growing impact on fungal diseases, affecting both the behavior of fungal pathogens and the vulnerability of human populations. Rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and an increase in extreme weather events create ideal conditions for fungi to spread and survive in new environments. This has led to a growing incidence of fungal infections—caused by *Candida auris*, *Histoplasma*, *Sporothrix*, and *Talaromyces marneffei*—some of which are becoming increasingly resistant to treatment [1], and also to the mergence of new fungal pathogens [2]. Natural disasters linked to climate change, such as floods, hurricanes, and wildfires, can lead to increased exposure to fungi, particularly through trauma and environmental contamination [3]. At the same time, human susceptibility to fungal infections is rising due to weakened immunity, malnutrition, urbanization, and climate-related migration. Social factors such as poverty and limited access to healthcare further increase the risk, especially in low- and middle-income countries [4].

The spread of fungal diseases is now a global issue that affects countries across all income levels. However, poorer regions are often hit hardest because of weaker health systems and limited diagnostic resources. Addressing these challenges requires global cooperation, increased investment in healthcare infrastructure, better access to antifungal treatments, and more research on fungal pathogens [1]. Wealthier nations have a responsibility to support global efforts, as fungal diseases can emerge anywhere and spread rapidly. Understanding how climate change influences fungal diseases is essential for improving prevention, early detection, and effective treatment. By working together, countries can strengthen their ability to manage the growing threat of fungal infections in a changing climate.

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