

Health-relevant air quality data informing policy and the public – the WHO perspective



Improved environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 SD Agenda in South - Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus – SEIS and the environmental dimension of the SDGs

16 December 2020

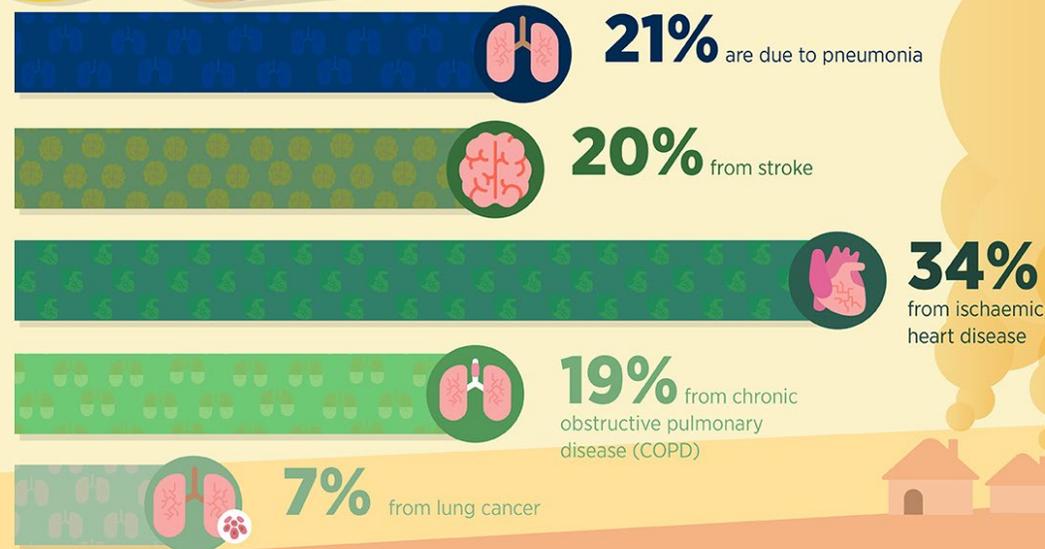
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Air pollution is a global public health issue

DEATHS LINKED TO OUTDOOR AND HOUSEHOLD AIR POLLUTION



7 million people die prematurely every year from air pollution – both household and outdoor.
Among these deaths:



AIR POLLUTION – THE SILENT KILLER

Every year, around
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:



Stroke



Heart disease



Lung cancer, and both chronic and acute respiratory diseases, including asthma

REGIONAL ESTIMATES ACCORDING TO WHO REGIONAL GROUPINGS:



CLEAN AIR FOR HEALTH

#AirPollution

Globally

7 million premature deaths per year

4.2 million due to ambient air pollution

3.8 million due to household air pollution

WHO European Region

550 000 premature deaths per year

509 000 due to ambient air pollution

56 000 due to household air pollution

Health effects of air pollution - evidence for action

- Evidence on health effects of air pollution has grown gradually over the last 6 decades
- Epidemiological studies from 1990s identified effects of low (common in urban environment) concentrations of “classical” air pollutants (PM, NO₂, SO₂ and ozone)
- Growing understanding of causal pathways of health effects of “classical air pollutants” in the last 10-15 years
- Estimation of global burden of disease due to air pollution in the last years

