

WHO perspective and lessons learned from countries

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Air Pollution & WHO South-East Asia in brief



Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, DPR Korea, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste

- 11 countries with 1/4 of the world's population (1.9 Billion). Rapid economic & social development + urbanization
- Vulnerable to extreme weather events & climate change
- NCDs account for 72% of all deaths in SEAR. Air pollution more NCD deaths in SEAR than tobacco (20% v 16%)
- Most of 7 M premature deaths from air pollution in South-East Asia and Western Pacific regions (2,4M and 2,2M)
- South-East Asia HAP is still the dominant feature but AAP growing
- Transboundary air pollution (incl within country) significant
- Regional cooperation at early stage compared with East Asia

Technical Capacity Building Needs in SE Asia



Using health evidence

- Insufficient consolidation of available national information on air quality and health.
- Limited familiarity with current methodologies utilized for exposure modeling, risk assessment and disease burden estimation.

Assessing interventions

- Inadequate capacities for SDG Target Setting
- Evaluating HAP Interventions
- Evaluating AAP Interventions

Creating additional infrastructure

- Not only AQ monitoring but also
 - Scientific institutions
 - Health practitioners
 - Enforcement networks



Two key drivers of WHO action on air pollution

SIXTY-EIGHTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY
Agenda item 14.6

**Health and the environment
impact of air pollution**

The Sixty-eighth World Health Assembly
Having considered the report on health and the environment;¹
Reaffirming its commitment to the outcome of the World Summit on the Environment and Development, in which all States Members of the United Nations agreed to support healthy air and to reduce air pollution, and recognized that reducing air pollution is a high priority for all countries;
Noting with deep concern that indoor and outdoor air pollution are among the leading avoidable causes of disease and death globally, and 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;²
Aware that exposure to air pollutants, in particular fine particulate matter, is a major risk factor for noncommunicable diseases in adults, including cardiovascular disease, asthma and cancer, and for low birth weight, stillbirths and congenital anomalies;
Concerned that exposure to air pollutants, in particular fine particulate matter, may be a risk factor for childhood mortality;

¹ Document A68/18.
² UNEA resolution 1/7, PP6.
³ Global Health Observatory <http://www.who.int/gbd>
⁴ WHO. Burden of disease from ambient air pollution. https://www.who.int/databases/AAP_BoD_results_March2014.pdf?ua=1 (accessed 12 October 2019).

WHA68.8
26 May 2015



World Health Organization
SIXTY-NINTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY
Provisional agenda item 13.5

