# Air pollution as a global health danger

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## **AIR POLLUTION - THE SILENT KILLER**

# 7 MILLION DEATHS

are due to exposure from both outdoor and household air pollution.

#### Air pollution is a major environmental risk to health.

By reducing air pollution levels, countries can reduce:







Heart disease



Lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pneumonia and asthma

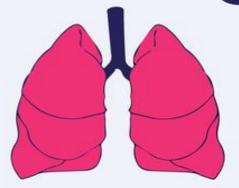
in the Region of the Americas





### AIR POLLUTION AFFECTS

# OUR VITAL ORGANS



36%
OF DEATHS FROM
LUNG CANCER



34% OF DEATHS FROM STROKES



27%
OF DEATHS FROM
HEART DISEASE





# IMPACT OF AIR POLLUTION ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

A child who is exposed to unsafe levels of pollution can face a lifetime of health impacts. Exposure in the womb or in early childhood can lead to:



Stunted lung growth

Reduced lung function

Increased risk of developing asthma

Acute lower respiratory infections



Impaired mental and motor development

Behavioural disorders



Low birth weight Premature birth Infant mortality



Childhood cancers



Increased risk of heart disease, diabetes and stroke in adulthood



IN 2016, AMBIENT AND HOUSEHOLD AIR POLLUTION CAUSED

543 000 deaths in children under 5 years

**52 000** deaths in children aged 5-15 years

Household and ambient air pollution cause more than 50% of acute lower respiratory infection in children under 5 years in low- and middle-income countries.



# In a nutshell

### Air Pollution Data Portal

**Burden of disease** 

6.7 million

deaths each year from exposure to ambient and household air pollution

Household exposure

2.4 billion

people primarily rely on polluting fuels and technologies for cooking

Ambient exposure

99%

of the world's population live in places where air pollution levels exceed WHO guideline limits



# Air pollution and health in Germany



Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5)

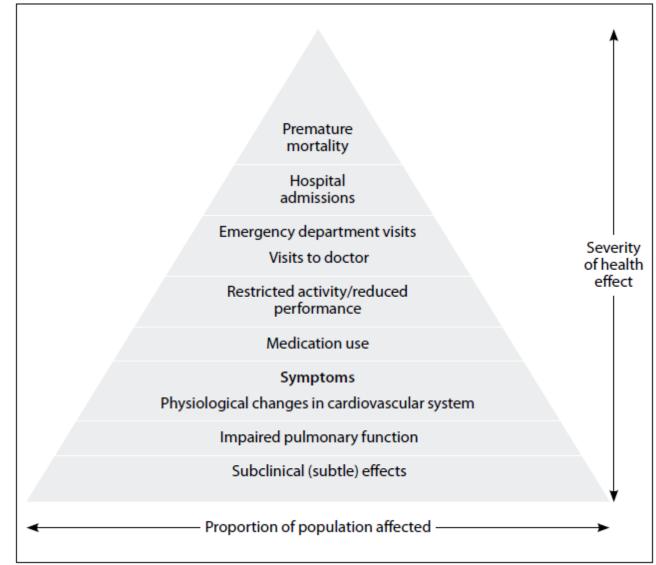
Year	Germany		WHO EURO
	(2010)	(2019)	<b>Region (2019)</b>
Total	<b>15.06</b> [14.81 - 15.33]	<b>10.73</b> [10.56 - 10.93]	<b>14.88</b> [14.17 - 15.9]
Urban	<b>15.75</b> [15.5 - 16.05]	<b>11.15</b> [10.98 – 11.36]	<b>14.71</b> [14.07 - 15.52]
Cities	<b>16.88</b> [16.6 - 17.21]	<b>11.92</b> [11.73 – 12.15]	<b>14.78</b> [14.19 - 15.58]
Rural	<b>13.46</b> [13.19 - 13.72]	<b>9.72</b> [9.53 – 9.93]	<b>15.17</b> [14.16 - 16.46]

Ambient air pollution attributable death, year 2019

Cause of death	Germany	WHO EURO Region
Total	37 207	568 936
Ischaemic heart disease	24 496	375 233
Stroke	4 482	101 483
COPD	3 649	32 353
Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2 207	24 683
Lower respiratory infections	2 374	35 185



