

Activities of the World Health Organization on Air Pollution and Health

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Key messages for mini-campaign



•New estimates:

- New global data on kerosene use shows very large exposure to kerosene for lighting and little uptake of solar lighting
- Urban Air Pollution for 3000 cities on 12 May
- Burden of Disease from AP for countries and the Globe in June

•**SDGs** – AP indicators in Health (SDG 3.9), Energy (SDG 7.1.2) and cities (SDG 11) are all tier one.

•**Urban Health Initiative** – piloting model to strengthen health sector support to AP and CC mitigation policies in cities – with CCAC, World Bank, Norway

•**Cities** – establishing interest group to support inclusion of AP and Health goals more clearly into **Habitat III** discussions and outcome document

•**Energy** – IEA report on Energy and Air pollution, SE4All E access

•**Global platform of Air Quality and Health** – with UNECE and other International partners - next meeting January 2017

- New developments on the exposure response curves, sources of AP data, establishment of a research overview group

•**Communications** – Global Campaign on AQ and health – with CCAC

•**Road map for the implementation of the WHA 68.8** tabled at WHA69

- Informal meeting with interested countries /Missions in Geneva to discuss next steps on the implementation on 16 May

Regional Office for Europe –

- Leading update of the WHA Air Quality Guidelines in cooperation with WHO HQ and other ROs.
- Development of AIR Q tool to estimate health impacts of air pollution,
- Further development of tools to estimate health impacts of transportation policies including from air pollution

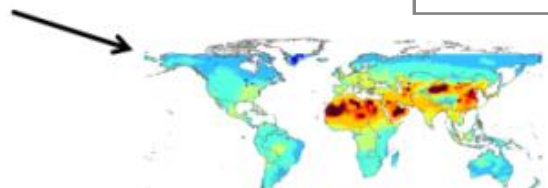
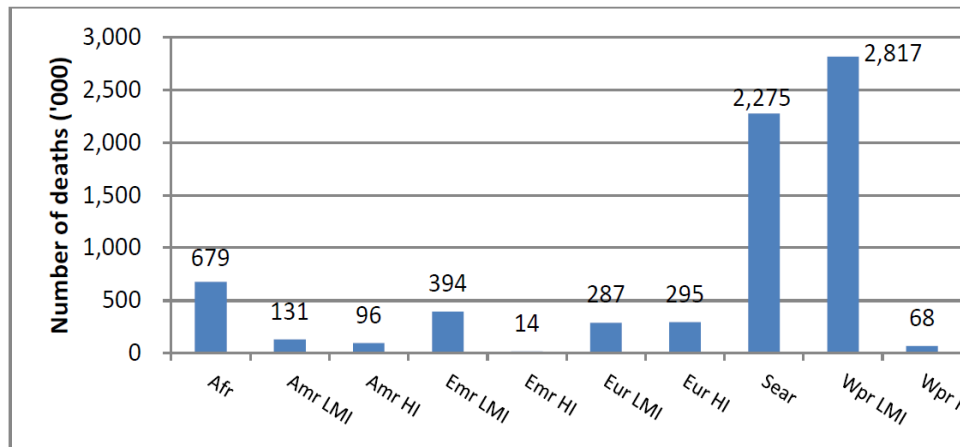
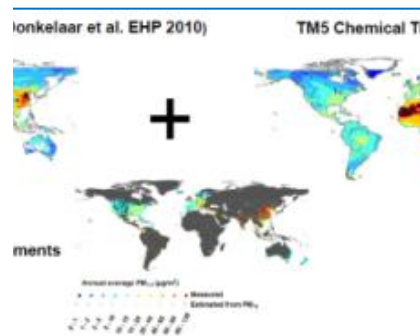
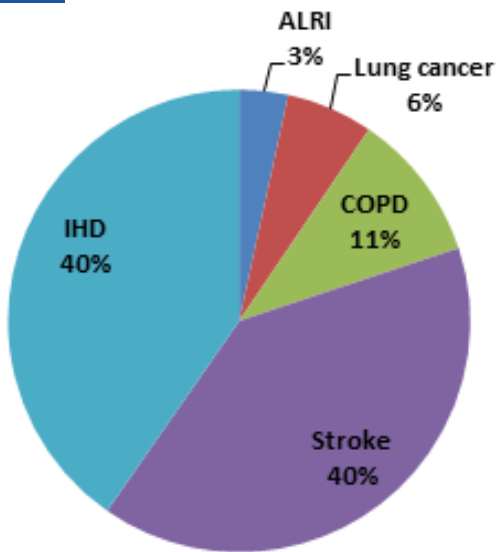
Burning Opportunity Report

