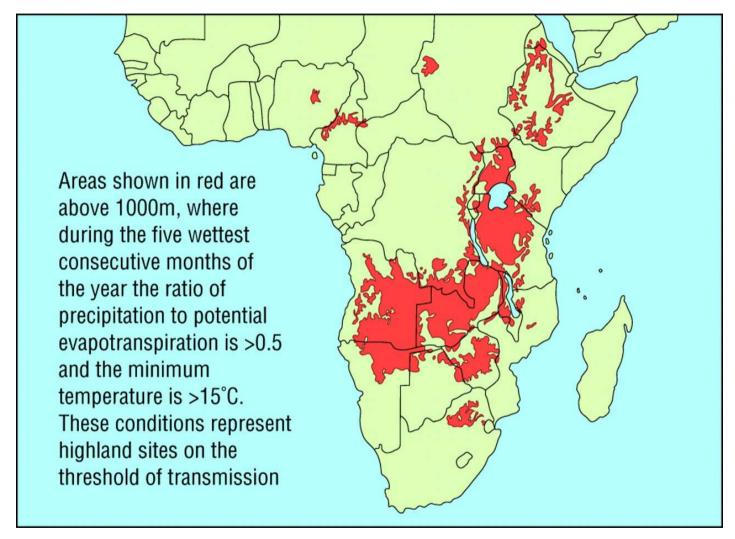
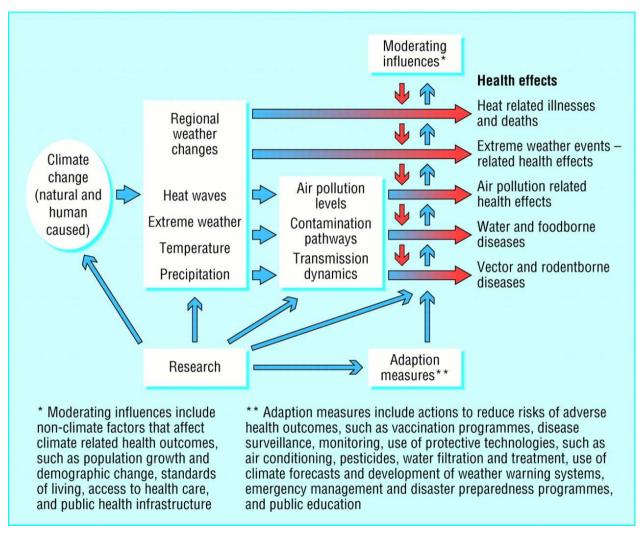
Areas vulnerable to malaria in the African highlands33 Reprinted from Patz J, Lindsay S, in: Curr Opin Microbiol 1999;2:445-51, with permission from Elsevier.



Patz J A, Kovats R S BMJ 2002;325:1094-1098



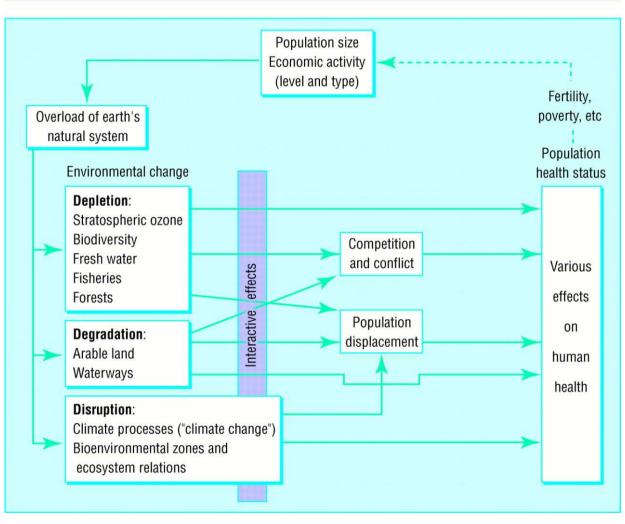
Potential health effects of climate variability and change 34.