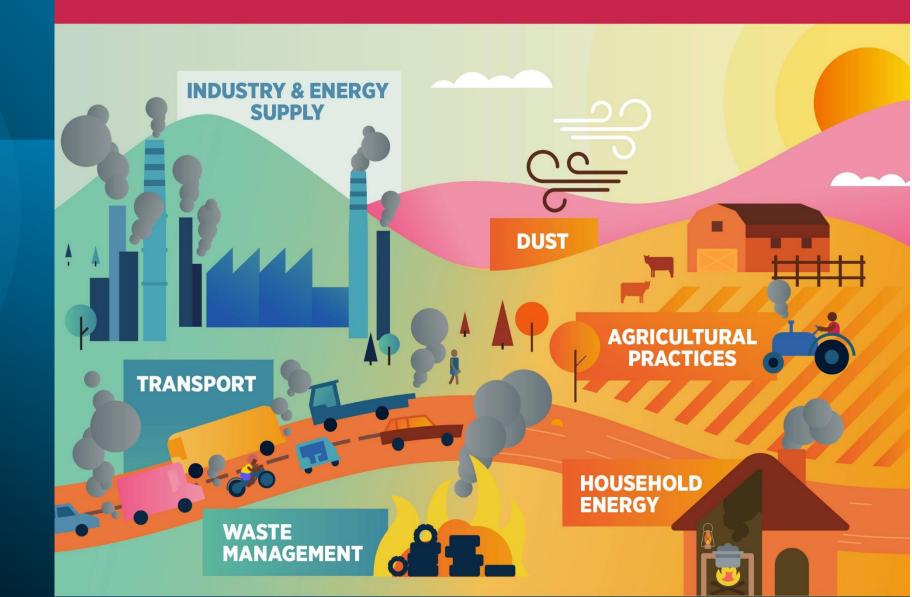
# Air pollution and health - beyond attributable deaths





Source: WHO AQG 2006

# SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION ARE A GLOBAL CHALLENGE WE MUST TACKLE TOGETHER





# SOLUTIONS

Evidence Tools

Empowerment Cooperation

Multilevel action





# Air quality and health - WHO milestones

1972 1976-84 1964 1958 WHO technical reports 2009 2010 2014 SELECTED World Health Organization **European Region** 





## What the WHO global AQG provide

Air quality guideline levels for both long- and short-term exposure in relation to critical health outcomes

**Interim targets** to guide reduction efforts for the achievement of the air quality guideline levels

Good practice statements on the management of certain types of particulate matter for which evidence is insufficient to derive quantitative air quality guideline levels, but points to their health relevance





### Main uses of the WHO AQG

### As an evidence-informed tool

To guide legislation and policies, to reduce levels of air pollutants and decrease the disease burden due to air pollution exposure worldwide

#### To stimulate research

**To identify critical data gaps** for future research to better protect people from the harmful effects of air pollution

#### For climate action

Reducing air pollution and mitigating climate change together act to protect health

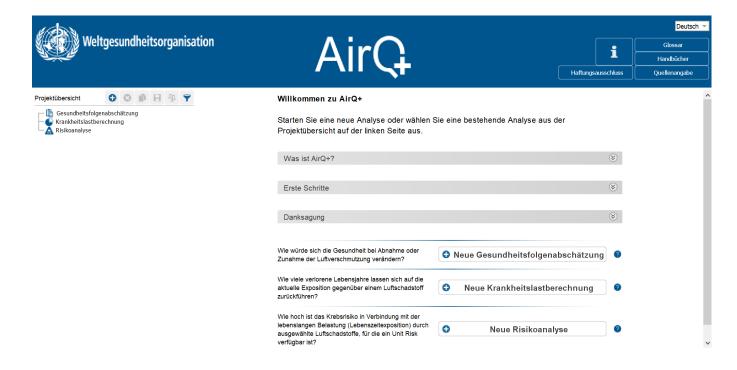






**European Region** 

# AirQ+ ein Software-Tool zur Bewertung des Gesundheitsrisikos der Luftverschmutzung







Die Quantifizierung der Auswirkungen der Luftverschmutzung auf die öffentliche Gesundheit ist zu einem wichtigen Bestandteil der politischen Diskussion geworden. Das Software-Tool AirQ+ des WHO-Regionalbüros für Europa führt Berechnungen durch, die eine Quantifizierung der gesundheitlichen Auswirkungen der Luftverschmutzung, einschließlich Schätzungen der Verringerung der Lebenserwartung, für die wichtigsten Luftschadstoffe ermöglichen. AirQ+ ist in Englisch, Französisch, Deutsch und Russisch verfügbar.



# Engagement of the health sector

- gathering evidence
- raising awareness of the health effects of air pollution
- advising the public and patients on how to mitigate the impact of air pollution
- joining advocacy efforts to ensure that the health arguments are heard

### Seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health











1989 Frankfurt

1994 Helsinki

1999 London

2004 Budapest

2010 Parma

2017 Ostrava





# Thank you

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