- Half of African households and
- One third of South-East Asia households rely primarily upon **highly-polluting kerosene lamps,**
- Conversely, solar powered lights still have very low uptake (1% or less) in many countries.



New Air Pollution and Health Estimates

- Air pollution in 30000 cities – 12 May
- Burden of AP in countries and global estimates – Mid June



SDG 3: Health

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution from contamination.

Target	Proposed Indicator
3.9	3.9.1. Mean levels of exposure to air pollution (population weighted) OR deaths and diseases due to air pollution

Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Target 11.7 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management.

SDG 11: cities

Target	indicator
11.7	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (i.e. PM _{2.5}) air pollution in cities (population weighted)

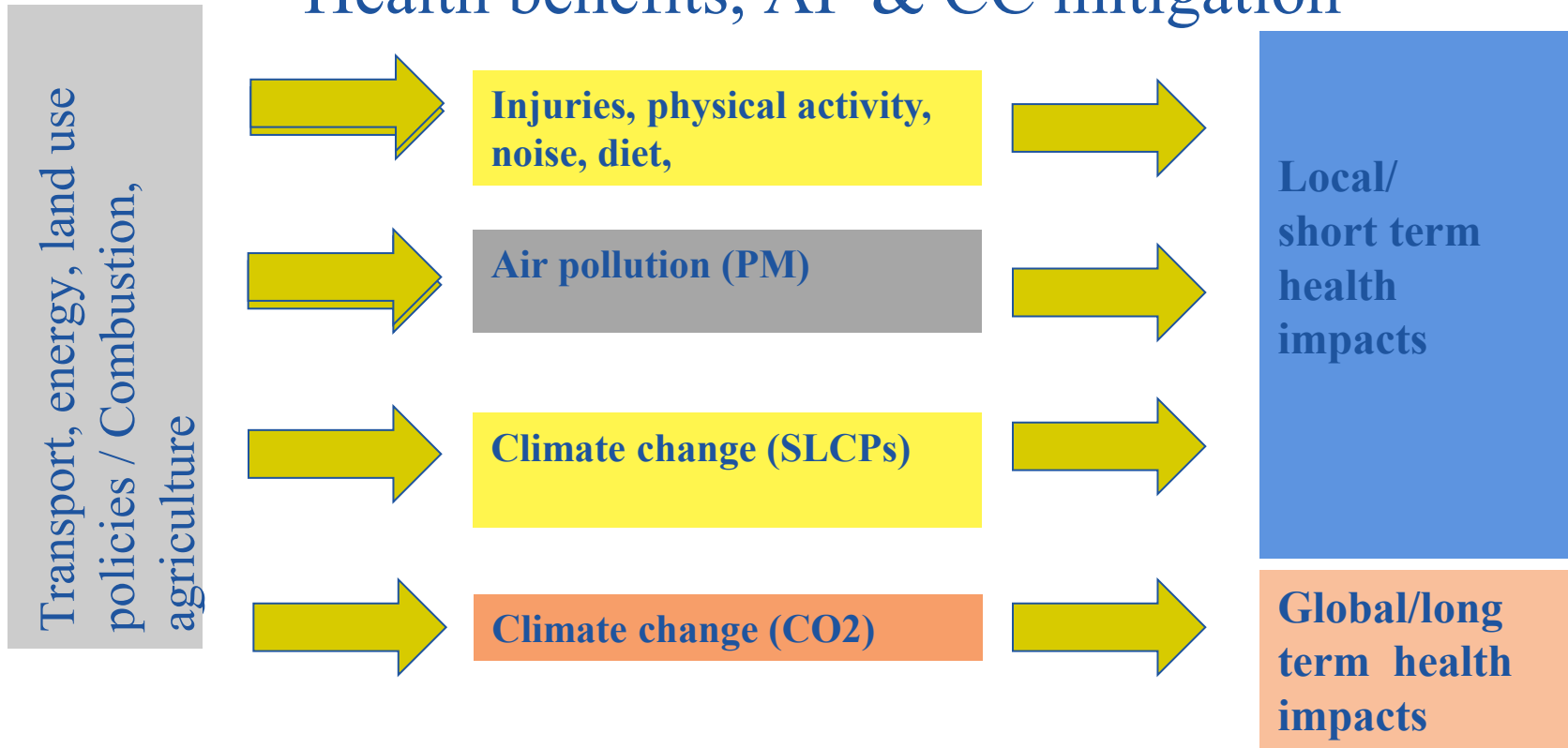


SDG 7: Energy

Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
Target 7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Target	Indicator
7.1	7.1.1 Percentage of population with electricity access
	7.1.2 Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level*

Urban Health Initiative – Support for Policies with Health benefits, AP & CC mitigation



Including Air Pollution and Health into the Habitat III agenda. Interest group established

Habitat III not yet integrated in the principles, challenges, opportunities, and means of implementation and monitoring that constitute the New Urban Agenda.

Six months
from
HabitatIII
in Quito,
Ecuador



Health and the environment: addressing the health impact of air pollution

The Sixty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report on health and the environment: addressing the health impact of air pollution;¹

Reaffirming its commitment to the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference “The future we want”, in which all States Members of the United Nations committed to promoting sustainable development policies that support healthy air quality in the context of sustainable cities and human settlements, and recognized that reducing air pollution leads to positive effects on health;²

