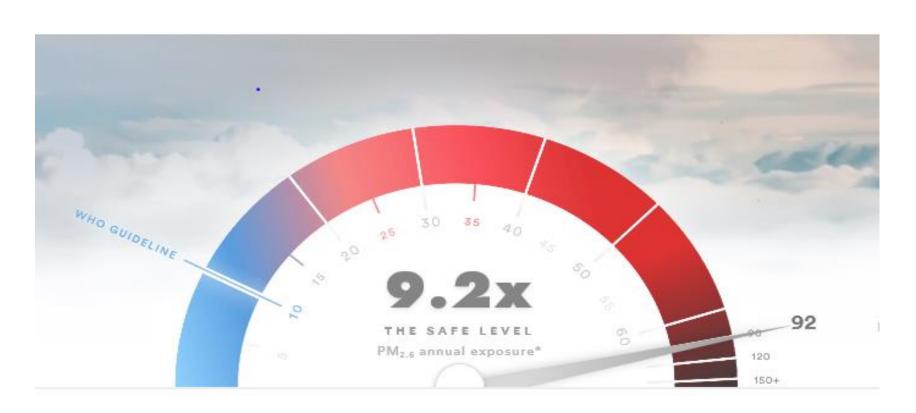


Air Pollution - one of the world's largest single health risks



BREATHELIFE.



91% of the global population breathes polluted air









More than 3 billion people rely on polluting energy sources for cooking







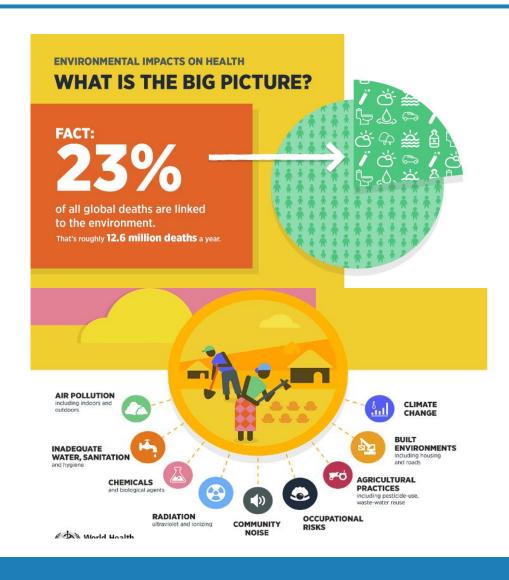


Girls in households that cook with polluted fuels spent up to 35 hours a week collecting wood and water





Air pollution is affecting our health



Ambient air pollution (AAP)

4.2 million deaths/yr

Household air pollution (HAP)

3.8 million deaths/yr

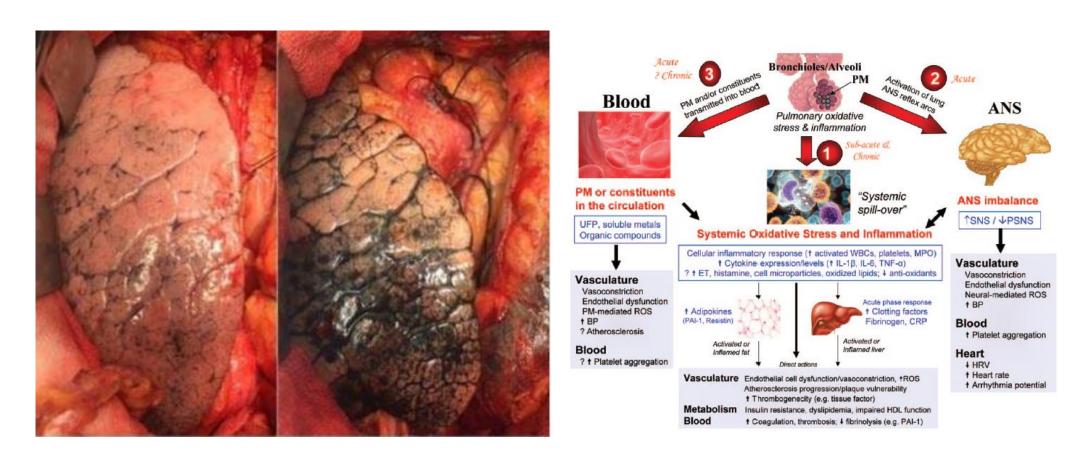
Joint effects of HAP and AAP

7 million deaths/yr

In some areas, a significant fraction of ambient air pollution (AAP) is caused by household fuel combustion



