

# STATE OF GLOBAL AIR /2019



**More than 13,000 deaths** due to air pollution in 2017

**2 years and 5 months' loss in life expectancy** at birth due to air pollution exposure

**73  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  population-weighted average  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  concentration**

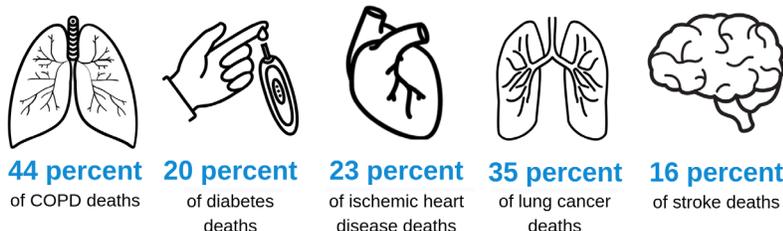
**65% of the population uses solid fuels**

## Cameroon

**Air pollution is the 5th leading risk factor for premature death, accounting for nearly 7% of deaths — more than 13,000 — in Cameroon in 2017 alone.**

Air pollution exposures, including exposure to outdoor particulate matter ( $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ), and household air pollution (HAP) have been linked to increased hospitalizations, disability, and early death from respiratory diseases, heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, and diabetes, as well as communicable diseases like pneumonia. Exposure to outdoor ozone is also linked to COPD.

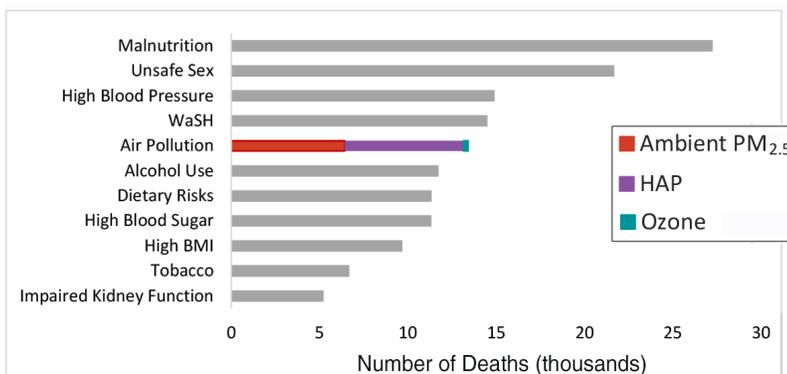
*Percentage of deaths by cause attributed to air pollution in Cameroon.*



## Key Facts

- Air pollution (total) is the 5th leading risk factor in Cameroon in 2017, after risk factors such as malnutrition, high blood pressure, and unsafe sex. Considered separately, household air pollution and outdoor air pollution are ranked as the 12th and 13th leading risk factors.
- The entire Cameroonian population lives in areas with  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  concentrations\* above the WHO Air Quality Guideline for healthy air ( $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ).
- In 2017, there were 6,430 deaths attributable to exposure to outdoor  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ , 6,720 deaths to HAP, and 263 to ozone.
- Exposure to outdoor  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  accounted for a loss of nearly 1 year and 6 months of life expectancy, and exposure to HAP accounted for a loss of nearly 1 year and 4 months.

*Leading risk factors for death and disability in Cameroon in 2017.*



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For more details, please visit [www.stateofglobalair.org](http://www.stateofglobalair.org)

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\* Please note that  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  concentrations reported here are estimated using satellite data, ground air quality monitoring data, and chemical transport models. There can be uncertainty in these estimates in regions where ground monitoring data are not available compared with regions where more ground monitoring data are available. Our best estimate of the concentration for Cameroon is  $73 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , but given the lack of sufficient ground monitoring, it may range from  $22 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ – $168 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .



IHME



The State of Global Air website is a collaboration between the Health Effects Institute and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, with expert input from the University of British Columbia



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