



**COMMITTEE:** World Health Organization JH

### **Reducing environmental risks for children in developing countries**

The leading producers of air contamination are coming from industry sources, power plants such as fossil fuel motor vehicles, and factories to produce energy. The never-ending burning of fossil fuels releases air pollutants, emissions, and chemicals into the air and atmosphere. Environmental risks cover chemical pollution, air pollution<sup>1</sup>, climate change, disease-causing microbes<sup>2</sup>, lack of access to health care, poor infrastructure, and poor water quality<sup>3</sup>. These issues are primarily detected in developing countries such as China, India, the Philippines, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, etc....<sup>4</sup> Countries such as the UK use commodities from countries like China and India. Emissions resulting from this trade are then inhaled by infants, adults, and the elderly. The effects are magnified due to a lack of access to medicine and nutrition.

The inhalation of particulate matter under 2.5 microsomes is also known as pm 2.5<sup>5</sup>. Has progressively become the primary environmental issue to human health. Inhaling these outdoor particles causes significant damage to our health, and is the sick leading cause of mortality. Resulting in over 4 million premature deaths per year. The majority of

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<sup>1</sup> *best way to reduce air-pollution-related, infant deaths in developing countries?*

<sup>2</sup> *Biggest Causes and Effects of Air Pollution?*

<sup>3</sup> *The Sustainable Development Goals*

<sup>4</sup> *Developed and Developing Countries*

<sup>5</sup> *Fine Particles (PM 2.5)*



wich occurs in developing nations. To eliminate this risk, the reduction of pm through filtration of emissions and electrification with renewable energy must occur. However, with the most affected being developing countries, Immediate change is unlikely.

The consumption of safe water is still a major problem in many developing nations. Worldwide, 663 million people lack access to safe drinking water. This is the situation for a lot of people, they do not have the infrastructure to deliver water to people's homes. So they have to leave their home, walk long distances, fetch water, and carry it back to their homes. However, the bigger part of the problem is pollution. Water bodies are increasingly being polluted by human waste, and industrial waste, which means that the water people have access to, is unsafe for drinking<sup>6</sup>. The sanitation crisis is huge. We have made a lot of progress but there is still a long way to go. Around 2.4 billion people lack access to safe sanitation. The easier way to fix it would be to incorporate newer technology to reduce wastewater. Still, again, we are talking about developing countries and there is not a lot of money to work with.

The reduction is complicated as the factors that contribute are many and the most contaminating industries are elementary for our development. <sup>7</sup>Energy is at the top by far since everyone uses it. And the price to change it to a clean energy source would

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<sup>6</sup> *Water Pollution.*

<sup>7</sup> *Which Are the Most Polluting Industries?*



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require around five trillion dollars<sup>8</sup>. Agriculture is in second place and obviously, the reduction in the agriculture industry would affect in its turn many other things. Restrictions should be set on unnecessary industries like fashion. And even if we completely stop fashion, it is not enough.

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<sup>8</sup> *The Human and Financial Cost of Pollution*



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