Noting with deep concern that indoor and outdoor air pollution are both among the leading avoidable causes of disease and death globally, and the world’s largest single environmental health risk;³

Acknowledging that 4.3 million deaths occur each year from exposure to household (indoor) air pollution and that 3.7 million deaths each year are attributable to ambient (outdoor) air pollution, at a high cost to societies;⁴

Aware that exposure to air pollutants, including fine particulate matter, is a leading risk factor for noncommunicable diseases in adults, including ischaemic heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma and cancer, and poses a considerable health threat to current and future generations;

Concerned that half the deaths due to acute lower respiratory infections, including pneumonia in children aged less than five years, may be attributed to household air pollution, making it a leading risk factor for childhood mortality;

Informal meeting with Missions in Geneva on 16 May

¹ Document A68/16.

² UNEA resolution 1/7, PP6.

³ Global Health Observatory <http://www.who.int/gho/phe/en/> (accessed 18 March 2015).

⁴ WHO. Burden of disease from ambient air pollution for 2012. http://www.who.int/phe/health_topics/outdoorair/databases/AAP_BoD_results_March2014.pdf?ua=1 (accessed 1 December 2014).

Road Map for Implementation of World Health Assembly Resolution on Air Pollution and Health



World Health
Organization



Global Communications on AQ and Health Campaign

Example: air
pollution and
climate change

BREATHELIFE.

A global campaign to protect our health
and climate by improving air quality

MARCH 2016



World Health
Organization



CLIMATE &
CLEAN AIR
COALITION
TO REDUCE SHORT LIVED
CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

Global Platform on Air Quality and Health

- Next meeting January 2017
- Local air pollution levels
- Global databases on Air Pollution in homes and in Cities
- Data presentation – combining many risks to health combining satellite imagery, ground-level monitoring,
- New developments on the exposure response curve,
- On sources of AP data,
- Establishment of a research overview group