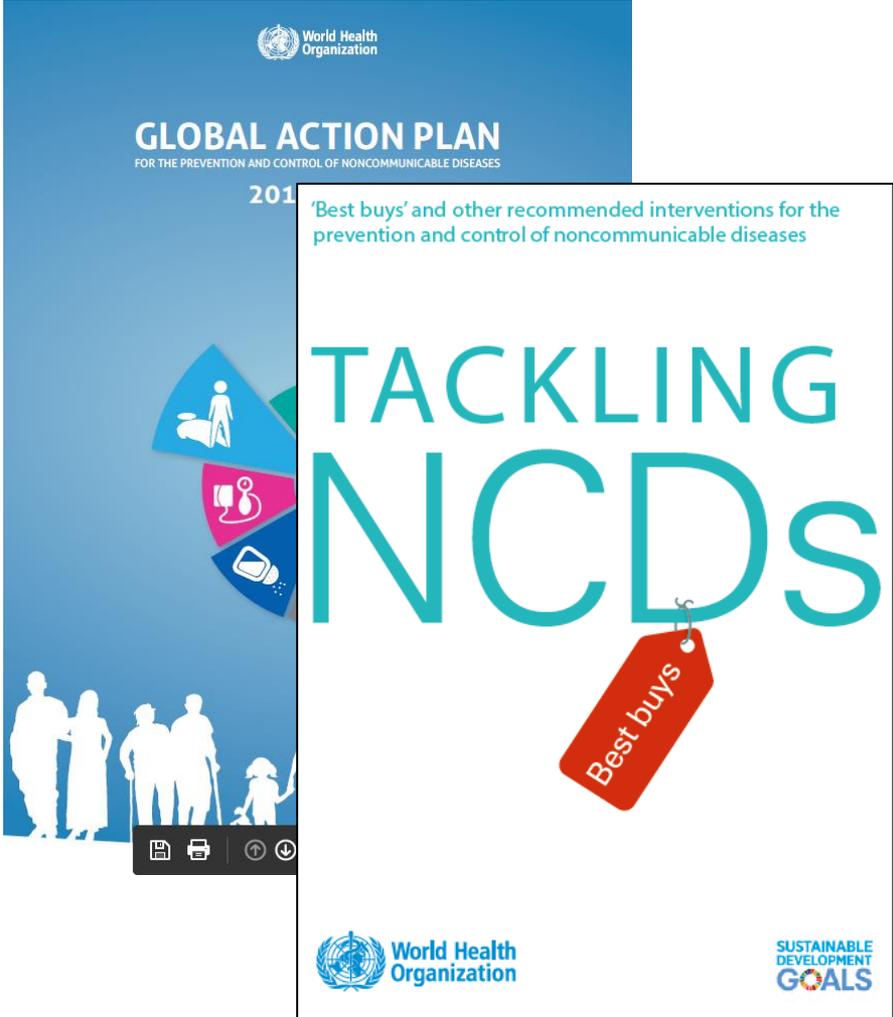
AS9/18
6 May 2018

Health and the environment
Draft road map for an enhanced global response to the adverse health effects of air pollution

Report by the Secretariat

1. In May 2015, the Sixty-eighth World Health Assembly adopted resolution WHA68.8, in which the Director-General was requested, inter alia, to propose to the Sixty-ninth World Health Assembly a road map for an enhanced global response to the adverse health effects of air pollution. In response to this request, an early version of the draft road map was considered by the Executive Board at its 139th session.¹ A revised and elaborated draft road map is provided in the present report (see Annex 1), and includes a proposed monitoring and reporting framework with indicators and objectives to track progress.
2. The initial period covered by the proposed road map and its related actions is 2016–2019, at the end of which the road map will be updated to incorporate results from monitoring, feedback and evaluation, and submitted to the Health Assembly by the Secretariat. In addition, it will be aligned with priorities included in the thirteenth general programme of work.²
3. In response to the urgent need that had been identified for the health sector to respond to the effects on health associated with air pollution, the Health Assembly through resolution WHA68.8, inter alia, noted 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; and acknowledged 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. In addition, the Health Assembly, inter alia, underscored that the root causes of air pollution and its adverse impacts are predominantly socioeconomic in nature, and was cognizant of the need to address the social determinants of health related to development in urban and rural settings, including poverty eradication, as an indispensable element for sustainable development and for the reduction of the health impact of air pollution. Furthermore, the Health Assembly, inter alia, recognized that in order to contribute to national policy choices that protect health and reduce health inequities, the health sector would need to engage in cross-sectoral approaches to health, including adopting a Health in All Policies approach.

¹ See document EB139/7 and the summary record of the Executive Board at its 139th session, sixth meeting (document EB139/016/REC/2).
² Following on from the Twelfth General Programme of Work, 2014–2019, the thirteenth general programme of work commences in 2020.