What air pollution does to our lungs and our cardiovascular system



https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/air-pollution-839089-2016-10-20



Air pollution is the second leading cause of non-communicable diseases (NCDs)



INVISIBLE KILLER

Air pollution may not always be visible, but it can be deadly.



29%
OF DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER



24% OF DEATHS FROM STROKE



25% OF DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE



43% OF DEATHS FROM LUNG DISEASE



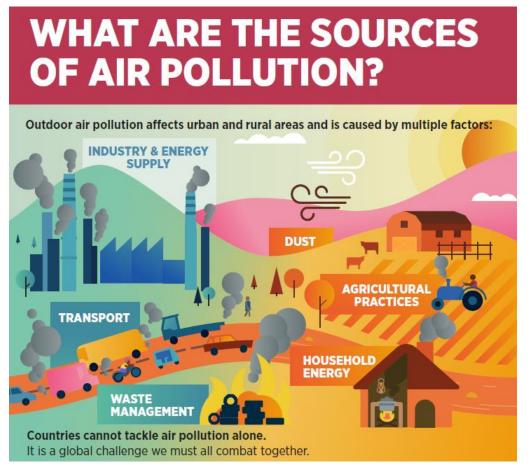








From risks to solutions





CLEAN AIR FOR HEALTH

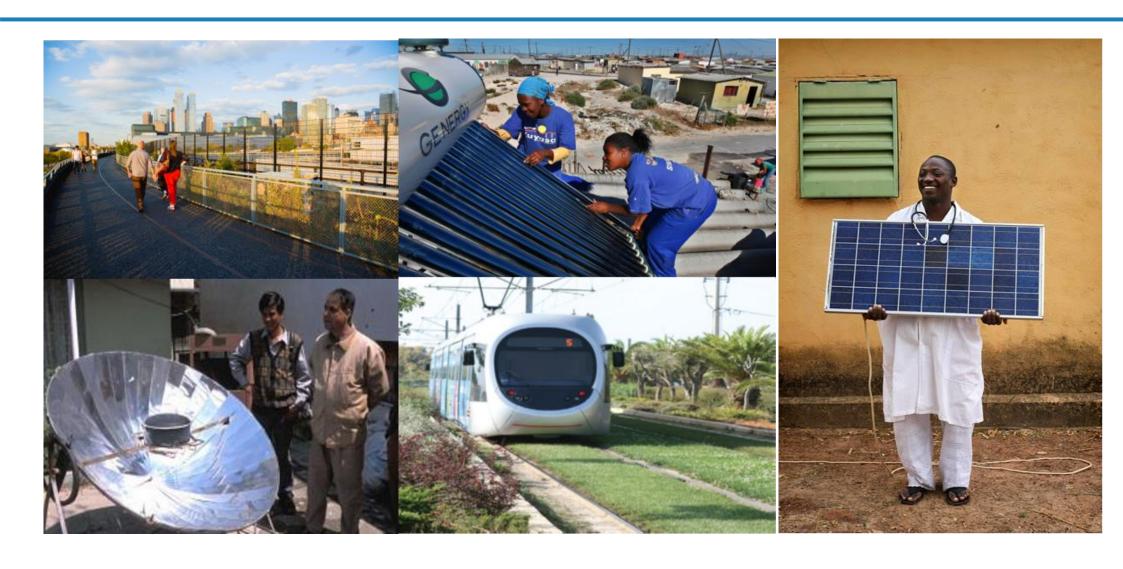
#AirPollution



World Health Assembly Resolution A68.8 & Road Map



There are many solutions





Sustainable cities - Health at the heart of urban development



Catalyze more effective urban action on air pollution and other urban health risks:

- Provide urban leaders with health and economic arguments
- Mapping policies
- Provide alternative scenarios
- Build competencies



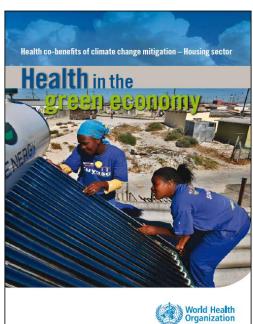
WHO knowledge goods for the dialogue across sectors







World Health Organization

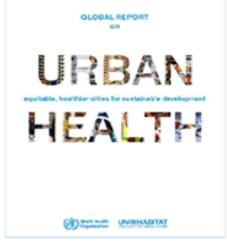




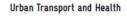








- Incorporating health in urban and territorial planning (with UN-Habitat, forthcoming)
- Housing and Health Guidelines

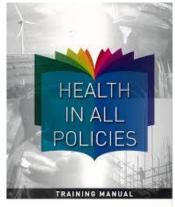


Sustainable Transport: A Sourcebook for Policy-makers in Developing Cities





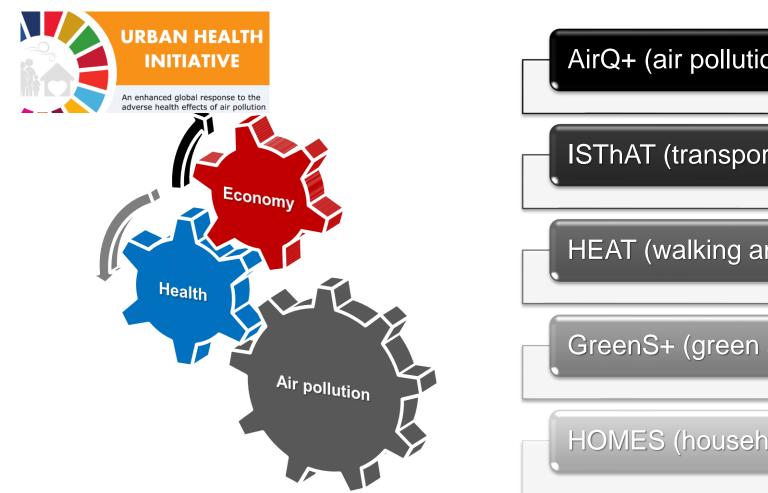








Analytical tools to support Health and Economic Impact Assessments



AirQ+ (air pollution) **ISThAT** (transportation) HEAT (walking and cycling) GreenS+ (green space) HOMES (household energy)

Development and application of analytical tools to support the assessment of the health and economic impacts of interventions in key sectors, including on transport, household energy, green space and land-use, solid waste management (open source, flexible,



Strengthening local capacity on urban health and air pollution



Capacity building activities as part of Urban Health Initiative pilot project in Kathmandu, 2018



Capacity building activities as part of Urban Health Initiative pilot project in Accra, 2018



Regional training workshop on Environmental Health Impact Assessment, CEHA, Amman, Jordan, 2017



Urban Health Inittiative and BreatheLife training event at the

World Health
Organization



BREATHELIFE World Health Organization World Health Organization World Health Organization World Health Organization

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

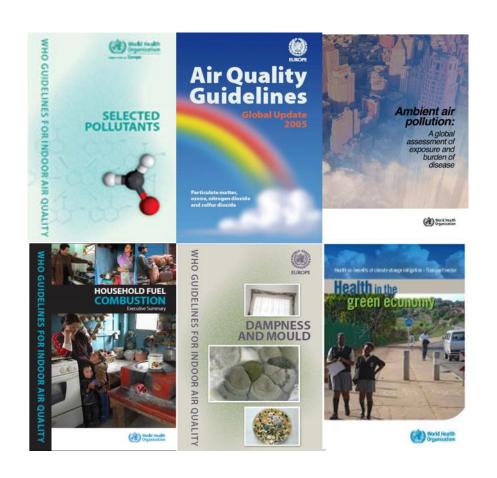


Addressing air pollution will have benefits for health and climate change





Expanding the knowledge base



- **Evidence of effectiveness** of sectoral policies
- * Synthesis of cost-effectiveness analysis on air pollution / building the investment case
- Guidance to apply methodologies for costbenefit analysis
- ★ Updated and new guidelines and recommendations (sand, storms, low-cost sensors)
- Institutional capacity exists at the national and sub-national levels to conduct such analysis



