

AIR POLLUTION AND HEALTH:

Evidence to catalyze local action

Our Vision:

We envision a world where everyone is protected by a strong public health system



Tobacco Control



Research



Data for Health



Maternal Health



Obesity Prevention



Road Safety



Partnership for Healthier Cities

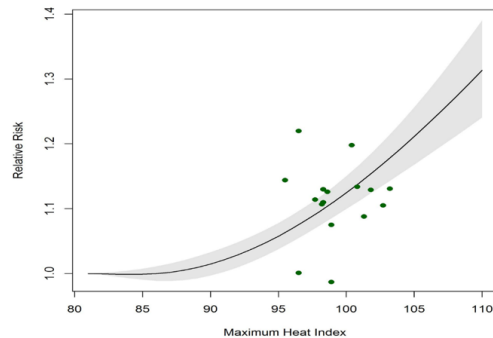


Environmental Health



CVD Prevention and Epidemic Preparedness

Strengthening public health engagement in air pollution



Public Health Intelligence
Improved environmental health surveillance

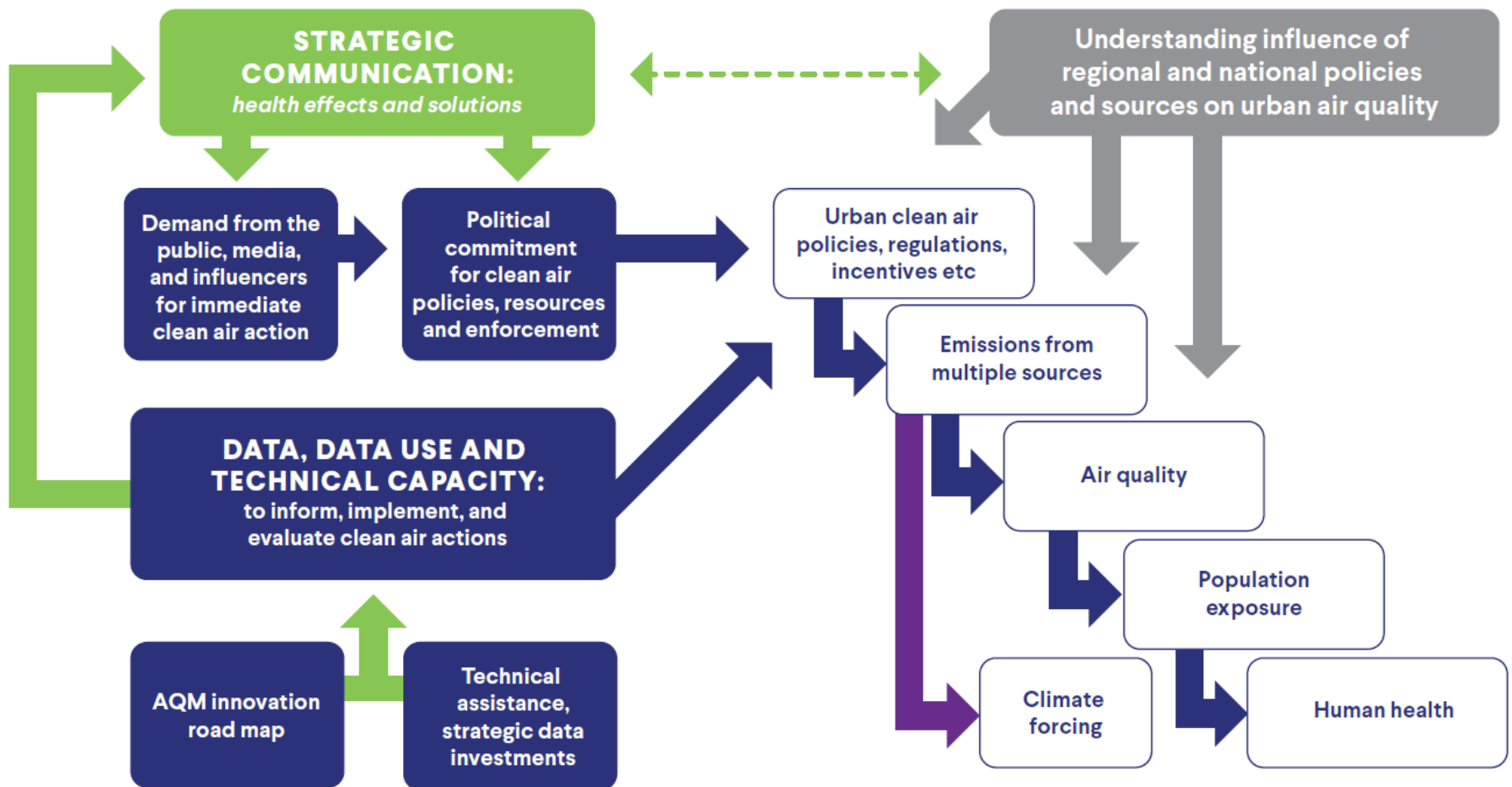


Strategic Communications
Generate concern about air pollution and advocacy for clean air in the public and health sector