World Health Organization

GLOBAL ACTION PLAN
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES
2013-2020

'Best buys' and other recommended interventions for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases

TACKLING NCDs

Best buys

World Health Organization

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Key pillars of WHO Resolution



Expanding the knowledge base



Update of
AQQ

Monitoring and reporting

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
SDG 7.1.2: Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level

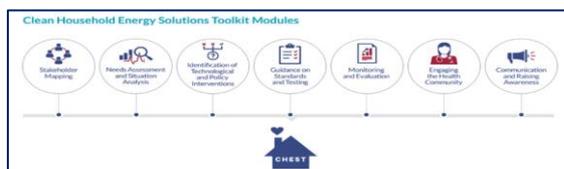
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
SDG 11.6.2: Annual urban mean concentration of particulate matter (PM2.5), population-weighted.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
SDG 3.9.1: Mortality from air pollution

SDG update

WHO Global platform for air quality and health

Institutional capacity strengthening



Training
modules for
health sector



Global leadership and coordination

COP21 MAJOR OUTCOMES

187 countries adopted the Paris Agreement

127+ countries adopted the Paris Agreement

400+ countries adopted the Paris Agreement

114+ countries adopted the Paris Agreement

20+ countries adopted the Paris Agreement

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

13 CLIMATE ACTION

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Regional Forum

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

UN environment

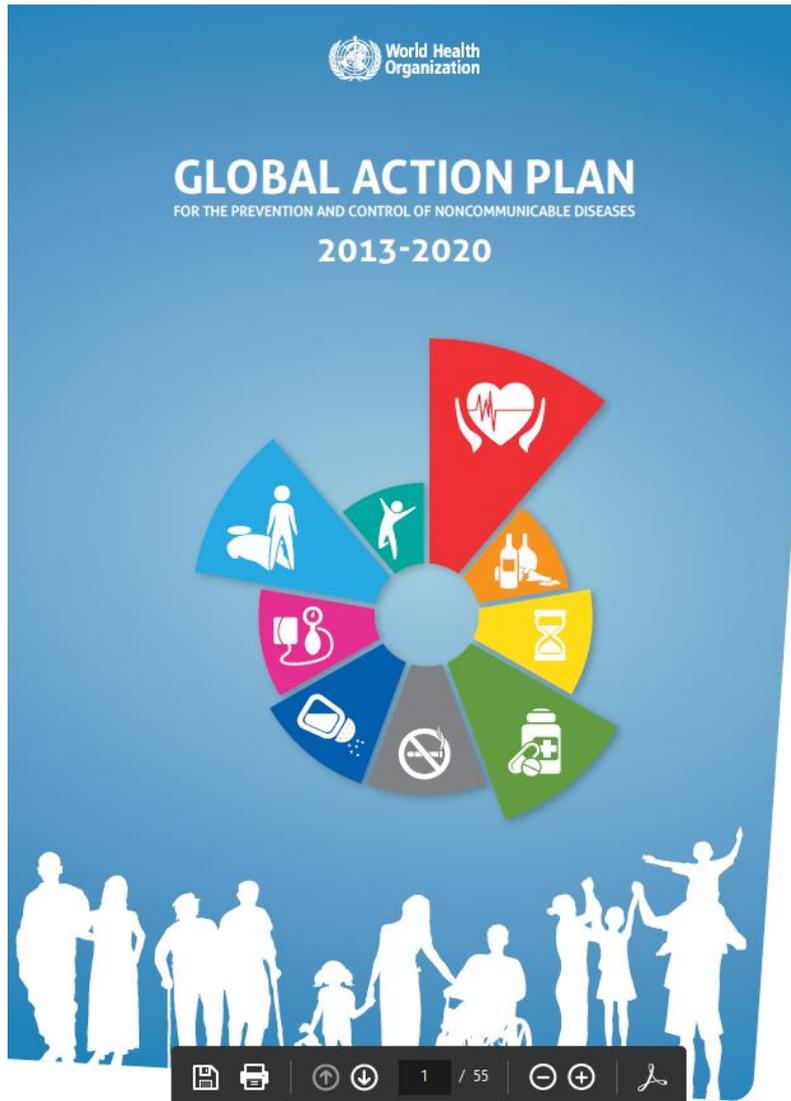
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Global Coalition on Health, Environment and Climate Change (HECCC)

