

Climate Change: A Brief Report

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

Climate change is impacting human lives and health during a sort of ways. It threatens the essential ingredients of excellent health - clean air, safe beverage, nutritious food supply, and safe shelter - and has the potential to undermine decades of progress in global health.

Between 2030 and 2050, global climate change is predicted to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths per annum, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and warmth stress alone. The direct damage costs to health is estimated to be between USD 2-4 billion per annum by 2030.

Areas with weak health infrastructure - mostly in developing countries - are going to be the smallest amount ready to cope without assistance to organize and respond. WHO supports countries in building climate-resilient health systems and tracking national progress in protecting health from global climate change.

Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases through better transport, food and energy-use choices leads to improved health, particularly through reduced pollution. The Paris Agreement on global climate change is therefore potentially the strongest health agreement of this century. WHO supports countries in assessing the health gains that might result from the implementation of the prevailing Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement, and therefore the potential for larger gains from more ambitious climate action.

WHO considers global climate change an urgent, global health challenge that needs prioritized action now and within the decades to return. Through its resolutions, strategies and workplans, WHO and its Member States work multilaterally towards protecting the health and well-being of all people from the impacts of global climate change.

WHO global strategy on health, environment and global climate change 2019 - 2023: a replacement WHO global strategy on health, environment and global climate change was approved by member states in 2019 at the 72st Annual World Health Assembly

for the amount 2019-2023, outlining the transformation needed to enhance lives and well-being sustainably through healthy environments.

WHO plan of action on global climate change |temperature change"> global climate change and health in small island developing States 2019 - 2023: With small island developing States (SIDS) being extremely susceptible to the health impacts of climate change, WHO's member states approved a WHO global plan of action on global climate change and health in small island developing States in 2019 for the amount 2019-2023.

WHO 13th General Programme of labor 13 (2019 - 2023): As a part of WHO's General Programme of labor 13 (2019 - 2023), WHO is contributing to the worldwide agenda on health, environment and global climate change through it strategic priority of Promoting Healthier Populations.

Report on Health, Environment and global climate change by the Director-General (2018): Report by the Director-General outlining the mixture of both new and long-standing environmental and health challenges Member States face.

WHO workplan on global climate change |temperature change" global climate change and health 2014 - 2019: WHO's climate change and health workplan for 2014 - 2019 prioritized climate action through four main objectives: 1. advocate and lift awareness, 2. strengthen partnerships, 3. enhance scientific evidence, 4. strengthen health system

EB139 report on global climate change |temperature change" global climate change and Health: A 2016 report on climate change and health by the chief Board highlighted the role of the worldwide health community in implementing the Paris Agreement.

WHO workplan on global climate change |temperature change" global climate change and health 2008 - 2013: WHO's climate change and health workplan for 2014 - 2019 defined activities under the objectives of advocacy, partnerships, science and evidence, and health system strengthening. The workplan was developed for the asking by Member States urging increased action.

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