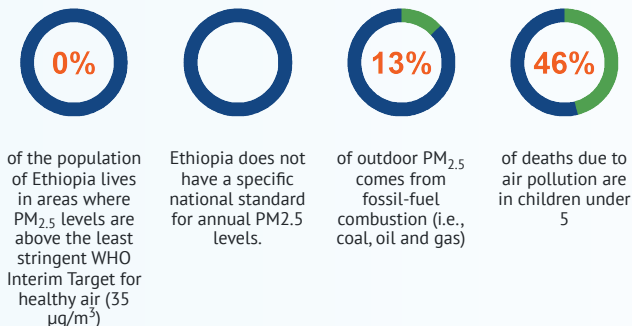


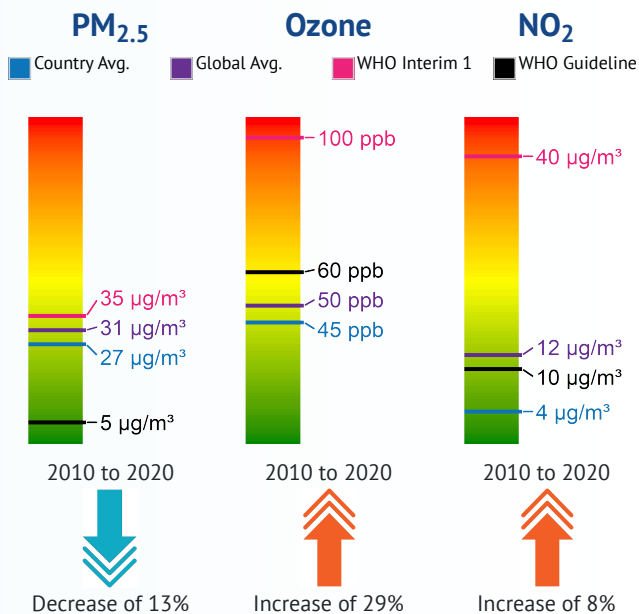
Air pollution accounted for nearly **10% of all deaths** in Ethiopia in 2021. Considered separately, outdoor particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) ranked as the seventh leading risk factor for deaths, and household air pollution (HAP) ranked first. Ozone was not in the top 20 risk factors.

Key Statistics at a Glance



Good News:

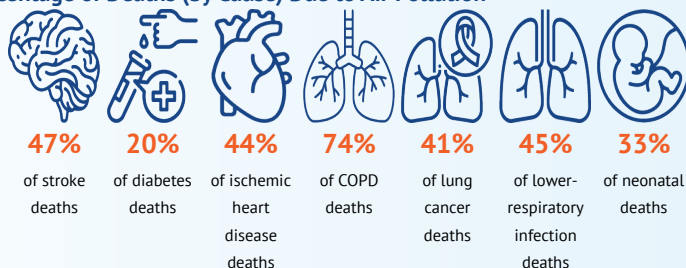
Ethiopia's first, five year Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) focuses on the Addis Ababa region and was launched in June 2021. Under the plan, new air quality monitoring stations were set up, and several new policies are being introduced to address specific sources of air pollution. The Addis Ababa Environmental Protection Authority has recently drafted a vehicle emission control regulations.



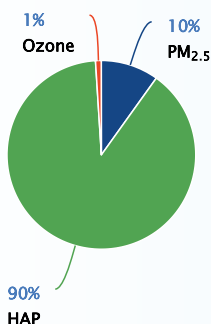
Health Impacts of Air Pollution

Air pollution is among the top 5 risk factors for death in Ethiopia, with **more than 76 thousand** deaths from air pollution. The top 5 risks in Ethiopia are: Child and maternal malnutrition, Air pollution, Unsafe water, sanitation, and handwashing, Dietary risks, and High systolic blood pressure.

Percentage of Deaths (by Cause) Due to Air Pollution

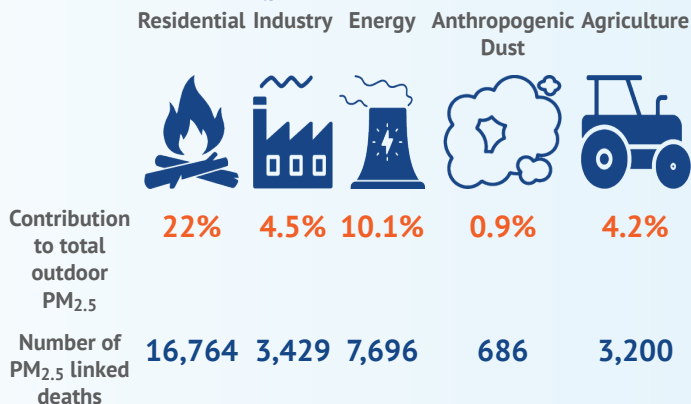


Air pollution deaths by pollutant



70 deaths per 100,000 people are due to air pollution in Ethiopia. This is lower than the global average.

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