Patz J A, Kovats R S BMJ 2002;325:1094-1098



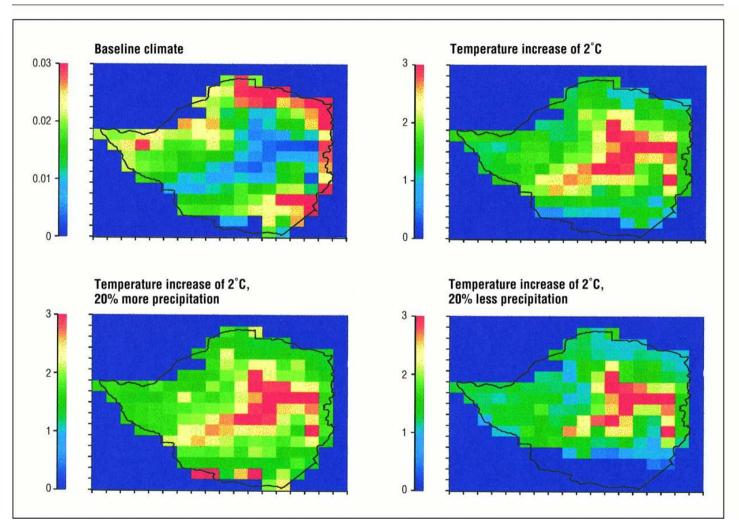
Global environmental change—causes and consequences.



McMichael A J , Haines A BMJ 1997;315:805-809



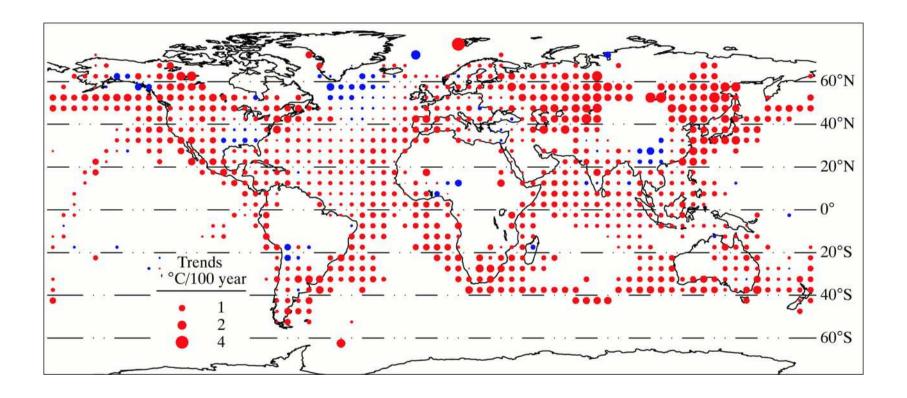
Changes in the potential transmission of Plasmodium falciparum malaria in Zimbabwe modelled under three scenarios of climate change (from Martens27).



McMichael A J , Haines A BMJ 1997;315:805-809



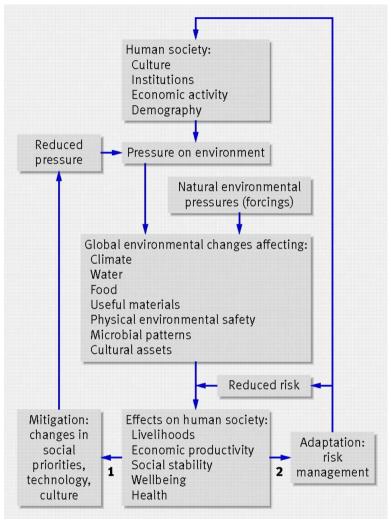
Observed trends in annual average temperature, 1901-962.



Kovats R S et al. BMJ 1999;318:1682-1685



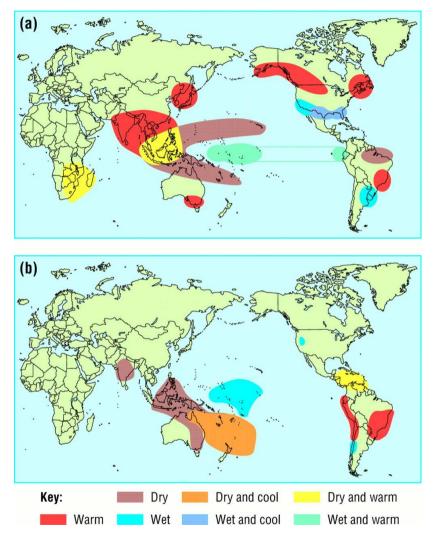
Relations between human induced global environmental changes affect health and social policy responses.



