

The background of the slide is a composite image. The left half is a solid brownish-orange color with a faint, hazy city skyline visible through it. The right half is a clear, bright aerial photograph of a city, likely New York City, showing a large body of water, a suspension bridge, and a dense urban skyline with many skyscrapers under a clear blue sky.

# AirQualityAsia presentation India Strategy Session September 17, 2021

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# AQA: Parliamentary Campaign to implement Clean Air SDGs and the Paris Agreement



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- Air Pollution is an accelerator of Climate Change; the same carbon emissions that speed up global warming make air-quality worse. Since Climate Change is hard to measure, Air-Quality monitoring allows policy-makers a measurement of progress or failure in real-time.
- AQA, was established in November 2016 to implement the UNSDGs 2030 related to clean air and the Paris Agreement. AQA convenes parliamentarians, government officials, UN and development agencies, green finance and NGOs working on different segments of Air-Quality with initial focus on Asia, the region with the rising carbon emissions due to growing economies.
- “Right to Clean Air” proposed at IPU meeting November 2013 by Parliamentary Working Group on Clean Air, clean air language negotiated in SDGs 2030 with strong targets. These SDGs were adopted by all governments September 2015.



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# UN SDGs 2030 related to Clean Air

SDG 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

SDG 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

SDG 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

# UN SDGs 2030 related to Renewable Energy and Transportation

**SDG 7.2** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

## **SDG 11.2**

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

## World's most polluted cities 2020 (PM2.5)

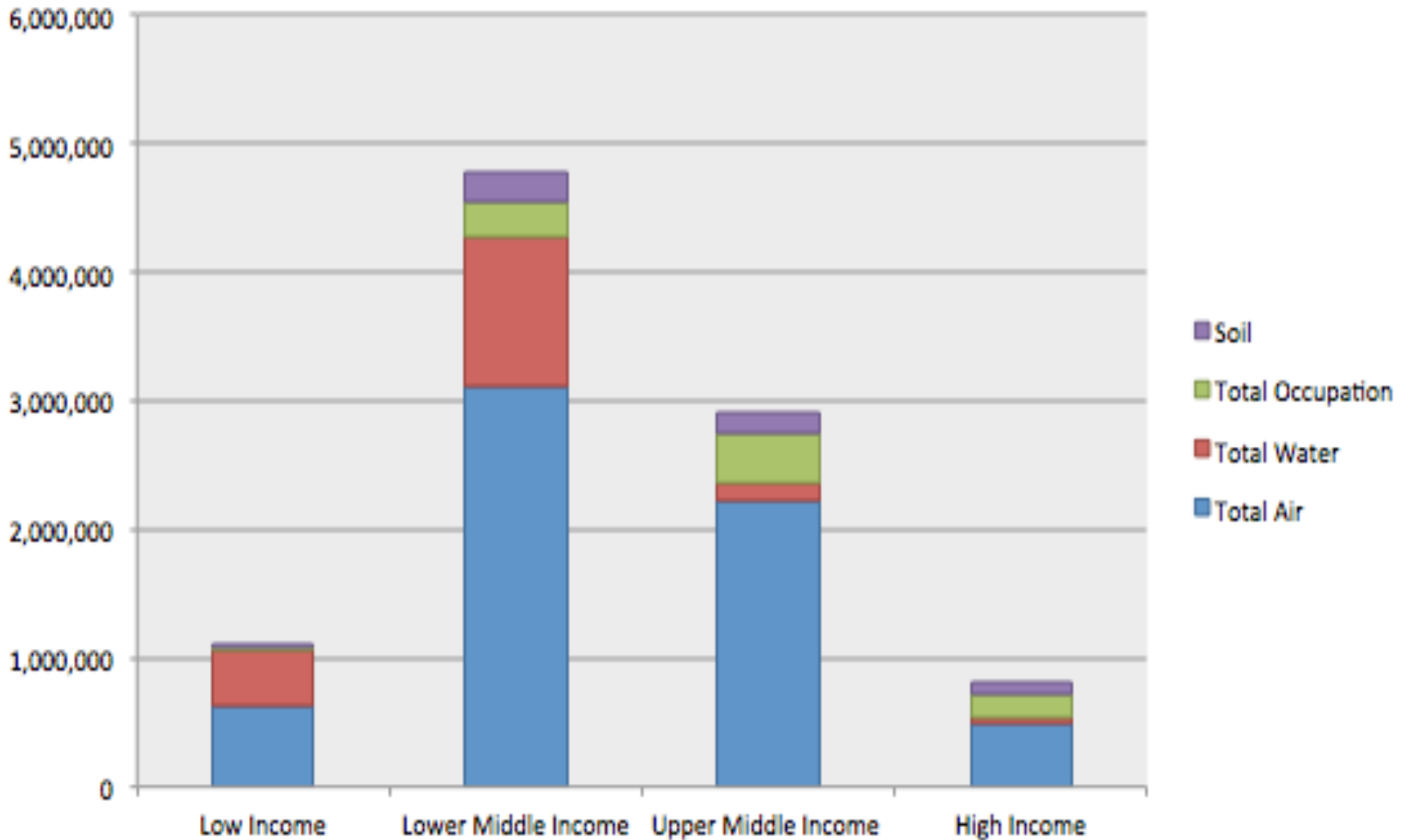
1. Hotan, China
2. Ghaziabad, India
3. Bulandshahr, India
4. Birsakh Jalalpur, India
5. Bhiwadi, India
6. Noida, India
7. Greater Noida, India
8. Kanpur, India
9. Lucknow, India
10. Delhi, India
11. Faridabad, India
12. Meerut, India
13. Jind, India
14. Hisar, India
15. Kashgar, China
16. Manikganj, Bangladesh
17. Agra, India
18. Lahore, Pakistan
19. Bahawalpur, Pakistan
20. Muzaffarnagar, India
21. Fatehabad, India
22. Bandhwari, India
23. Dhaka, Bangladesh
24. Gurugram, India
25. South Tangerang, Indonesia
26. Yamuna Nagar, India
27. Rohtak, India
28. Muzaffarpur, India
29. Faisalabad, Pakistan
30. Dharuhera, India
31. Singrauli, India
32. Patna, India
33. Coraut, India
34. Kurukshetra, India
35. Jodhpur, India
36. Alampur, India
37. Vapi, India
38. Fatehgarh Sahib, India
39. Kaimla, India
40. Guwahati, India
41. Gujranwala, Pakistan
42. Kutail, India



