Country: Brazil

Committe: World Health Organisation

Topic: Climate Change Impacts on Global Health

Brazil is the largest and most populous country in South America. Brazil is the politically and economically leading country in Latin America. The Amazon rainforest is located in Brazil. Brazil is a member of many international organisations such as the United Nations, The World Trade Organisation and The South American Common Market.

Climate Change and Global Health

Fossil fuel use, deforestation and some agricultural and industrial practices increase greenhouse gases, mainly carbon dioxide and methane. Greenhouse gases cause global warming and climate change. Climate change threatens people with food and water shortages, increased floods, extreme heat, more diseases and economic losses. Human migration and conflicts can also be a consequence. The World Healt Orginisation (WHO) describes climate change as the greatest threat to global health in the 21th century. Extreme weather leads to injuries and loss of life, and crop failures lead to malnutrition. The Who estimates that between 2030 and 2050, climate change will cause about 250.000 additional deaths per year. More than 500.000 adult deaths per year are projected by 2050 due to declines in food availability and quality. Under the leadership of the UN Environment Programme and The World Meteorological Organisation, The United Nations Framework Convention on climate change first entered into force on 21 March 1994. The convention, which aims to minimise greenhouse gas rates and its negative effects on the environment by recognising the effects of environmental pollution on climate, also includes the Kyoto Protocol signed in 1997. The Paris Climate Agreement, signed within the scope of this agreement, entered into force in 2015 with the signature of European Union and 190 states in order to reduce climate change and determine the financing of the actions to be taken. The Brazilian goverment established a climate and ecological transformation investment platform in Washington called BIP, which aims to mobilise international capital, with a target of 10.8 billion dolars in the first stage. Introduced during the annual meetings of International Monetary Fund and The World Bank, the platform will bring together projects in three sectors: energy, industry and mobility, and nature-based solutions.

Under the 2015 Paris Agreement, countries collectively agreed to keep warming well below 2 °C. Brazil is investing in solar energy systems to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and aim to reduce emissions by 59 to 67 per cent by 2035. Brazil has dramatically slowed the destruction of the Amazon Rainforest, reducing its destruction by 83 per cent since 2004, primarily by imposing land-use regulations, creating new protected areas and seeking to establish the rule of law in the Amazon.In Brazil, we believe that the United Nations should lead the way in reducing greenhouse gases globally and increasing the production of green energy, and that together we must do more to protect forest areas.

Referances :

1. 2015 Paris Agreement
2. Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change 2023. Sixh Assessment Report. (AR6) : Climate Change 2023
3. World Energy Cooperation
4. Encyclopedia of Global Warming and Climate Change