WHO ambient air quality database



World Health Organization Ambient Air Quality Database Application

Interactive map

Explore the data

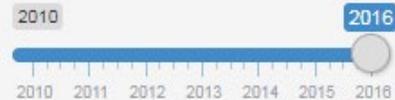
Notes and disclaimer

Terms of Use

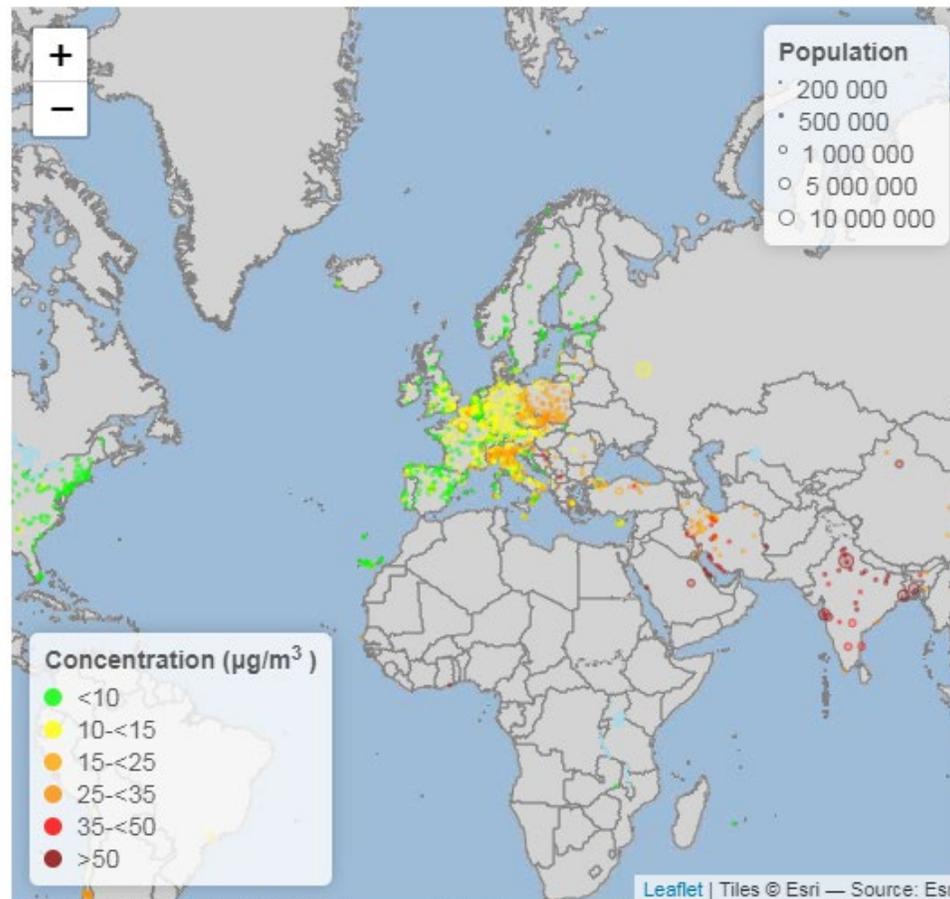
Pollutant

- PM_{2.5} (Particulate matter of less than 2.5 µm diameter)
- PM₁₀ (Particulate matter of less than 10 µm diameter)

Year



Select the latest available year for each settlement



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In 2018,
more than **4300 cities**
in **108 countries**

www.who.int/airpollution/data/cities



Sustainable Development Goals and environment-health links

WHO is custodian of the air pollution related SDGs

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 (PM_{2.5}), population-weighted