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

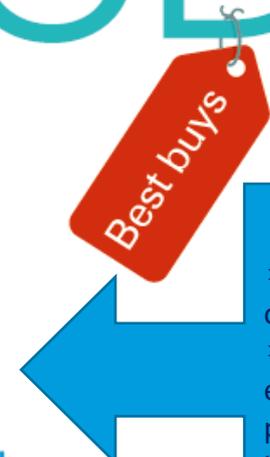
High-level Coalition on Health & Energy

Follow-up to the political declaration of the third high-level meetings of the UNGA on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases



'Best buys' and other recommended interventions for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases

TACKLING NCDs



★ Evidence of effectiveness of sectoral policies
★ Synthesis of cost-effectiveness analysis on air pollution / building the investment case



World Health Organization

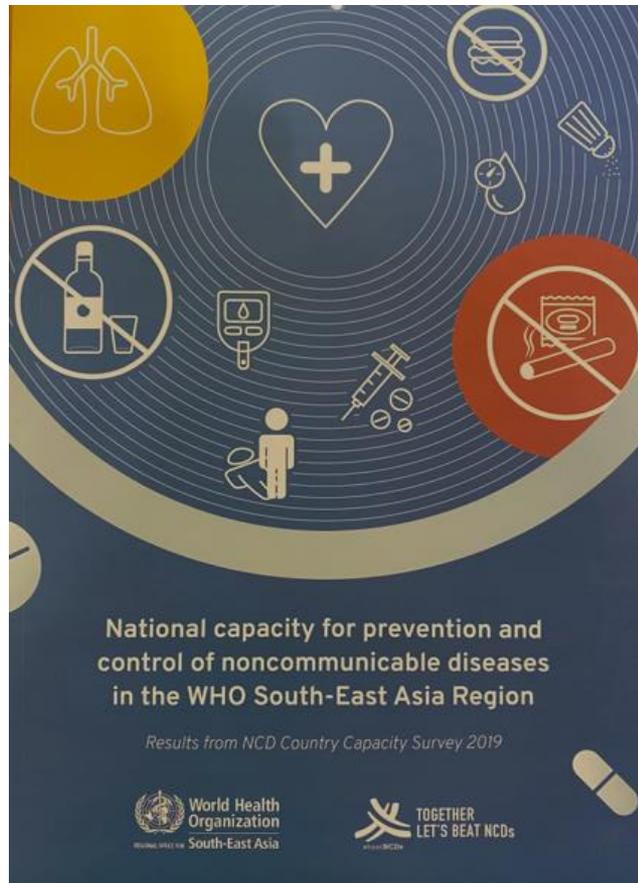
Identifying the best policy options to address air pollution

Recommended actions and tools for practitioners - policy makers, city-level administration, community health workers, health officials, WHO and UN partner agencies and NGOs



- Compendium of existing technical guidelines from UN sources
- Covers some 270+ references
- Sector principally involved
- Level of implementation
- Type of instrument
- Classified using International Classification of Health Interventions

