

The Global Health Footprint of Development

Brief Introduction to: The Economic cost of
Inaction and Impact on Poverty, Development and
Urbanization.

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Why we - the World Bank - got engaged in the GAHP program:

- The large exposed population at the global level in LMICs. Together 80 million in defined sectors: lead (20+), mercury (17+), chromium (15+), heavy metal (25+), e-waste (3+). Total about 200 million.
- The Toxic Sites Identification Program (TSIP), National Plans for Toxic/Chemical Management and concrete pilot plans for cleaning up contaminated sites appeared solid.
- Work fit in with our new focus on Pollution Management and Environmental Health (PMEH).
- WB funds GAHP activities with a Development Grant Facility (DGF) (2011/12-2014/15) running i parallel to current support the EC and others.
- Chair the GAHP executice committee 2012-15: Try to bring the GAHP partners respective expertise and resources by each GAHP partner to the table in order to meet some of the deman by client countres.

Implication for Economic Growth.

(ii) Exposures can cause long-term developmental and health problems, and disability, negatively affecting productivity and ability to earn income, and increasing health care costs

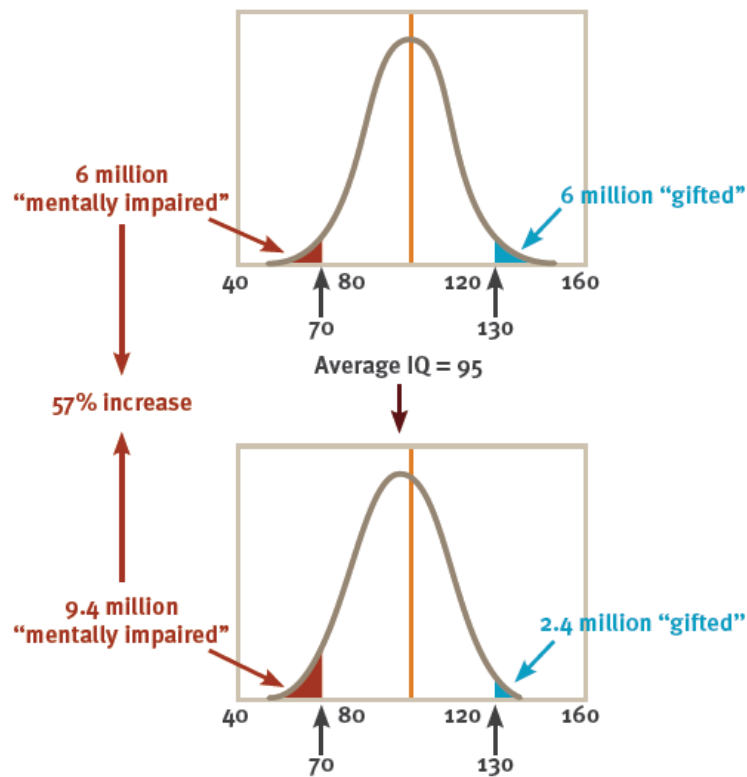
(iii) Toxic chemicals can bio-accumulate up the food chain, impacting agricultural production and can exacerbate food and water shortages

(iii) Urban contamination can drive down property value and economic investment potentials.

However, many unknowns, ore studies have to be made (benefit from the TSIP etc).

Fallout of IQ decrements: Damaging consequences for Economic Growth.

The Weiss Effect: Impacts of Five Point IQ reduction:



Diminution in a communities intellectual capacity (reduction in # children with IQ > 130)

Reduce the societies ability to be economically productive and attract investment.

Increase the # of mentally impaired children (i.e. # of children with IQ < 70).

Individuals with low IQ are associate with higher crime rates and societal violence.