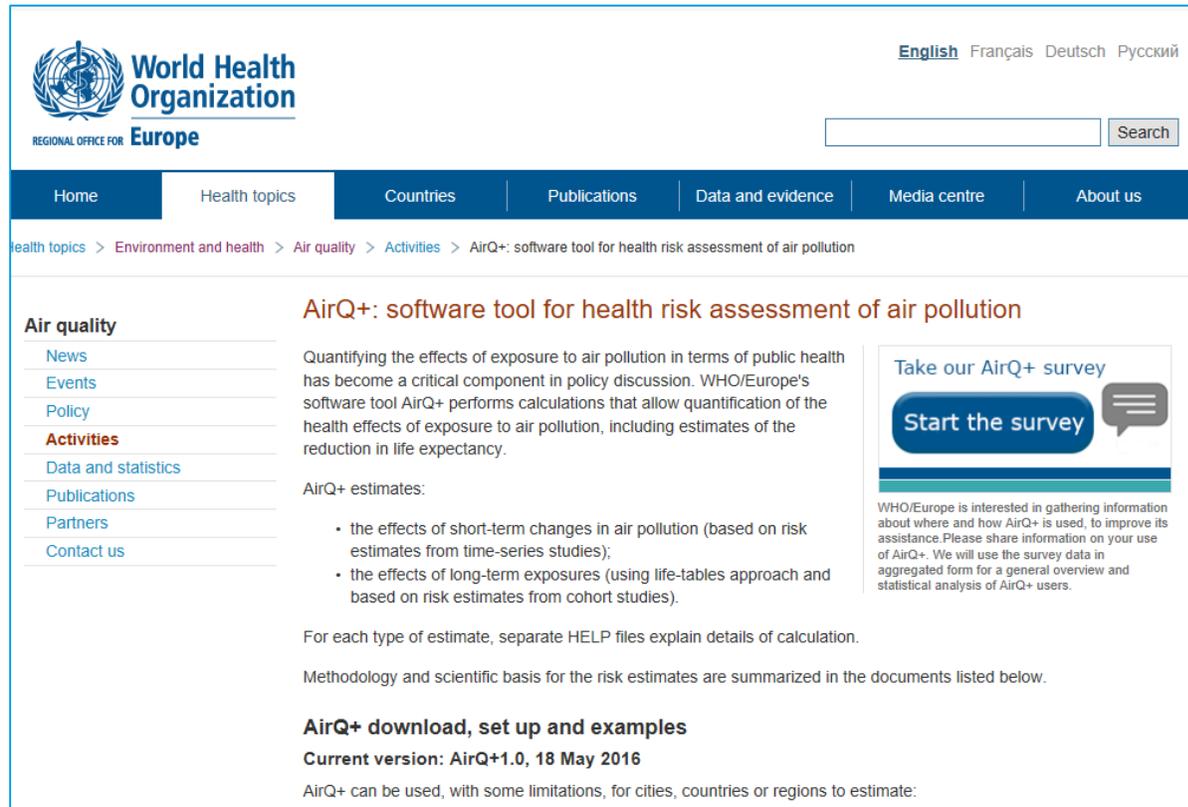
Health
Action



What : Household fuels types
From : Household surveys, census
Source: NSOs

What : Annual mean PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}
From : National monitoring networks
Source: MoE or other

WHO tools: a software to quantify the health effects of air pollution



The screenshot shows the WHO AirQ+ webpage. At the top left is the WHO logo and 'World Health Organization REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe'. Language options for English, Français, Deutsch, and Русский are at the top right. A search bar is also present. The navigation menu includes Home, Health topics, Countries, Publications, Data and evidence, Media centre, and About us. The breadcrumb trail reads: health topics > Environment and health > Air quality > Activities > AirQ+: software tool for health risk assessment of air pollution. The main content area is titled 'AirQ+: software tool for health risk assessment of air pollution' and includes a description of the tool, a list of AirQ+ estimates (short-term and long-term), and a 'Take our AirQ+ survey' button with a 'Start the survey' call to action. A sidebar on the left lists 'Air quality' categories: News, Events, Policy, Activities, Data and statistics, Publications, Partners, and Contact us.

AirQ+

For calculating **estimates**
that support **decision-makers**
to develop appropriate **actions**
to protect **public health**

Language versions: English (2016), Russian (May 2018), French (Oct 2018), German (upcoming), more languages to come....

