
Multi-sectorial Policies and Practices

Ethiopia's Effort to Integrate Health, Climate and Air Quality Management through Coordinated Approach

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1. Background

- Air pollution is the leading environmental risk factor for premature death globally.
 - In 2019, indoor and outdoor air pollution was estimated to have contributed to 6.7 million deaths worldwide, nearly 12% of the global total. (WB)
 - Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) accounted for 43% of all deaths in Ethiopia in 2019.
 - 2.5 times more than AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria combined
 - The health impacts of air pollution are also reflected in morbidity levels, loss of income, decreased participation in the workforce, disability, and higher healthcare costs
 - It also aggravates many diseases, ranging from asthma to cancer, lung illnesses, and heart disease.
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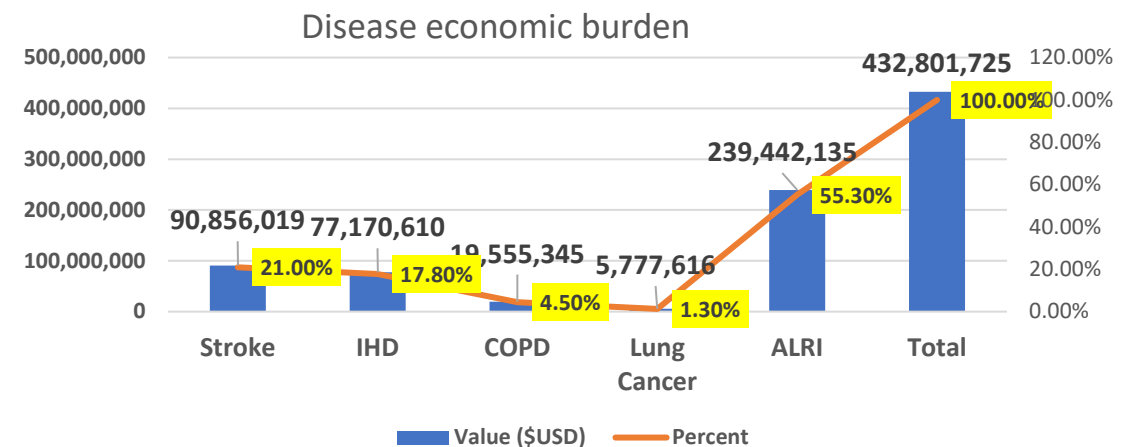
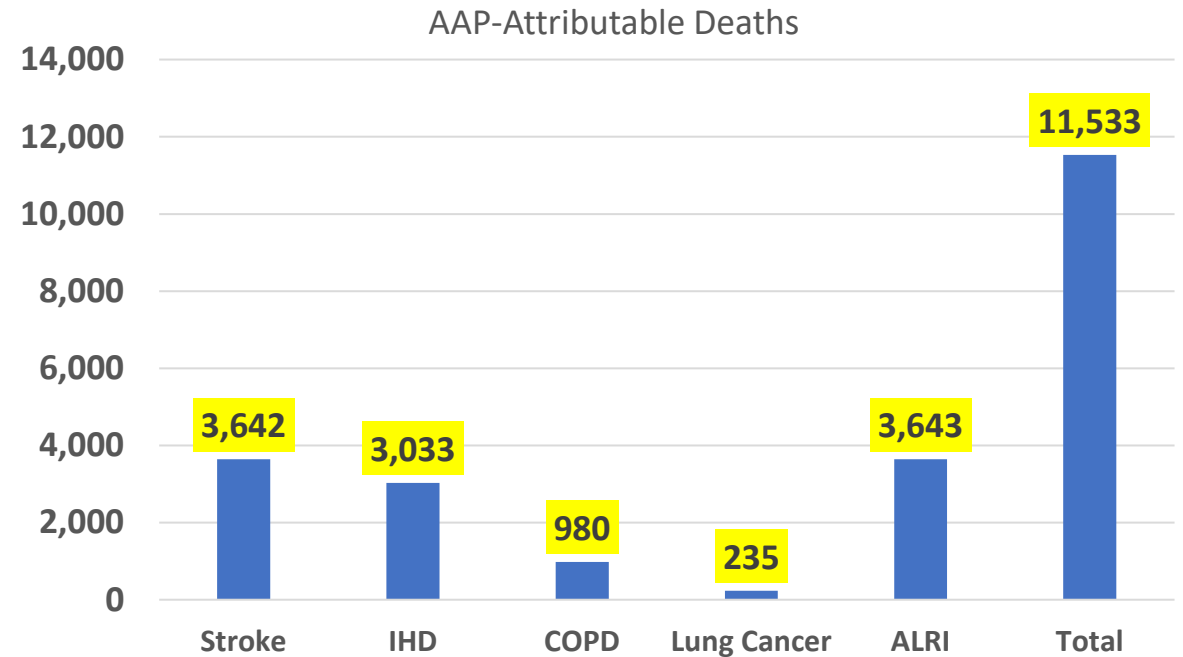
2. Addressing health and pollution with the support from the European Commission and UNDP

