



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



3.9

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

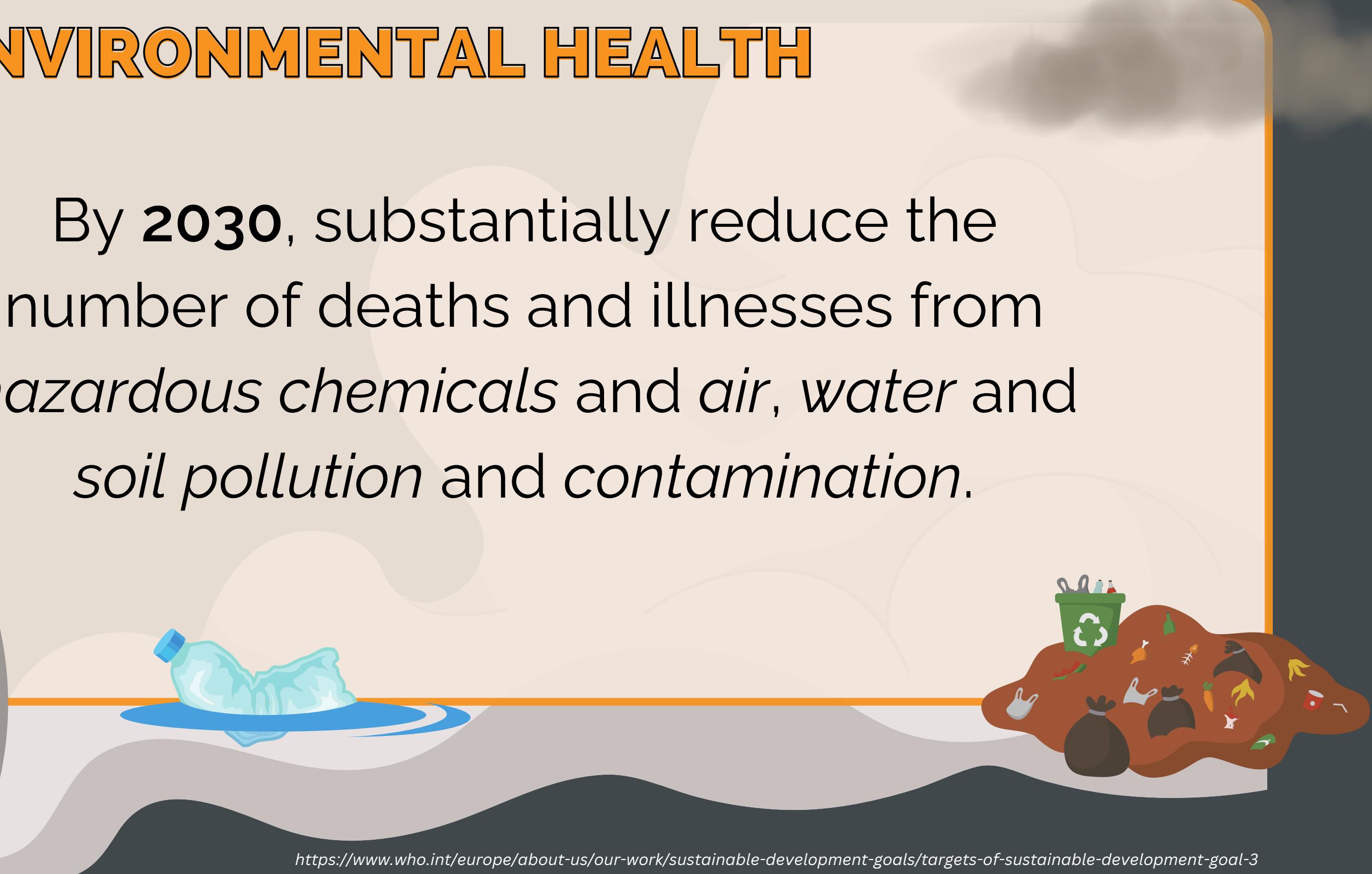
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3.9 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from *hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.*





OVERVIEW

Clean air, stable climate, adequate water, sanitation and hygiene, safe use of chemicals, protection from radiation, healthy and safe workplaces, sound agricultural practices, health-supportive cities and built environments, and a preserved nature are all prerequisites for good health.