National NCD Capacity assessment 2020 in SE Asia

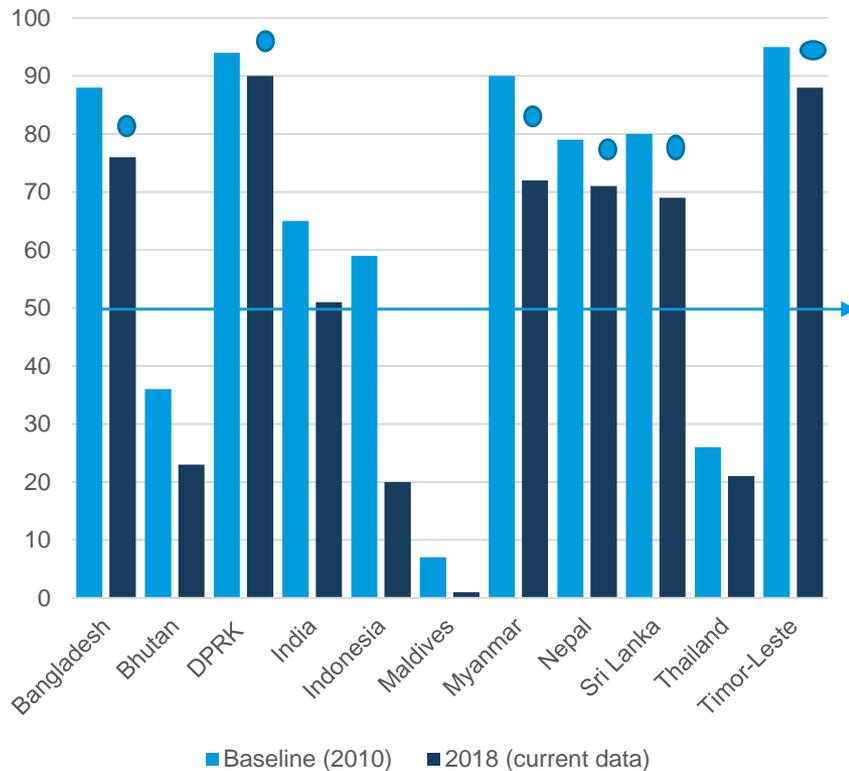


- New assessment - looks at areas of major progress with tackling NCD in SE Asia
- Regional Action Plan for Prevention and Control of NCD 2013-2020
- SE Asia first WHO Region to include air pollution in the framework of NCD action plan.
 - 7/11 countries have indicator for Household Air Pollution
 - 5/7 have a target for national reduction
- Report identifies number of areas of areas of improvements for NCD prevention & Control – synergies with air pollution needed

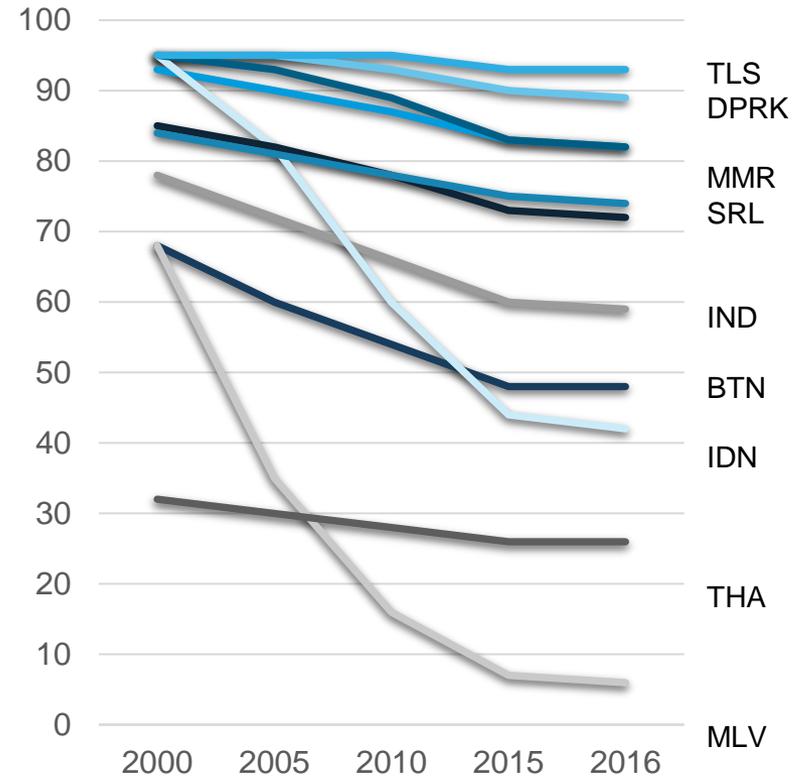
Household Air pollution remains one of the significant policy area in the South-East Asia

