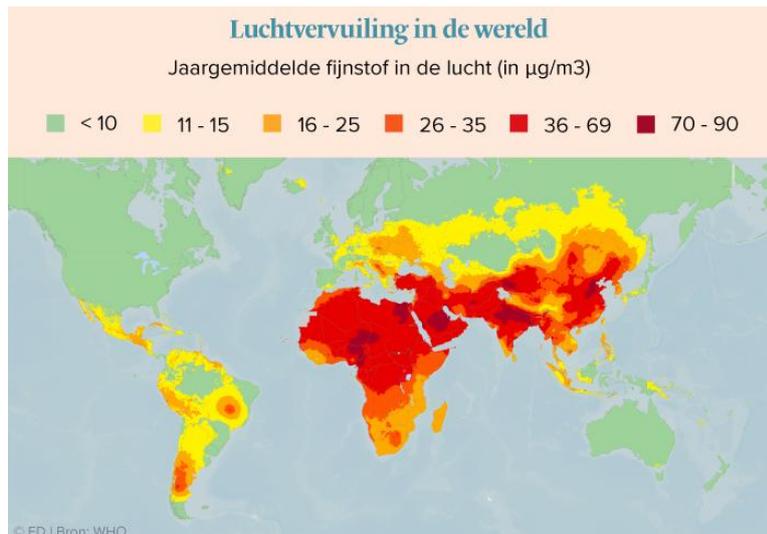


Jaarlijks 8 miljoen doden door vieze lucht

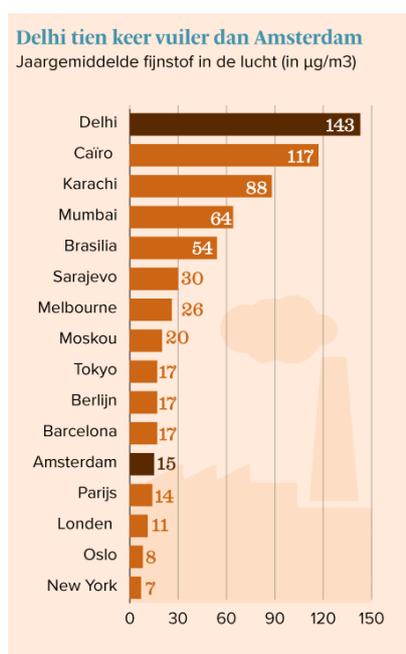
Laurine Slingerland [Pim Kakebeeke](#) Ramses Reijerman

FD - 2 mei 18

Wereldwijd overlijden 4,2 miljoen mensen als gevolg van luchtvervuiling in de buitenlucht, meldt de [Wereldgezondheidsorganisatie WHO](#) op basis van eigen schattingen en meetresultaten van de luchtkwaliteit wereldwijd. Daarbovenop gaan nog eens 3,8 miljoen mensen dood door luchtvervuiling in eigen huis, zoals door kolen gestookte kookovens. De luchtvervuiling veroorzaakt onder meer hart- en longziekten en beroertes.



Voorals arme mensen zijn het slachtoffer. Meer dan 90% van de doden vallen in lagelonenlanden. Dat is vooral een probleem in Afrika en Azië, maar ook delen van Europa en Amerika ontkomen niet aan te hoge concentraties aan fijnstof in de lucht. Zelfs in westerse landen voldoet de luchtkwaliteit niet aan de eisen van de WHO, die vaststelt dat 90% van de wereldbevolking slechte lucht inademt.



In miljoenensteden New Delhi en Caïro is de concentratie aan fijnstof meer dan het tienvoudige van de WHO-norm (van 10 µg/m³). In veel andere megasteden, waaronder Mumbai en de Pakistaanse havenstad Karachi, is die factor al snel een vijfvoud.

Slechte luchtkwaliteit kan de levensverwachting behoorlijk aantasten. Wetenschappers houden er rekening mee dat inwoners van Europese steden er 2 tot 24 maanden korter door leven, afhankelijk van de vervuilingsgraad.



Zelfs de Nederlandse luchtkwaliteit voldoet niet aan de norm. In het noorden van Nederland, waaronder de waddeneilanden, is de lucht het schoonst. Het slechts is het gesteld in stedelijke gebieden. Leiden scoort van de Nederlandse meetpunten het slechtst in Nederland.

De WHO ziet wel verbeteringen. Veel overheden nemen acties om de luchtkwaliteit te verbeteren. In India koken 37 miljoen vrouwen onder de armoedegrens nu op lpg-fornuizen in plaats van vervuilende stookovens. En in Europa hebben enkele steden dieselauto's in de ban gedaan.

9 out of 10 people worldwide breathe polluted air, but more countries are taking action

2 May 2018

News Release

Geneva

Air pollution levels remain dangerously high in many parts of the world. New data from WHO shows that 9 out of 10 people breathe air containing high levels of pollutants. Updated

estimations reveal an alarming death toll of 7 million people every year caused by ambient (outdoor) and household air pollution.