AirQ+ tool uptake

Uptake of the tool (2016-2019):

Countries: 28 (2016-17) 84 (2016-19)

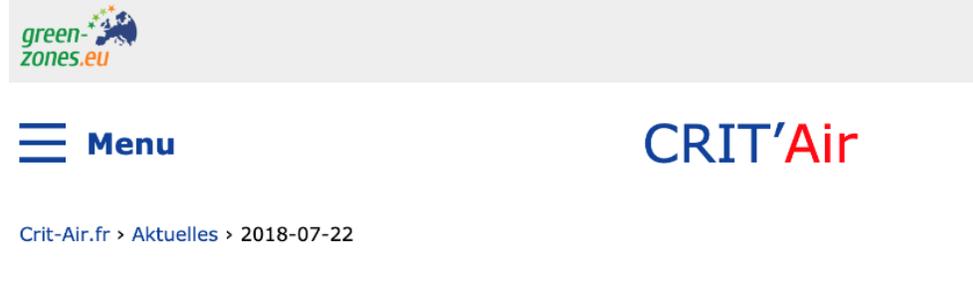
Cities: 60 (2016-17) 164 (2016-19)

Used mainly by: Environment (50%) and Health sector (42%)

Main purpose: research (62%) and policy interventions (29%)

Scale of analysis: national (24%), regional (25%), local (49%)

AirQ+: national level testing and uptake

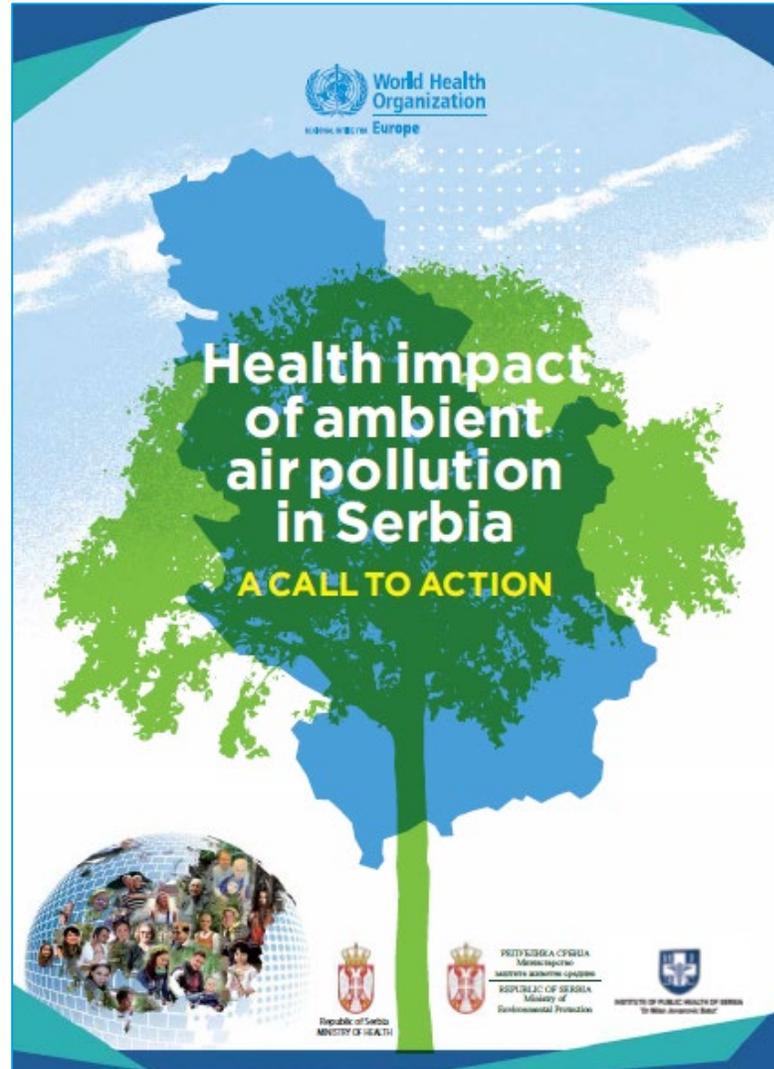


22-07-2018

Nice Metropolis: the AirQ+ tool

10 French cities, including Nice, will use the AirQ+ tool developed by the WHO to measure air pollution. Nice will be able to better understand the impact on the population. Also, to identify the positive effects of a decrease in air pollution on the health of its inhabitants in various scenarios and thus to promote reflection on improving the legal framework.