Many countries face limited reduction in use of polluted fuel over the past 20 years

% Population using polluting fuels for household cooking



Trends in the reduction over 16 year period

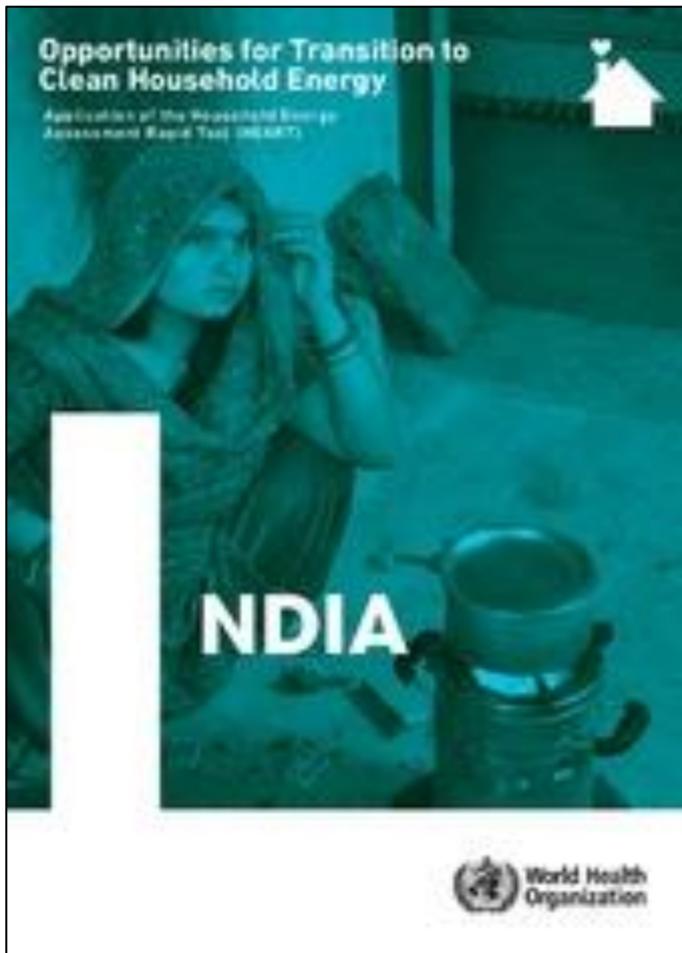


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WHO Clean Household Energy Toolkit (CHEST)



Household Energy Assessment Rapid Tool (HEART)



HEART is the one of the modules of the WHO Clean Energy Toolkit which focuses on identifying key stakeholders working on household energy and health

Pilot completed in two states in India – Maharashtra & Rajasthan

Enables a holistic assessment of household energy mix including the opportunities to implement the WHO Household Fuel Combustion

Emphasis on shared responsibility, coordinated actions and opportunities for public health sector