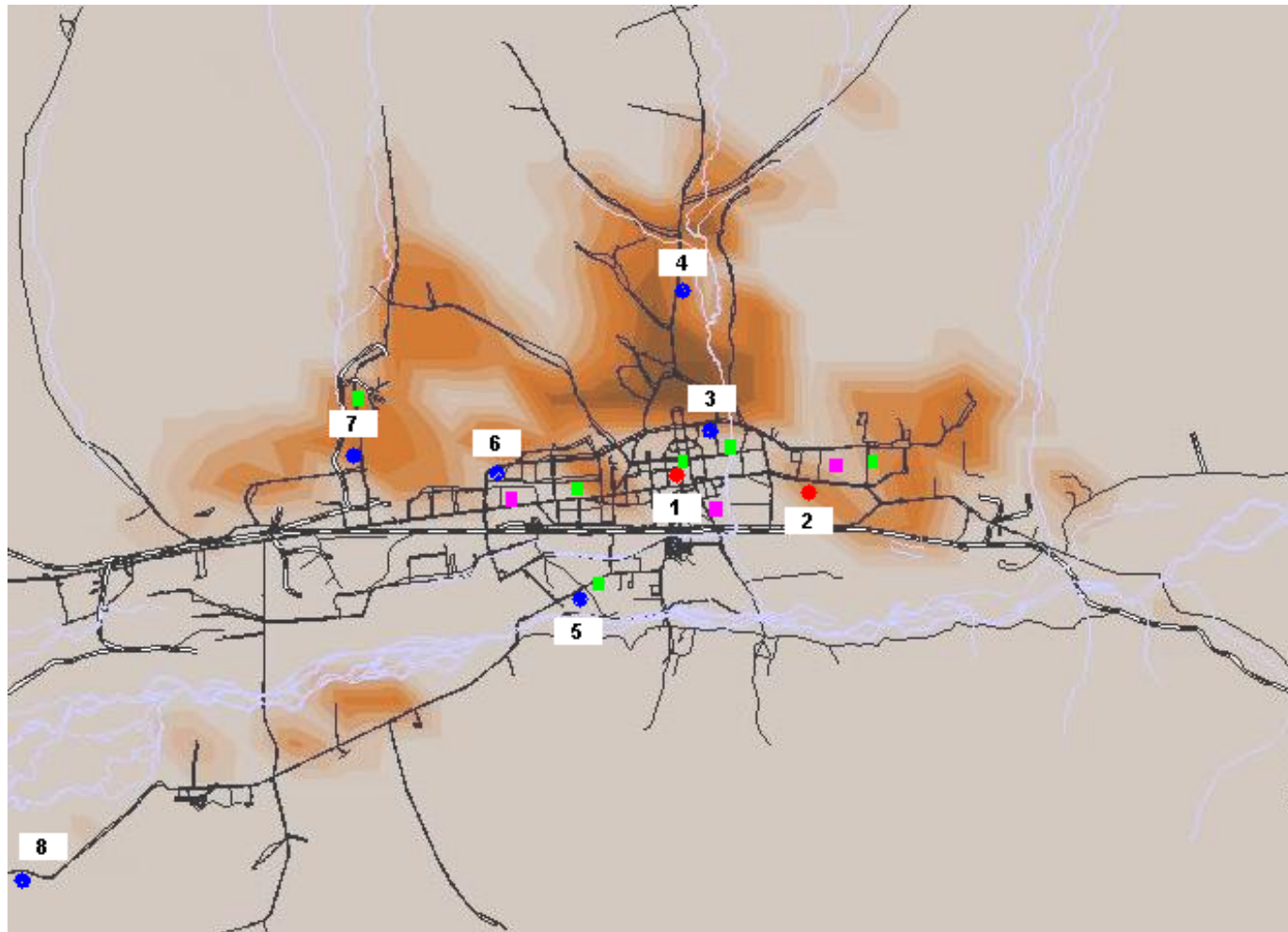
Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction

- (i) Poor (low income groups) disproportionately impacted, especially women, fetuses and children.
- (ii) 98% of adults and 99% of children affected by exposure to lead live in LMICs.
- (iii) In LMICs, poor people are most likely to be exposed to toxic pollution – more engaged in hazardous subsistence level livelihood activities.
- (iv) Poor do it out of necessity – not choice.