AirQ+ tool application



Assessments

Country-level and sub-regional

- Serbia
- Western Balkans
-

AirQ+ tool application

Capacity building

Sub-regional WHO training workshops on Air Quality and Health

- Sarajevo: Nov 2018, 26 participants from Western Balkans
- Tbilisi: Nov 2019, 20 participants from Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia
- *2020 Sub-regional training for Central Asia (postponed due to COVID-19)*



Environmental and public health experts

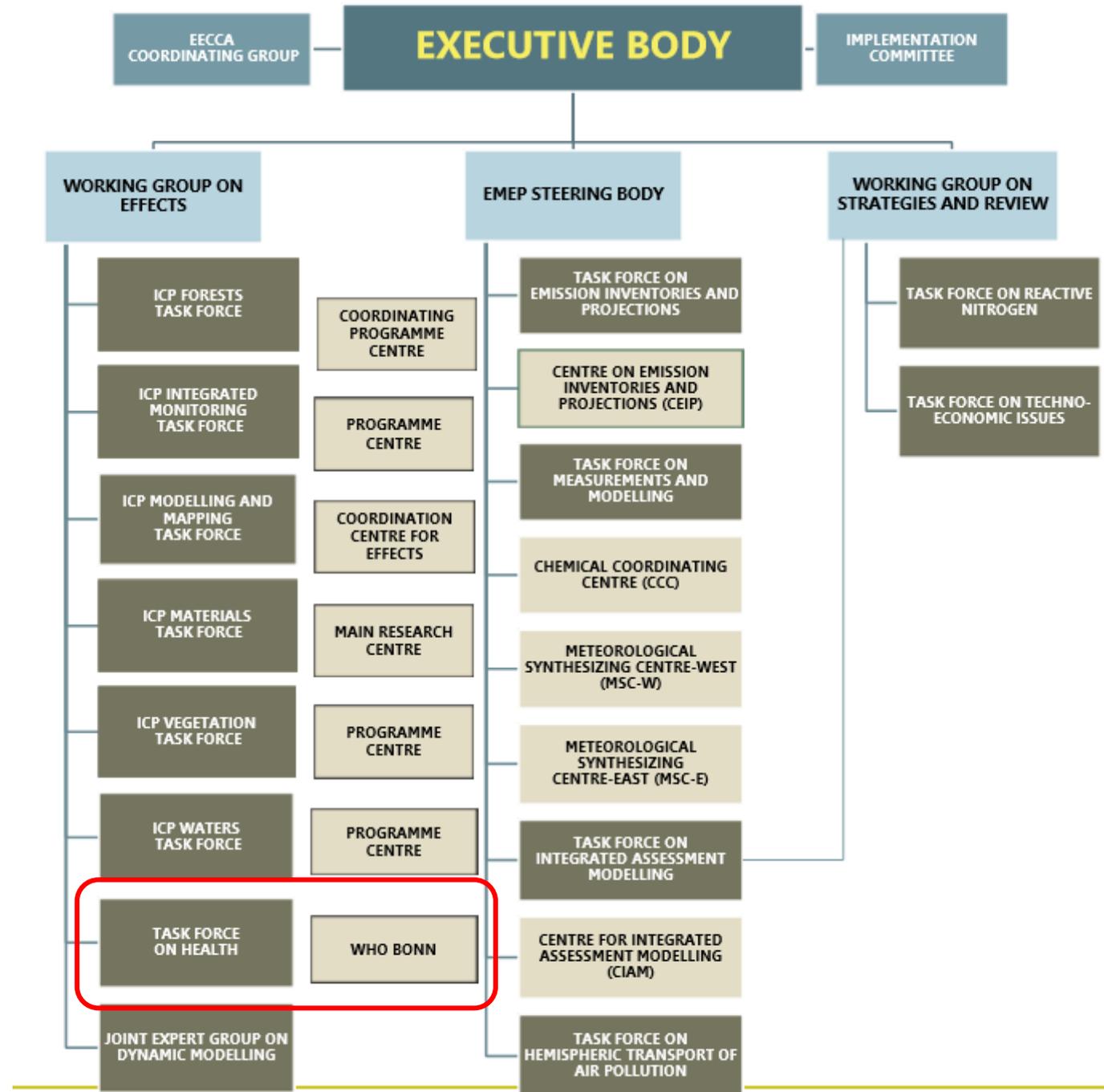
Mixed format: lectures, small group discussions,
hands-on exercise

