

# Summary of Session B

# **Urban Air Quality Management**

Chaired by Dr. Wijarn Simachaya Co-chaired by Atty. Glynda Bathan

The 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities

15-16 March 2011, Kitakyushu, Japan

# **Presentations**



- "Urban Air Quality Management: Lessons Learned from Bangkok City, Thailand" (Dr. Wijarn Simachaya, Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand)
- "Singapore's Urban Air Quality Monitoring and Management" (Mrs. Indrani Rajaram, Pollution Control Department, National Environment Agency, Singapore)
- "Clean Air Program, Iloilo City" (Mr. Noel Hechanova, City Government Department, Iloilo City, Philippines)
- Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines (Ms. Estrella Sagaral, City Planning and Development Coordinator, Cagayan de Oro City, Phillippines)
- "Building Networks for Translating Knowledge into City Action" (Ms. Glynda Bathan and Ms. Yan Peng, CAI-Asia Center)

Key Discussion Points (1)



### Measurement and standard setting

- It is important to develop a feedback loop for monitoring, planning, implementing air quality management measures
- EIA, Pollutant Standards Index (PSI), Action Plans set the target and impose stakeholder responsibilities to meet the standards, like China's regional-national policies and standards
- Financial burden to apply up-to-date technology for air quality monitoring (e.g. VOCs, PM-2.5, criteria pollutants)
- Economic, political and social indicators are needed since air quality has direct impact on people
- Work with university on emission inventory

### Information

- Networks of air monitoring stations and web-based data collection
- Effective information dissemination to raise public understanding and awareness
- Good practices and information exchange (FAQ) on the website

Key Discussion Points (2)



# • Capacity development

- Understand the major sources of air pollution
- Monitoring system
- Ambient air quality standards
- Industries' self-monitoring capacity
- Provide cities opportunities to learn tools and approaches (e.g. learn to measure emissions with the clean air score card, index bench-marking tools for a better city, in 'Green Truck, Green China' Guangzhou, followed the suggestions given by CAI-Asia on energy efficient trucks)

### · Regulative approach

- Restrain car- ownership and usage (certificate of entitlement [COE] for car ownership)
- Regulate the entry of vehicles in the city centre (e.g. fewer number of jeepneys in Iloilo City reduced NOx, SOx, etc. and electronic road pricing)
- Car inspection (e.g. require all vehicles to pass the inspection at the time of renewal of car road tax, roadside car inspection)
- Regulate gasoline quality (e.g. Bangkok was able to reduce lead levels)

# Key Discussion Points (3)



## Co-benefits approach

- Multiple approaches (e.g. clean vehicle technologies, clean fuels, transport & land use planning, inspection & maintenance, less pollution gasoline)
- Multiple air quality and related environmental concerns, such as air pollution management, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, and GHG reduction

### Integrated approaches

- Cooperate with other relevant agencies (e.g. Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Public Works/Infrastructure, Ministry of Energy)
- Environmentally sustainable transportation (EST)
- Social, economic, and environmental concerns
- Stakeholder participation/awareness raising

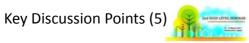
Key Discussion Points (4)



## • Opportunities for replication/scaling-up

- Seek replication potential of networking practices to supplement lacking resources (e.g. work with CAI-Asia, GIZ-Clean Air for Smaller Cities in ASEAN, etc. to increase awareness to information, tools and partners)
- Recognition by authority (e.g. MEP officially acknowledges CAI-Asia's achievement)
- Horizontal experiences sharing (e.g. MEP provinces –cities can share experiences with other cities in different provinces)
- Mega-events influential to policy processes (e.g. BAQ in Yogyakarta inspired Shanghai Clean Air Forum Idea)
- Adoption of "TRUST" approach with key partners

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# • Opportunities for Public Private Partnership (PPP)

- Higher responsibility of private sector (e.g. inspection is only done by government so far, but try to certify private sector to conduct inspection)
- Training courses, seminars and workshops for industries, businesses for environmental management strategy
- Inter-agency consultation, one-stop service center for developers and architects

### • Implication for low-carbon development

- Lack of appropriate measurement tools (e.g. GHG emission component in the air quality management approach, reduce both pollutant and GHG emissions)
- EU standards (e.g. fuel quality, vehicle specification)

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