Project **'Advancing health and environmental sustainability through action on pollution'**, funded by the European Commission and led by United Nations Development Programme (2020-2023)

- a. To develop and pilot a methodology to calculate the NCD-related health costs of inaction on pollution (air pollution investment case)
 - b. To enhance governance and coordination across the environment, health, and other relevant ministries to enable joint action on pollution, in collaboration with civil society and the private sector
 - c. To advance effective laws, policies, standards, and regulations by developing a tool that allows assessing health and pollution legislation (legal environment assessment for health and pollution)
 - d. To share these new tools and results regionally and globally and hoping Other LICs will benefit from this
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2.1 Ambient air pollution (AAP) investment case in Ethiopia - results

- AAP is responsible for about 10%, or 11,500, deaths caused by the five NCDs in Ethiopia.
- The total economic burden of AAP was estimated to be about US\$ 433,000 in 2019, representing 0.5% of Ethiopia's 2019 GDP and a US\$ 3.9 per capita cost.
- The primary cost driver is premature mortality, accounting for 95.8% of the total economic burden.
- Presenteeism-related productivity losses account for 3.7% of total economic losses.
- Direct healthcare costs and productivity loss due to absenteeism account for 0.4 and 0.1% of the total economic burden, respectively.



2.2 The legal environment assessment on health and pollution

- Non-communicable diseases caused by air pollution are not recognized as a public health issue in Ethiopia's current health policy.
 - Public health legislation contains no provisions for managing indoor and outdoor air pollution and air quality from various sources.
 - In the national hygiene and environmental health strategy of 2016-2020, the situational analysis of indoor and outdoor air pollution problems was not considered.
 - The 2020 national transport policy makes no mention of the quality of diesel oil or the inspection of vehicular emission levels.
 - The 2011 building regulation did not express the control of air pollution during building construction and demolition.
 - These and other identified gaps will be addressed both the current and future policy and Strategies revision
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2.3. The Deep Dive project

- A UNDP support program aimed at coordinating efforts for Ethiopia's National Determined Contribution implementation.
 - Supports multi-sectorality and bridging the private sector financing gap through targeted matchmaking.
 - NDCs implementation roadmap 2021 – 2030 includes interim and final NDC targets for 2025 and 2030 aimed to reduce emissions by 69% by 2030.
 - The cost will be US\$ 316 billion, of which 63.2 billion will be covered by own funds.
 - Sectoral line ministries have developed a roadmap for implementing climate change mitigation initiatives.
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2.4. 10-Year Perspective Development Plan

- Flagship programs dealing with climate change mitigation and adaptation.
 - A Pathway to Prosperity, Expecting 10.2% annually - while supporting a climate-resilient green economy.
 - The CRGEs grew out of an effort to boost farm productivity
 - Planting shade trees among coffee plants
 - Spreading solar energy across the countryside regenerating 22 million hectares of degraded forests by 2030
 - Ethiopia currently has approximately 4,500 MW of installed energy, working to use this opportunities
 - Working to replace gasoline-powered vehicles with electric vehicles.
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Thank you very much for your attention !
