THE FIGHT AGAINST POLLUTION IN MADAGASCAR

Geneva Health Forum 2022
5 May 2022
• Health impacts
• Main sources of pollution
• Actions taken
• Perspectives
• Measures Taken
• Key challenges
31% of all premature deaths in 2016 in Madagascar due to pollution

Loss of 3.3 million years of healthy life in 2016 through exposure to pollution

30% increase in the monthly average of respiratory cases seen in outpatient clinics at CSBs. (148,617 in 2015 to 189,151 in 2020)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of pollution</th>
<th>Annual deaths</th>
<th>% of all deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air interior</td>
<td>20 737</td>
<td>11,6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air exterior</td>
<td>7 543</td>
<td>4,2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Air</strong></td>
<td>28 280</td>
<td>15,80 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient sanitary conditions</td>
<td>9 607</td>
<td>6,8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsafe water</td>
<td>12 066</td>
<td>5,4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Water</strong></td>
<td>16 551</td>
<td>9,20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (Pb)</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>0,53 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenic substances in the workplace</td>
<td>1 113</td>
<td>0,62 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total – Chemical Products</strong></td>
<td>2 059</td>
<td>1,15 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total – All forms of pollution</strong></td>
<td>46 890</td>
<td>26,10 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Air pollution:

- Emissions from vehicles running on high sulphur fuel
- Bushfires
- Brick making
- Use of fossil fuels
- Charcoal consumption: 100 kg/year/inhabitant
- Waste incinerated in urban open spaces
Water and soil pollution:

- Poor sanitation practices, contamination of surface and groundwater by bacteria of fecal origin

- Poor drainage system and public sewerage network, which is a source of contamination during heavy rains

- Poor management of medical and industrial waste contamination of surfaces by heavy metals and chemicals
MEASURES TAKEN

- Ratification of HPAP in 2018 - Health and Pollution Action Plan with the support of GAHP
- Establishment of the Pollution Control Task Force
- Preparation of framework and normative documents:
  - National Health and Environment Policy
  - Madagascar Health and Pollution Action Plan
  - National Action Plan for Health Security
  - Air Pollution Control Plan
  - Development of standards (Lead content in paints...)
  - Training of technicians on the identification of contaminated sites in collaboration with GAHP partners, including the NGO Pure Earth
Very little technical and financial support for pollution related actions by International Organizations; except from GAHP, UNICEF, WHO

Scaling up best environmental practices and technologies for medical waste management without incineration

Decontamination of sites and areas polluted by heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants

Adoption of behavior conducive to the preservation of the environment and the protection of health

Effective implementation of existing legal and normative frameworks
NEXT STEPS

- Establishment of an Independent Institute for Pollution and Chemicals Management
GOOD PRACTICES

- Madagascar's commitment to the fight against pollution during the first global conference on air pollution and health in 2018
- GAHP support in the development of the Madagascar Health and Pollution Action Plan and the Pollution Control Roadmap
- Collaboration and effective leadership of MSANP and MEDD with other key stakeholders: UNICEF, WHO, other public institutions in the fight against pollution in Madagascar
Thank you for your attention