Children are susceptible to many environmental hazards due to their physiology and behaviour. The first one thousand days of life, the period between conception and a child’s second birthday, are also critical when the foundations for lifelong health and well-being are laid. The environment affects this period of rapid development through many exposure pathways.

Children under five years of age are disproportionately affected by environmental hazards. According to the WHO, in 2012, 26% of deaths and a quarter of disability-adjusted life years among children under five years of age were attributable to environmental causes. Children from low-income countries and low-income communities within countries are also disproportionately affected.

Mitigating climate change and reducing adverse environmental exposures, by, for example, improving air and water quality, safely storing hazardous substances, safely disposing of hazardous waste, and making roads safer, can prevent poor health. There is a need for environmental justice and strategies to prevent and control diseases and injuries of environmental origin in children.
Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Addressing the environmental and public health challenges requires engagement and collaboration among clinicians and public health researchers. Discovery and advances in this research field play a critical role in providing a scientific basis for decision-making toward control and prevention of human diseases, especially the illnesses that are induced from environmental exposure to health hazards. *IJERPH* provides a forum for discussion of discoveries and knowledge in these multidisciplinary fields. Please consider publishing your research in this high quality, peer-reviewed, open access journal.