McMichael A J et al. BMJ 2008;336:191-194



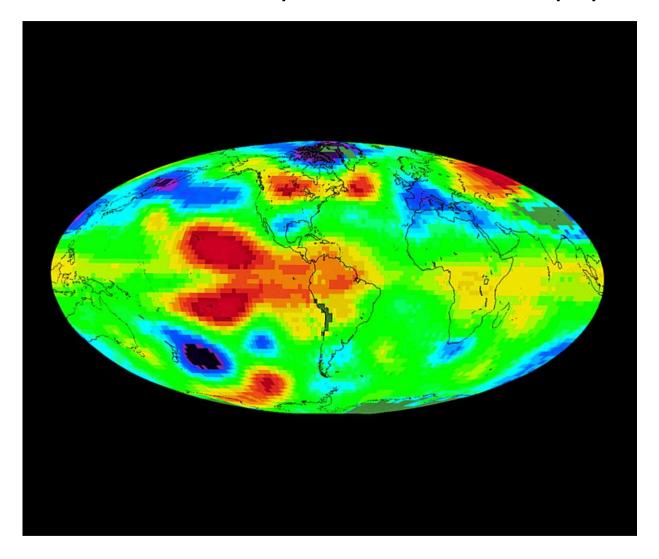
El Niño and warm episodes in December-February (a) and in June-August (b).



Patz J A, Kovats R S BMJ 2002;325:1094-1098



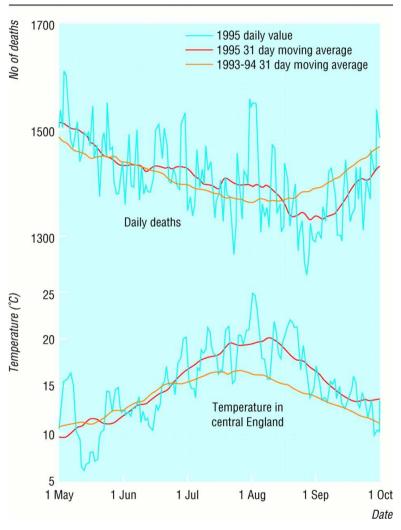
An El Niño event causes temperature anomalies in the troposphere.



Haines A, McMichael A J BMJ 1997;315:870-874



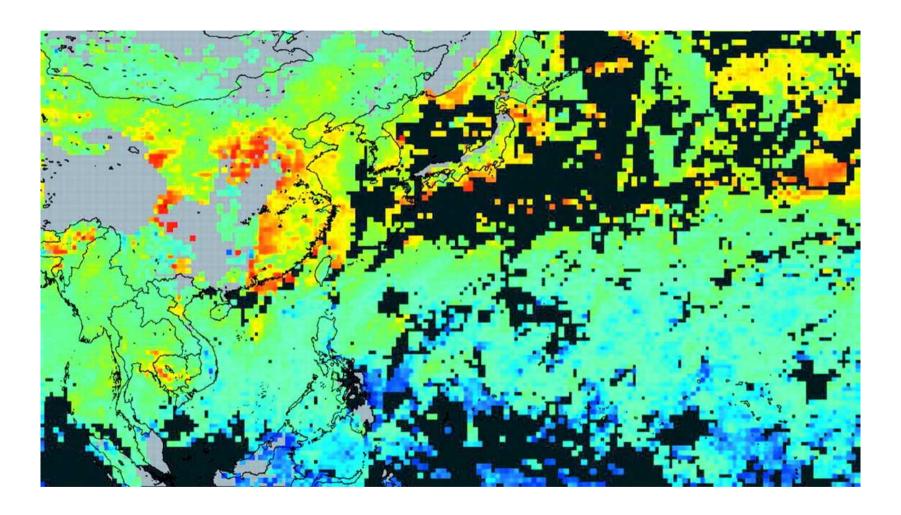
Mortality peak associated with a heatwave in 1995 in England and Wales5.



Kovats R S et al. BMJ 1999;318:1682-1685



Carbon monoxide plumes show pollution from eastern Asia extending eastward over the Pacific Ocean.



Stott R BMJ 2006;332:1385-1387



Environmental sustainability, too, should be a more important societal goal than simply more economic growth. Economic growth without attending to its environmental impact, maintaining the status quo, is not an option for the country or for the planet. Globally, climate change and attempts to combat it have the worst effects on the poorest and most vulnerable. The need for mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change means that we must do things differently. Creating a sustainable future is entirely compatible with action to reduce health inequalities: sustainable local communities, active transport, sustainable food production, and zero-carbon houses will have health benefits across society. We set out measures that will aid mitigation of climate change and also reduce health inequalities.

Figure 1.2 Guiding principles for sustainable development

Living Within Environmental Limits

Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.

Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society

Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion and creating equal opportunity for all.

Achieving a Sustainable Economy

Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised.

Promoting Good Governance

Actively promoting effective participation systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy and diversity.

Using Sound Science Responsibly

Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.