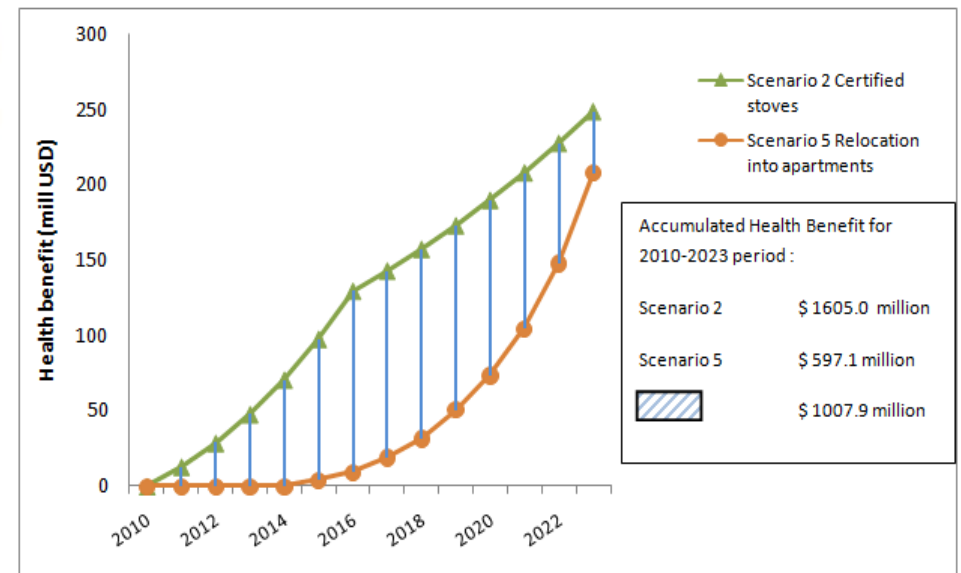
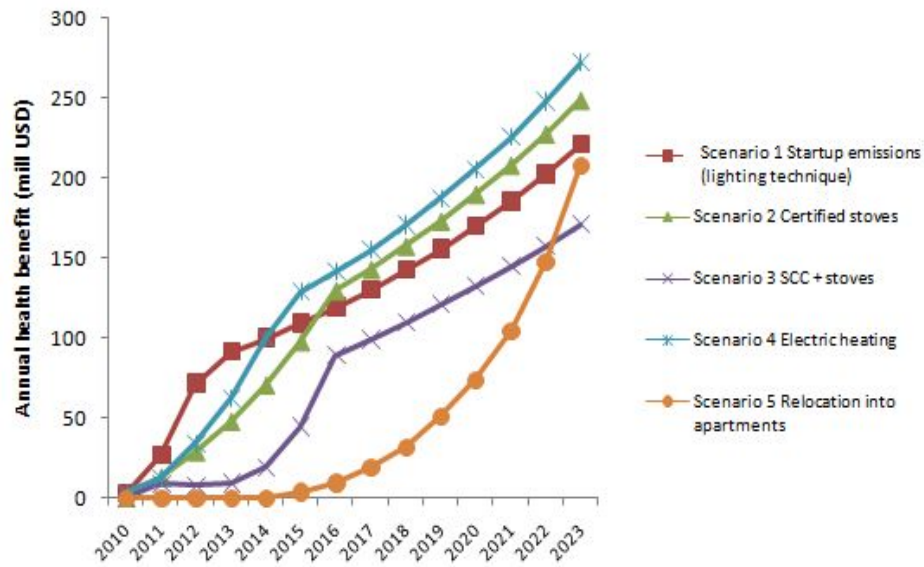
Examples of poor versus rich applying protective equipment for pesticide use in Vietnam.

Quintile	Households using pesticide	Households using protective equipment (when using pesticide)		
		Always	Sometimes	Never
1 (poorest)	64%	57%	18%	25%
2	73%	64%	17%	18%
3	68%	67%	16%	17%
4	52%	70%	14%	16%
5 (richest)	35%	72%	11%	17%
Total	61%	65%	16%	19%

Far the most polluted locations combined with the areas of lowest income levels: The case of Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.



Cost effectiveness: The case of Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.



Value of Preventing and Cleaning Up Sources of Toxic Exposures

Remediation and other pollution interventions can:

(i) Expand access to natural resources and land (i.e. clean water, air, soil)

(ii) Free up land for other purposes (agriculture, businesses/development, parks, housing),

(iii) Help relieve pressure from rapid urbanization

(iv) Reduce poverty by improving environmental health and mitigating exposure risk and improving income through more effective/efficient practices (i.e. improved recovery of lead from used lead-acid batteries or gold from artisanal mining)

Next steps for us (the World Bank) in supporting the GAHP program:

- Work on developing a Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) on Pollution Management and Environmental Health (PMEH) that also will support part of the GAHP.
- MDTF to run in parallel to other support to the GAHP program. MDTF to focus on continued research, national planning (ensure prioritization), capacity building, leading to specific projects.
- Link up with other programs the WB is developing on Toxic Chemicals Management:
 - (i) New program on «*Setting an Action Agenda for Contaminated Sites – Policy and Implementation*»;
 - (ii) Toxic Chemical Management program in South Saharan Africa (SSA);
 - (iii) Lending/support programs in selected regions,
 - (iv) Continued support to the GAHP.