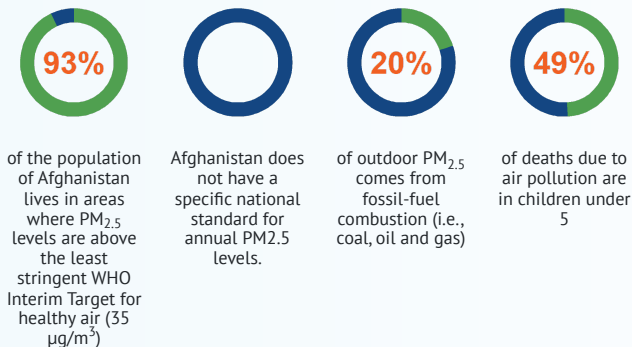


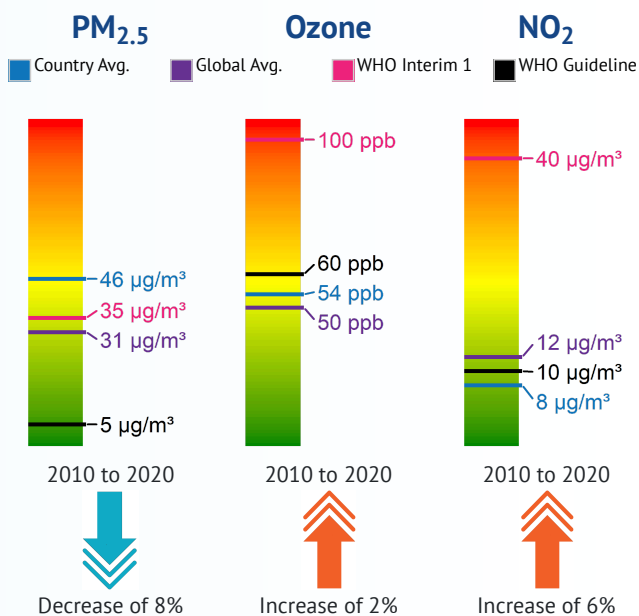
Air pollution accounted for nearly **11% of all deaths** in Afghanistan in 2021. Considered separately, outdoor particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) ranked as the fifth leading risk factor for deaths, and household air pollution (HAP) ranked first. Ozone was not in the top 20 risk factors.

Key Statistics at a Glance



Good News:

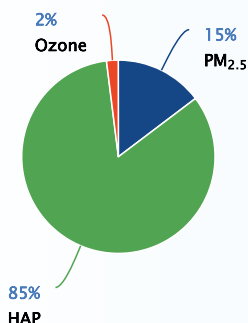
Middle East and North African (MENA) countries are recognizing the importance of public transportation and has implemented policies related to expansion of public transport networks, electrification of public transport, sustainable urban planning and smart public transport systems.



Health Impacts of Air Pollution

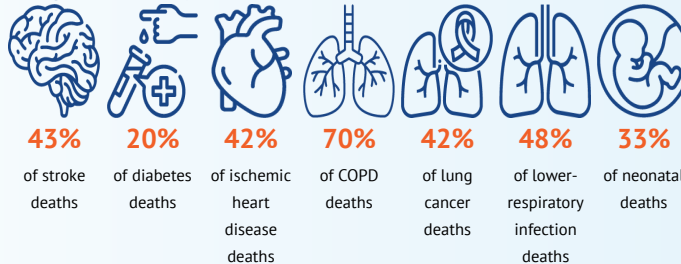
Air pollution is the leading risk factor for death in Afghanistan, with **more than 31 thousand** deaths from air pollution. The top 5 risks in Afghanistan are: Air pollution, Child and maternal malnutrition, High systolic blood pressure, Dietary risks, and High fasting plasma glucose.

Air pollution deaths by pollutant

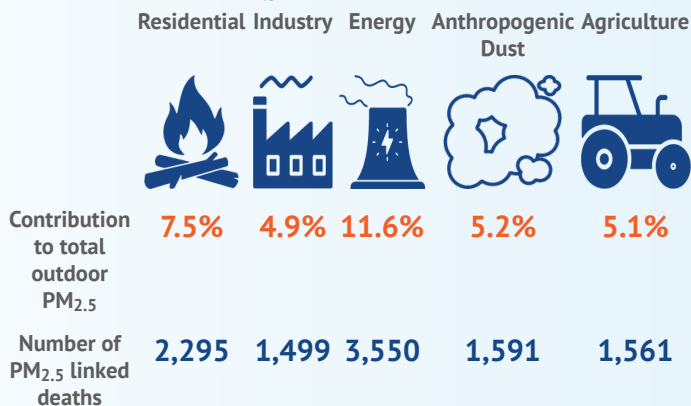


98 deaths per 100,000 people are due to air pollution in Afghanistan. This is higher than the global average.

Percentage of Deaths (by Cause) Due to Air Pollution



Top 5 Sources of Outdoor PM_{2.5} and Associated Health Burden



Please note that PM_{2.5} concentrations reported here are estimated using a combination of satellite data, ground air quality monitoring data, and chemical transport models. These estimates can be more uncertain where ground monitoring data are limited or not available.

** Based on data from GBD-MAPS - Global Project. [Explore the data for your country.](#) *** Based on the [2022 OpenAQ](#) assessment on air quality monitoring in countries around the world