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# Pollution Deaths by Country Income



SOURCE: GAHP



**Table 6.1. Annual cost of health effects from ambient PM2.5 by region and country, % equivalent of GDP in 2016**

| Region | Country             | Cost  | Region | Country                  | Cost |
|--------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------------------------|------|
| EAP    | China               | 7.6%  | NA     | United States            | 3.4% |
|        | Mongolia            | 4.5%  |        | Canada                   | 2.1% |
|        | Myanmar             | 4.3%  | SA     | India                    | 7.8% |
| ECA    | Bulgaria            | 12.4% |        | Pakistan                 | 5.8% |
|        | Ukraine             | 10.4% |        | Nepal                    | 5.3% |
|        | Hungary             | 9.9%  | SSA    | Cameroon                 | 4.8% |
| LAC    | Cuba                | 4.3%  |        | Central African Republic | 4.4% |
|        | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.6%  |        | Chad                     | 4.1% |
|        | Barbados            | 3.5%  |        |                          |      |
| MNA    | Egypt               | 6.4%  |        |                          |      |
|        | Iraq                | 4.8%  |        |                          |      |
|        | Tunisia             | 4.1%  |        |                          |      |

Source: Produced from <http://www.healthdata.org/> and valuation methods in World Bank and IHME (2016).

# Global Green Green Economy Bills



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**United States:** American Jobs Plan/Green New Deal [pending vote]

- **South Africa:** Infrastructure Fund
- **EU:** EU Recovery and Resilience Facility funding
- **World Bank:** Green, resilient, and inclusive development [GRID program]

**The Philippines:**

- The Philippines Philippine Clean Air Act
- Ecological Solid Waste Management Act
- Clean Water Act
- Renewable Energy Act
- Climate Change Act
- People's Survival Fund Act
- Environment Education Awareness Act
- National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act
- Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas Act

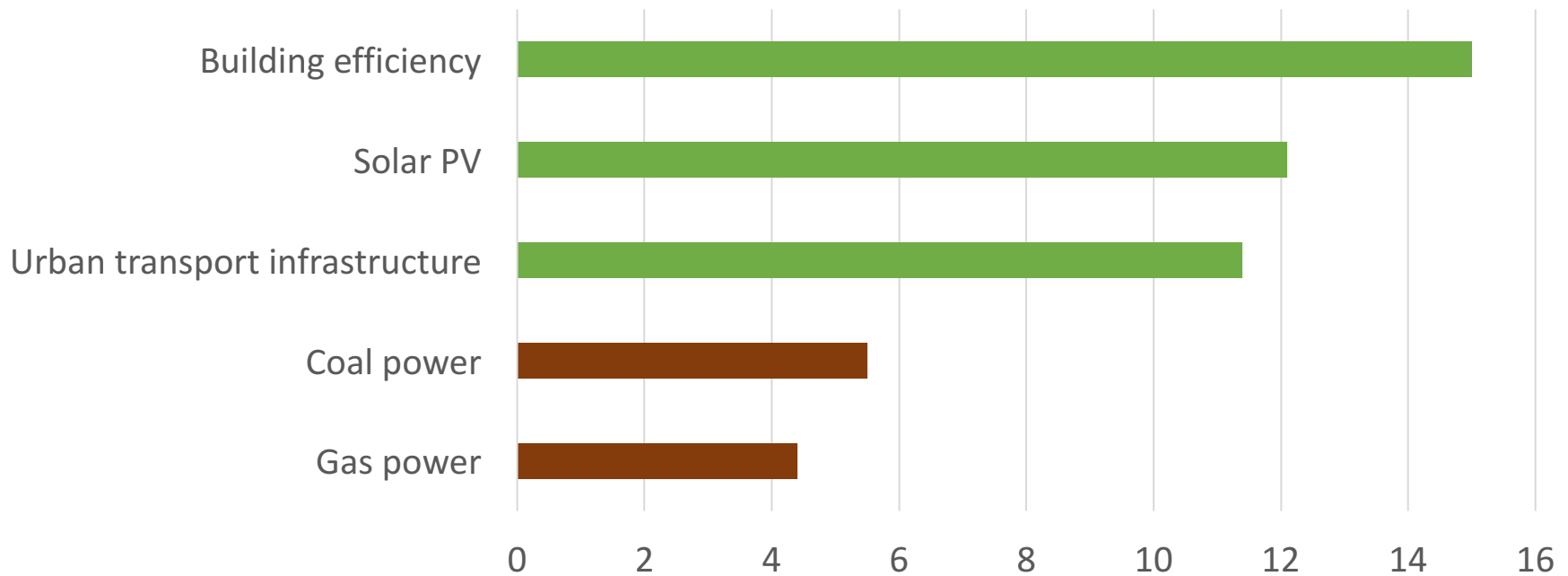
- Adheres to the UN System of Environmental-
- Economic Accounting introduced in 2006
- House Bill 9181:Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System or PENCAS Law of 2021





# 1. Green investments generally create more jobs than fossil fuel investments

Jobs created per \$1 million investment - Global



[Sustainable Recovery: World Energy Outlook Special Report](#). IEA and IMF. June 2020.