“Air pollution threatens us all, but the poorest and most marginalized people bear the brunt of the burden,” says Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of WHO. “It is unacceptable that over 3 billion people – most of them women and children – are still breathing deadly smoke every day from using polluting stoves and fuels in their homes. If we don’t take urgent action on air pollution, we will never come close to achieving sustainable development.”

7 million deaths every year

WHO estimates that around 7 million people die every year from exposure to fine particles in polluted air that penetrate deep into the lungs and cardiovascular system, causing diseases including stroke, heart disease, lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and respiratory infections, including pneumonia.

Ambient air pollution alone caused some 4.2 million deaths in 2016, while household air pollution from cooking with polluting fuels and technologies caused an estimated 3.8 million deaths in the same period.

More than 90% of air pollution-related deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries, mainly in Asia and Africa, followed by low- and middle-income countries of the Eastern Mediterranean region, Europe and the Americas.

Around 3 billion people – more than 40% of the world’s population – still do not have access to clean cooking fuels and technologies in their homes, the main source of household air pollution. WHO has been monitoring household air pollution for more than a decade and, while the rate of access to clean fuels and technologies is increasing everywhere, improvements are not even keeping pace with population growth in many parts of the world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

WHO recognizes that air pollution is a critical risk factor for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), causing an estimated one-quarter (24%) of all adult deaths from heart disease, 25% from stroke, 43% from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and 29% from lung cancer.

More countries taking action

More than 4300 cities in 108 countries are now included in WHO’s ambient air quality database, making this the world’s most comprehensive database on ambient air pollution. Since 2016, more than 1000 additional cities have been added to WHO’s database which shows that more countries are measuring and taking action to reduce air pollution than ever before. The database collects annual mean concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}). PM_{2.5} includes pollutants, such as sulfate, nitrates and black carbon, which pose the greatest risks to human health. WHO air quality recommendations call for countries to reduce their air pollution to annual mean values of 20 µg/m³ (for PM₁₀) and 10 µg/m³ (for PM_{2.5}).

“Many of the world’s megacities exceed WHO’s guideline levels for air quality by more than 5 times, representing a major risk to people’s health,” says Dr Maria Neira, Director of the Department of Public Health, Social and Environmental Determinants of Health, at WHO.

“We are seeing an acceleration of political interest in this global public health challenge. The increase in cities recording air pollution data reflects a commitment to air quality assessment and monitoring. Most of this increase has occurred in high-income countries, but we hope to see a similar scale-up of monitoring efforts worldwide.”

While the latest data show ambient air pollution levels are still dangerously high in most parts of the world, they also show some positive progress. Countries are taking measures to tackle and reduce air pollution from particulate matter. For example, in just two years, India’s Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Scheme has provided some 37 million women living below the poverty line with free LPG connections to support them to switch to clean household energy use. Mexico City has committed to cleaner vehicle standards, including a move to soot-free buses and a ban on private diesel cars by 2025.

Major sources of air pollution from particulate matter include the inefficient use of energy by households, industry, the agriculture and transport sectors, and coal-fired power plants. In some regions, sand and desert dust, waste burning and deforestation are additional sources of air pollution. Air quality can also be influenced by natural elements such as geographic, meteorological and seasonal factors.

Air pollution does not recognize borders. Improving air quality demands sustained and coordinated government action at all levels. Countries need to work together on solutions for sustainable transport, more efficient and renewable energy production and use and waste management. WHO works with many sectors including transport and energy, urban planning and rural development to support countries to tackle this problem.

Key findings:

- WHO estimates that around 90% of people worldwide breathe polluted air. Over the past 6 years, ambient air pollution levels have remained high and approximately stable, with declining concentrations in some part of Europe and in the Americas.
- The highest ambient air pollution levels are in the Eastern Mediterranean Region and in South-East Asia, with annual mean levels often exceeding more than 5 times WHO limits, followed by low and middle-income cities in Africa and the Western Pacific.
- Africa and some of the Western Pacific have a serious lack of air pollution data. For Africa, the database now contains PM measurements for more than twice as many cities as previous versions, however data was identified for only 8 of 47 countries in the region.
- Europe has the highest number of places reporting data.
- In general, ambient air pollution levels are lowest in high-income countries, particularly in Europe, the Americas and the Western Pacific. In cities of high-income countries in Europe, air pollution has been shown to lower average life expectancy by anywhere between 2 and 24 months, depending on pollution levels.

“Political leaders at all levels of government, including city mayors, are now starting to pay attention and take action,” adds Dr Tedros. “The good news is that we are seeing more and more governments increasing commitments to monitor and reduce air pollution as well as more global action from the health sector and other sectors like transport, housing and energy.”

This year WHO will convene the first Global Conference on Air Pollution and Health (30 October – 1 November 2018) to bring governments and partners together in a global effort to

improve air quality and combat climate change.

<http://www.who.int/airpollution/events/conference/en/>