Assessments underway in Nepal, Myanmar and Timor Leste



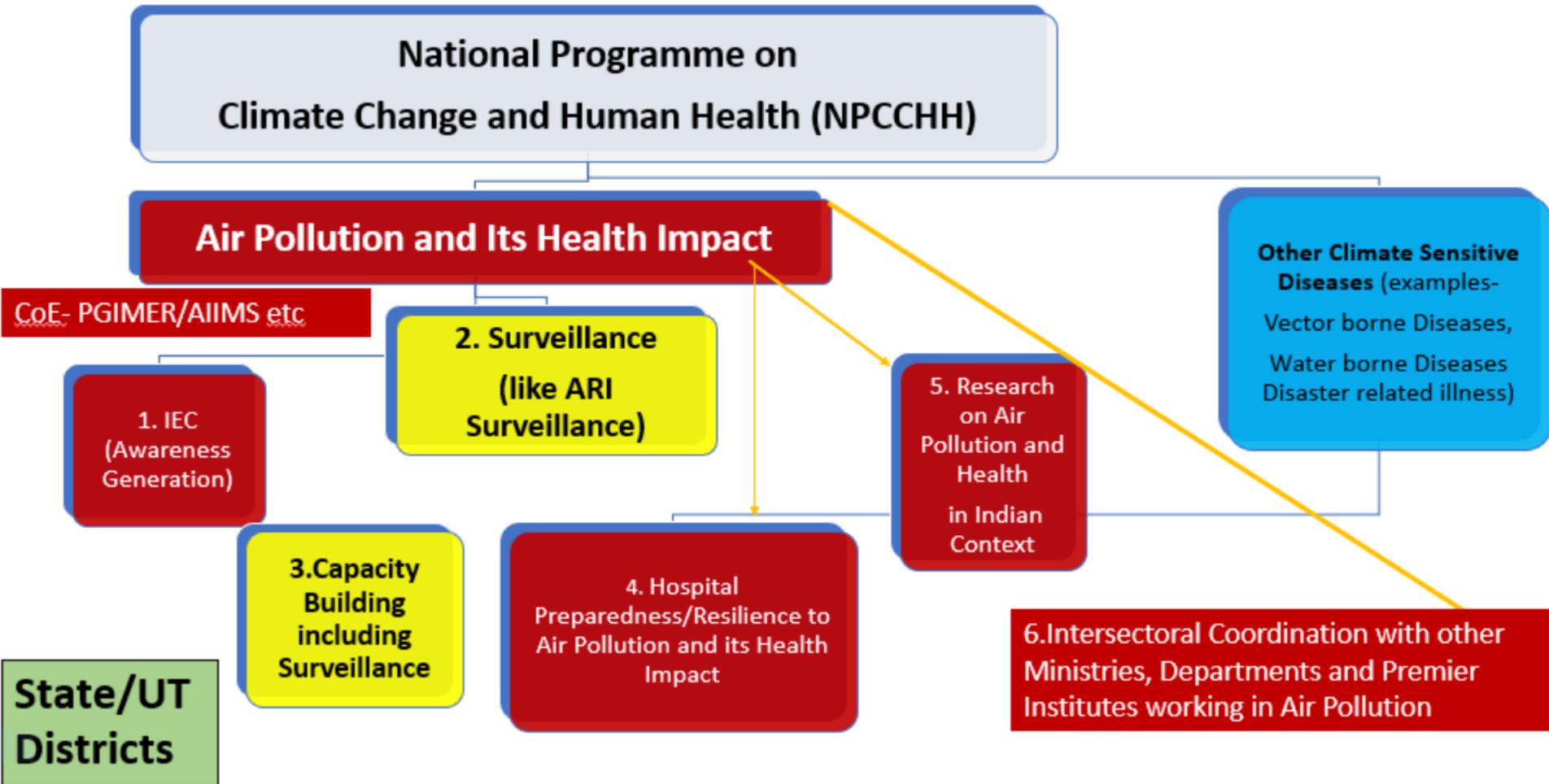
Maldives became the first BreatheLife Member in SE Asia in 2018

Now 11 members in the region

- India – 4 cities & 1 community area
- Nepal – 2 cities
- Indonesia – 3 cities
- Maldives (Greater Male)

- More cities in SE Asia interested to join BreatheLife stimulated by national developments such as the Indian National Clean Air Programme
- A regional meeting to discuss acceleration of action against air pollution in cities was planned for 2020 – now will be held 2021
- Links to WHO Urban Health & Climate Action in cities & other city level initiatives.

India – building on national climate change programme



Summary

- WHO air pollution roadmap & resolution & NCD prevention & control identified as two of main drivers for WHO actions & country support.
- Household air pollution remains of high priority for the region – which there has been limited change over the last 20 years
- Opportunities for linking with agenda on Climate Change remain to be fully exploited at national level – although some positive signs in some countries
- More concerted effort & coordinated actions needed at national, regional and global level

Thank you