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# New Delhi, November 2018



# New Delhi, April 2020



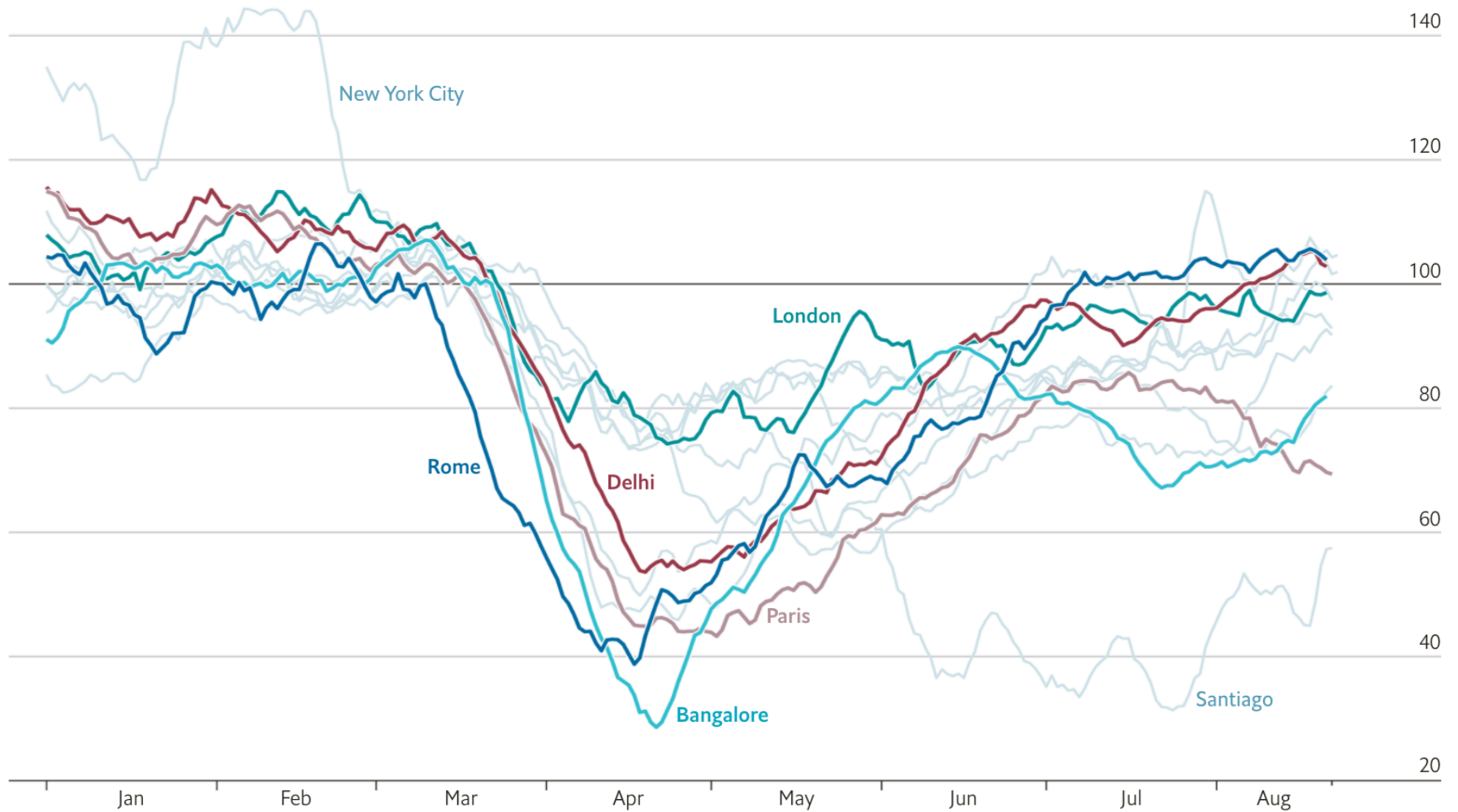


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### Nitrogen-dioxide pollution\* in 12 cities that locked down in March 2020

Start of lockdown=100, 30-day moving average



\*After adjusting for weather conditions



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## Bottles of Diesel Soot Collected in One Hour by Beijing Environmental Protection Bureau



- Four heavy-duty diesel trucks tested for one hour.
- Trucks compliant with different emission standards (Euro II, III, IV and V).
- Largest improvement from Euro III to IV (75%, see next slide).