<https://www.who.int/health-topics/environmental-health>

IMPACT



13.7

million of deaths per year in **2016**, amounting to 24% of the global deaths, are due to modifiable environmental risks.

Disease agents and exposure pathways are numerous and unhealthy environmental conditions are common, with the result that most disease and injury categories are being impacted. **Noncommunicable diseases**, including **ischaemic heart disease, chronic respiratory diseases** and **cancers** are the most frequent disease outcomes caused. **Injuries, respiratory infections** and **stroke** follow closely.

How does the **WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION** respond?



Their activities to advance the global agenda for building healthier environments for healthier populations include:

- **Providing leadership** on transitions in energy and transport, and stimulating good governance in health and environment.
- **Ensuring knowledge generation and dissemination** for evidence-based norms and solutions, steering research and monitoring health risks and solutions.
- **Supporting capacity building and mechanisms** for scaling up action in countries.
- **Building capacity for emergency preparedness and response in environment-related incidents**, and **providing guidance on environmental health and occupational safety**.





In 2019, air pollution caused about 6.7 million deaths. Of these, almost 85% are attributable to noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), including ischemic heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and diabetes. This makes air pollution the second leading cause of NCDs globally after tobacco.



The worst countries worldwide for air pollution deaths

Annual deaths from PM2.5 and PM10 pollution per 100,000 inhabitants (2012)



@StatistaCharts Source: WHO



INDEPENDENT

statista



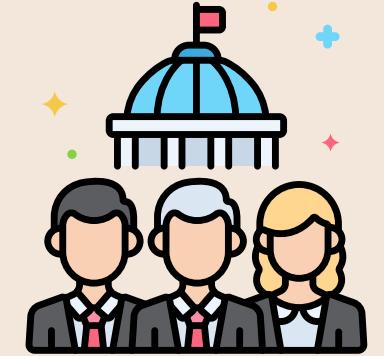
This chart highlights the worst countries globally for air pollution-related deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, based on data from **2012**. **Ukraine** ranks at the top with 120 deaths per 100,000 people, followed by **Bulgaria** and **Belarus**. Countries in Eastern Europe dominate the list, including **Russia**, **Armenia**, and **Georgia**, where hazardous levels of PM2.5 and PM10 pollutants are linked to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. The data emphasizes the need for stricter air quality regulations and public health interventions in these regions to reduce pollution-induced fatalities.

SOLUTION

Solutions to air pollution **REQUIRE
EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY** to protect public health. Swift, proactive efforts from all sectors—governments, cities, communities, and individuals—are essential.



SOLUTION



TO NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS:

Reduce emissions, set standards aligning with WHO guidelines, and invest in research and education on clean air. Use tools to evaluate air quality policies and progress.



SOLUTION

TO CITIES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES:

Different sectors should include health in all policies, with sufficient data and tools to assess health outcomes.



SOLUTION

TO US, INDIVIDUALS:

Stand up for your right to healthy and sustainable environments. Hold your government accountable.



SOLUTION

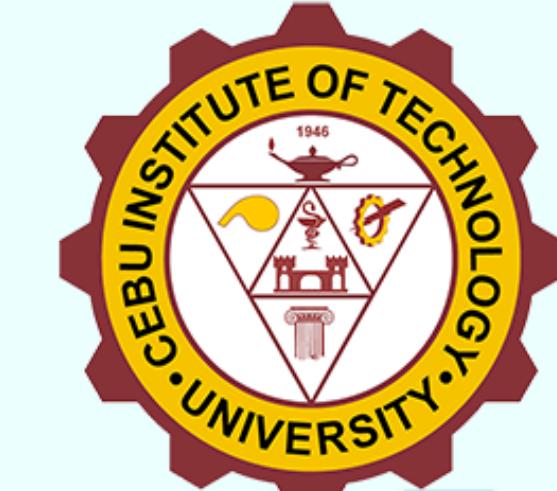
All of us must rethink how we live and consume, making sustainable choices for future generations.

“ —

The best way to predict the future
is to create it.

- Peter Drucker





THANK YOU

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