Cooperation with UNECE, UNEP, EEA



Task Force on Health

- Established in 1998 within the UNECE Air Convention
- Dedicated to address the health aspects of air pollution
- Chaired by WHO ECEH





ENVIRONMENT



40 years of success: The UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution

Presented on behalf of the UNECE Air Convention
Slides - courtesy of Mr Krzysztof Olendrzynski



Key facts

ENVIRONMENT



- Signed in 1979, entry into force in 1983
- First international treaty to deal with air pollution on a regional basis
- 51 Parties in the UNECE region
- Framework Convention with 8 protocols
- Emission reduction targets for several pollutants

- Results: Emission reductions by 40% to 80 % since 1990 in the region (SO_x: 70%, NO_x: 40%)



Areas of work

ENVIRONMENT



- **Policy:** international agreement setting emission reduction targets
- **Science underpinning policy:**
 - The Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) and the Working Group on Effects
- **Compliance monitoring**
- **Capacity-building and awareness raising**



Science

ENVIRONMENT

- Decoupling of economic growth and air pollution trends
- 600,000 premature deaths avoided annually
- Average life expectancy is today 12 months more than in a hypothetical unabated world.
- Recovery of forest soils and lakes
- **Remaining issues:**
 - Reduction of background levels in UNECE region calls for cooperation beyond the region
 - Ozone and particulate matter



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Organization



Policy

ENVIRONMENT

- Exchange of experiences on strategies, policies and measures
- Emission Limit Values and guidance documents
- Batumi Action for Cleaner Air initiative
- Outreach and cooperation across scales: local, national, regional, global
- SDGs:



World Health Organization

Capacity building

ENVIRONMENT



Activities:

Roundtable discussions on national legislation analyses and workshops on the development of national emission inventories in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

Results:

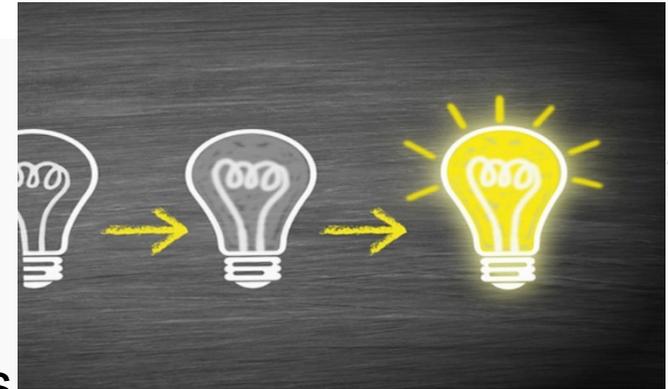
Progress in emissions reporting and improved quality and completeness of reporting



Lessons learned

ENVIRONMENT

- Science-policy interface: development over time
- Strong expert network
- Financing: mix of mandatory and voluntary cash and in-kind contributions
- Policy guidance to Parties
- Exchange of experiences
- Capacity building to create level-playing field



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Priorities ahead

ENVIRONMENT

- Air pollution recognized as a problem at the global level
- Remaining issues: ground-level ozone, particulate matter
- Cooperation across the scales needed – local, national, regional, global
- Cooperation with organizations and networks beyond the UNECE region
- Lessons learnt from the Convention to contribute to solutions around the globe



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Thank you

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**Organisation
mondiale de la Santé**

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Europe



**Всемирная организация
здравоохранения**

Европейское региональное бюро