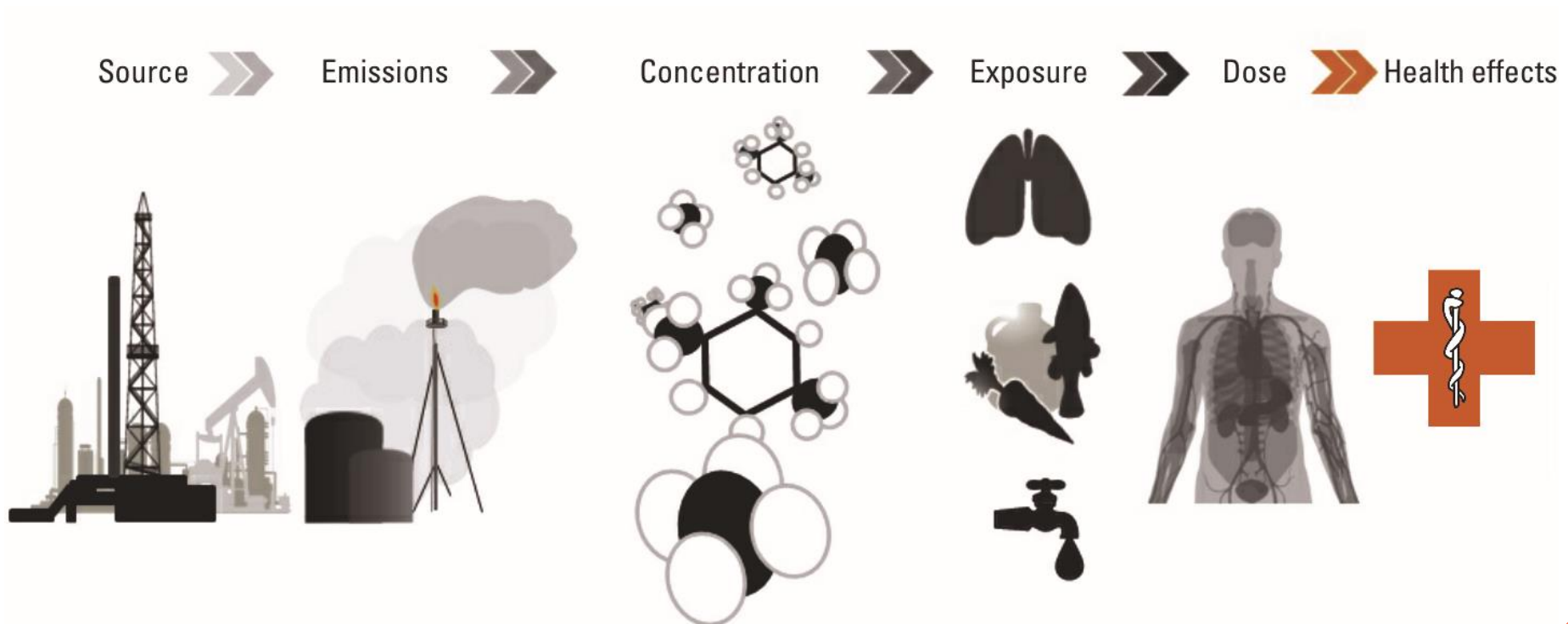


Institutional Strengthening
Strengthen governmental action

Increasing demand for clean air with data and strategic communication



The “Exposure Pathway” linking air pollution sources to health effects

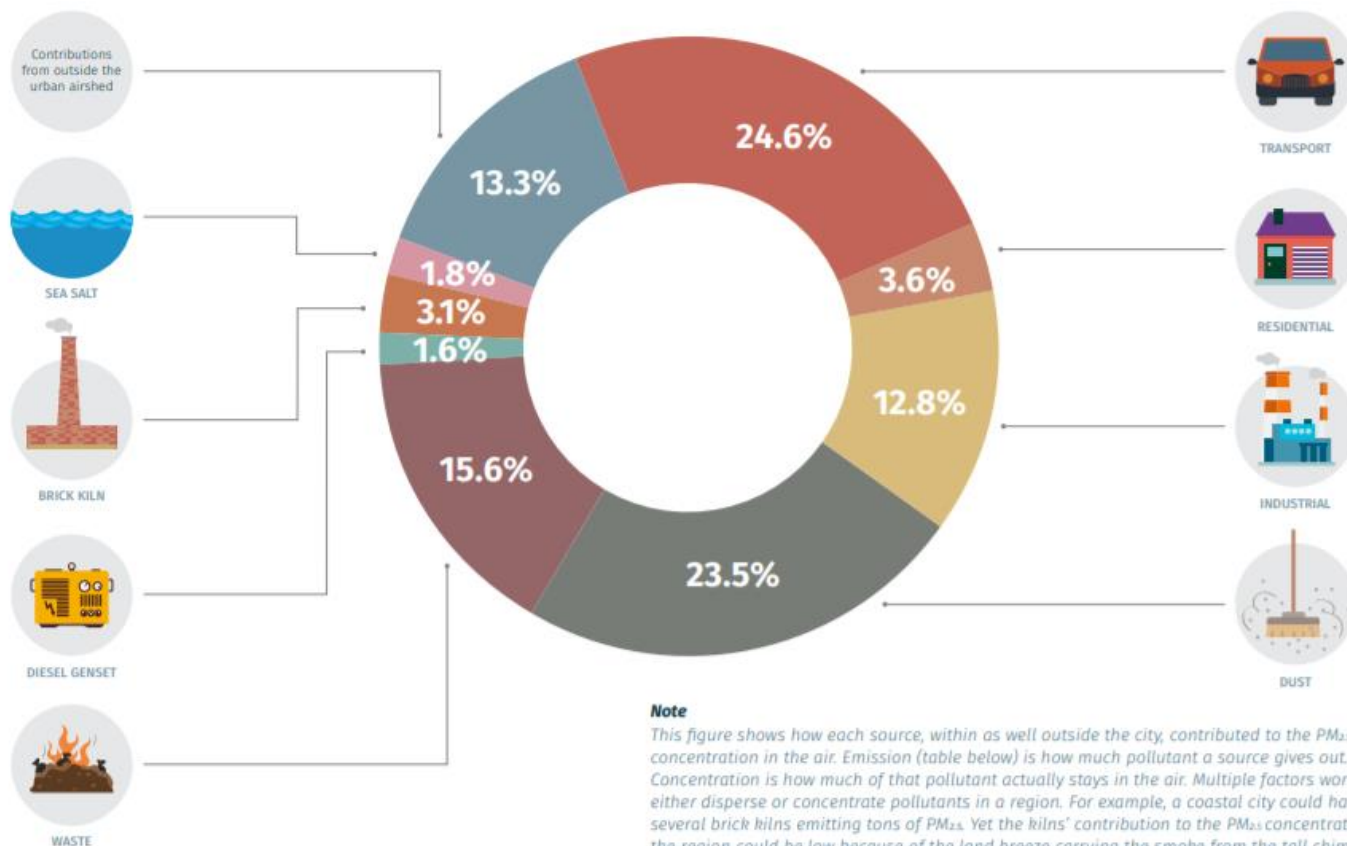


<https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1307866/>

Note: all leading sources need to be addressed to improve air quality

Example:
Leading
Sources of
Pollution in
Chennai,
India

PM_{2.5} concentration : source-wise percentage share in 2015



Note

This figure shows how each source, within as well outside the city, contributed to the PM_{2.5} concentration in the air. Emission (table below) is how much pollutant a source gives out. Concentration is how much of that pollutant actually stays in the air. Multiple factors work to either disperse or concentrate pollutants in a region. For example, a coastal city could have several brick kilns emitting tons of PM_{2.5}. Yet the kilns' contribution to the PM_{2.5} concentration