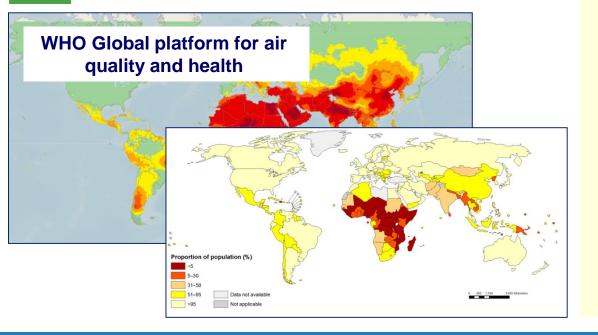
Monitoring and reporting



SDG 7.1.2: Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level

SDG 11.6.2: Annual urban mean concentration of particulate matter (PM2.5), population-weighted.

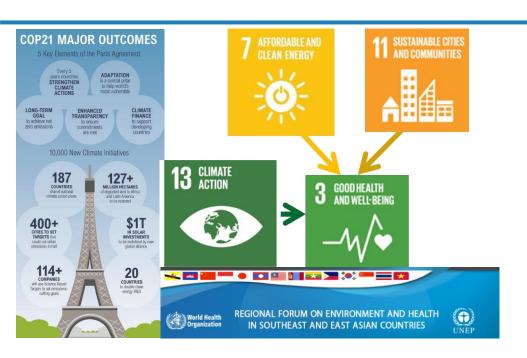
SDG 3.9.1: Mortality from air pollution



- Enhanced global and regional monitoring and reporting on health trends associated with exposure to air pollution (SDG reporting)
- Expand database to other pollutants (e.g. NOx)
- New partnerships (e.g. NASA)
- **Disaggregated** data
- **★** Joint reporting (UN DESA / UN Habitat)
- This is informed by national and subnational (e.g. city-level) monitoring efforts



Global leadership and coordination



WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION Environment

World Health Organization

Global Coalition on Health, Environment and Climate Change (HECCC)



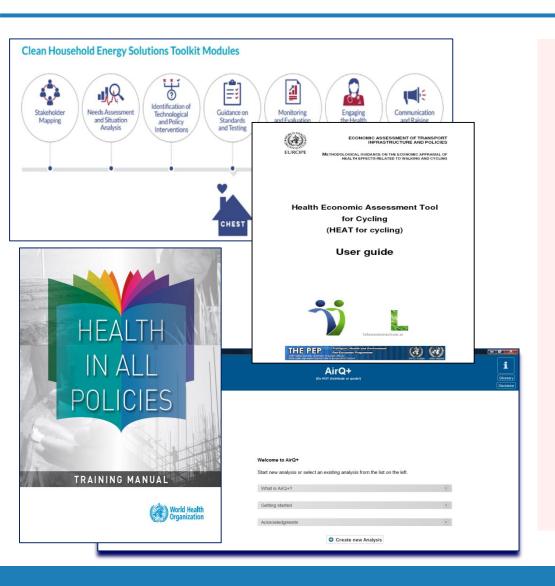
- Link to NCD agenda at global, national and local level
- ★ Build strong partnerships with all levels and sectors of society and intergovernmental organizations (WB etc.)
- Health as the pulse of urban policies
- National and sub-national plans on air pollution and health aligned with regional and global processes and frameworks





