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Altri autori (Persone)	Khan ChowdhuryAhmed Jalal
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Nota di contenuto	Improving air quality for well-being and resilience -- Improving access to clean water and sanitation and ensuring financial sustainability of utilities -- Addressing waste generation, management and recycling -- Halting and reversing biodiversity loss.
Sommario/riassunto	This book focuses on the indirect effects on environmental resilience. The COVID-19 epidemic and the 2020 global pandemic have had an unprecedented public health impact. These included not only economic impacts but also social activities, and environmental and ecological impacts. This study examined the fact that net effects were positive, for example, in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, oil and gas exploration activities, and reductions in pollution. The most notable

and most positive environmental impact of COVID-19 is the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from transportation sources. Air and road transport cause a huge portion of the pollution from closures and outages. Restrictions on economic and social mobility have had positive impacts, with reductions in transport and trade contributing significantly to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. By increasing their scale, endangered ecosystems benefit from improved environmental quality. To better understand how the environment is maintained, we summarize the evolution of COVID-19 and subsequent pandemics. The COVID-19 pandemic has had an unexpected and lasting impact on the environment. At the same time, ecological hotspots where human activity is commonly prevalent benefit from improved environmental quality, allowing wildlife and other life forms to thrive. For this reason, we can conclude that the COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent pandemic were beneficial to environmental stewardship.