in the region could be low because of the land breeze carrying the smoke from the tall chimneys to the sea. To know how source concentration is calculated please visit the APnA city website.

Key challenge: addressing the disconnect between leading sources of pollution, public perception, and actions taken

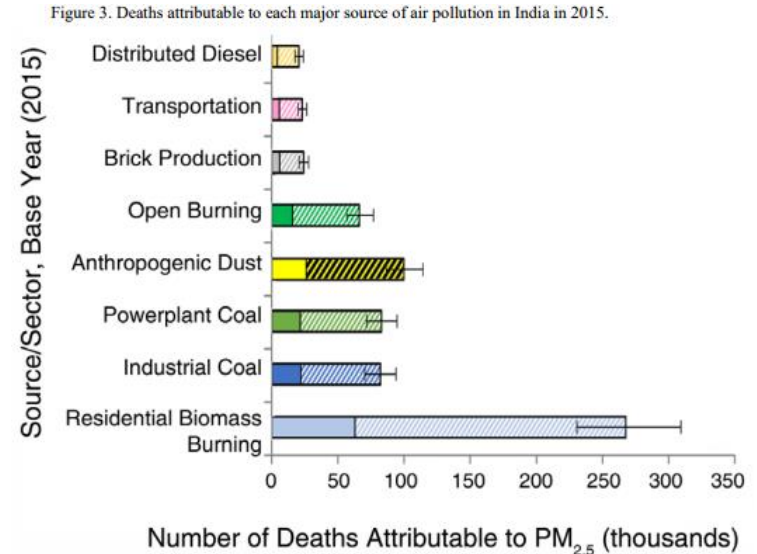
Online media coverage of air pollution risks and current policies in India: a content analysis

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Sources of air pollution mentioned (multiple results)	
Vehicles	279 (56)
Power plants	104 (21)
Diesel-powered electricity-generation sets	72 (14)
Factories	56 (11)
Cooking with unclean fuels	42 (8)
Cooking with inefficient cooking stoves	29 (6)
Agricultural field burning	21 (4)
Waste burning	21 (4)
Dust and construction	20 (4)
Wood burning	16 (3)
Brick kilns	7 (1)
Others	36 (7)



<http://www.who-seajph.org/downloadpdf.asp?issn=2224-3151;year=2017;volume=6;issue=2;spage=41;epage=50;auiast=Murukutla;type=2>

Air Pollution and Health

Part 1. Evidence to catalyze local action

- showcase new global and local evidence and approaches being used to make the public health case for actions to improve air quality.

Part 2. Innovations to accelerate progress on clean air and climate action

- highlight innovative tools and approaches to strengthen the public health case to control emissions and improve air quality.

Overview

- GBD MAPS: national and regional evidence on air pollution sources and health impacts ***Pallavi Pant, Health Effects Institute***
- Child respiratory health impacts of Indonesia forest fires ***Rahmawati Husein, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta***
- Jakarta air pollution: trends in health effects ***Ahmad Safrudin, KPBB***
- Health impacts of haze in Malaysia ***Mazrura Sahani, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia***

Moderated Discussion: ***John Mitchell, US EPA***

researchers and local policymakers discuss key data gaps, emerging results, and evidence most likely to increase political will to action