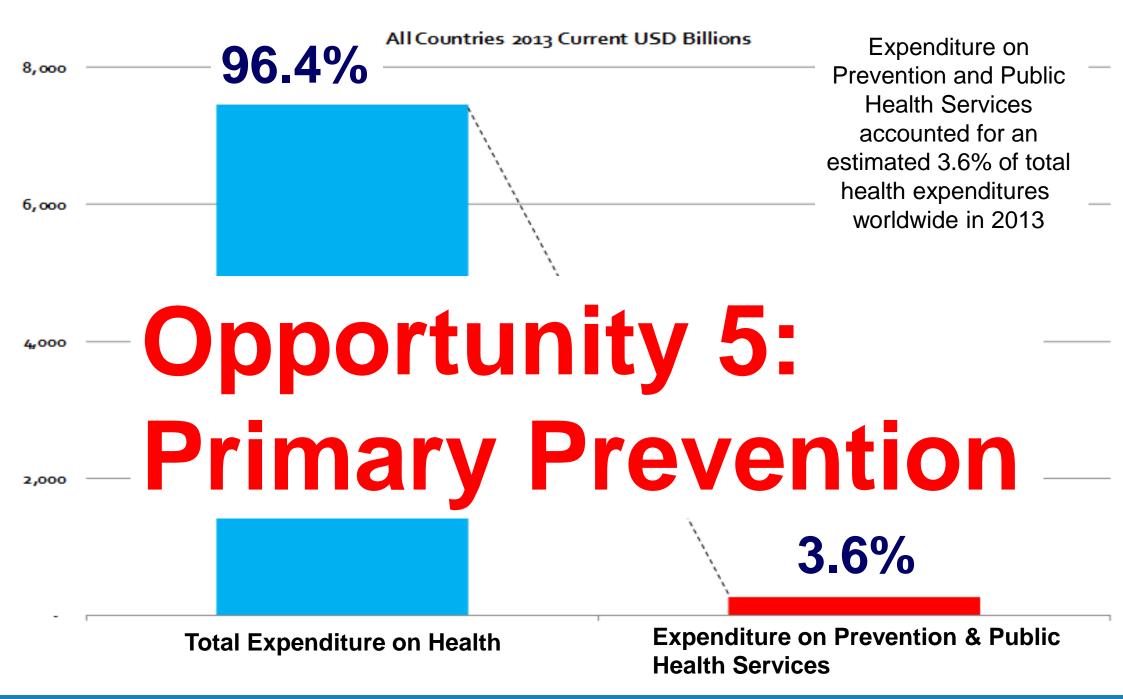


Institutional capacity strengthening



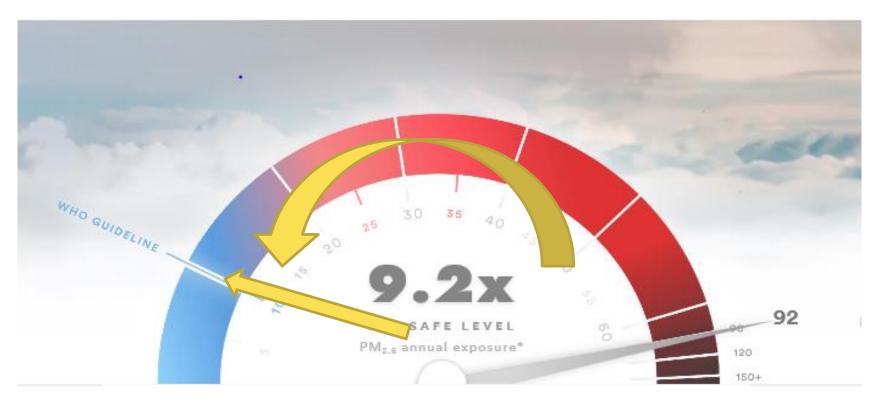
- * Enhance health sector capacity for addressing adverse effects of air pollution (global, regional and country levels) including in the context of other sector policy processes
- Enhance capacities in HiAPgovernance
- Develop capacities to implement new guidelines (e.g. housing)
- National and/or sub-national strategies developed to support such action







Our shared vision



BREATHELIFE.



Thank you!

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