

EXAMPLE OF IMPACTS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND ECOSYSTEMS



- 6.5 million people die annually as a result of poor air quality including 4.3 million due to household air pollution
- Lower respiratory infections: 52 million years lost or lived with disability annually due to household or ambient air pollution, including second-hand tobacco smoke
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases: 32 million years life lost or lived each year with disability because of household air pollution and workers' exposure
- Ground level ozone pollution is estimated to reduce staple crop yields up to 26% by 2030



- 58 per cent of diarrhoeal disease due to lack of access to clean water and sanitation and a major source of child mortality
- 57 million years of life lost or lived with disability annually due to poor water, sanitation, hygiene and agricultural practices
- Over 80% of the world's wastewater is released to the environment without treatment



- Open waste dumps and burning impacts lives, health and livelihoods and affect soil chemistry and nutrition
- Excessive exposure and inappropriate use of pesticides affects health of all - men, women and children
- Stockpiles of obsolete chemicals pose a threat to people's health and the environment



- 3.5 billion people depend on oceans as a source of food yet oceans are used as waste and waste water dumps
- Close to 500 'dead zones', regions that have too little oxygen to support marine organisms, including commercial species
- 4.8 to 12.7 million tonnes of plastic waste enters the ocean every year from inadequate waste management



- Over 100,000 die annually from exposure to asbestos
- Lead in paint affects children's IQ
- Children poisoned by mercury and lead develop problems in their nervous and digestive systems and kidney damage
- Many impacts of chemicals such as endocrine disruptors and developmental neurotoxicants and long-term exposure to pesticides on human health and well-being and biodiversity and ecosystems are still to be fully assessed



- 50 biggest active dump sites affect the lives of 64 million people, including their health and loss of lives and property when collapses occur
- 2 billion people are without access to solid waste management and 3 billion lack access to controlled waste disposal facilities