Cities for Clean Air

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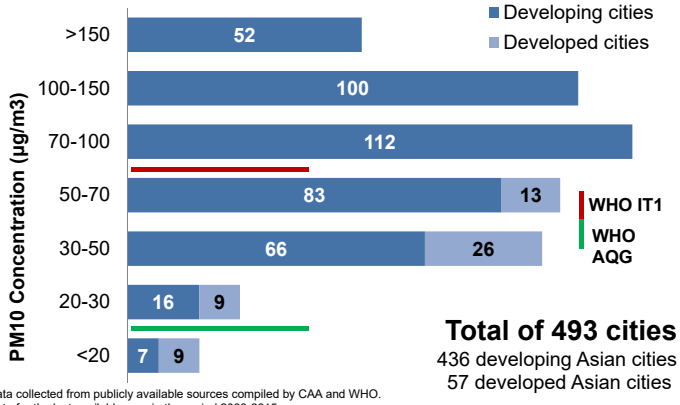
CLEAN AIR ASIA

Overview

- Situation Analysis
- Overview of Clean Air Asia work with cities
- What are we learning?

97% of cities in Asia with unhealthy air quality levels

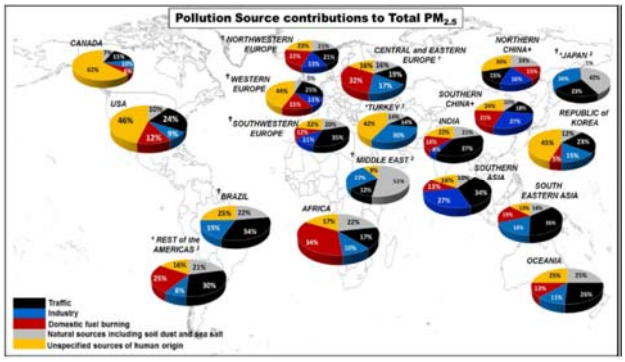
Less than half (229) with PM_{10} levels within IT1



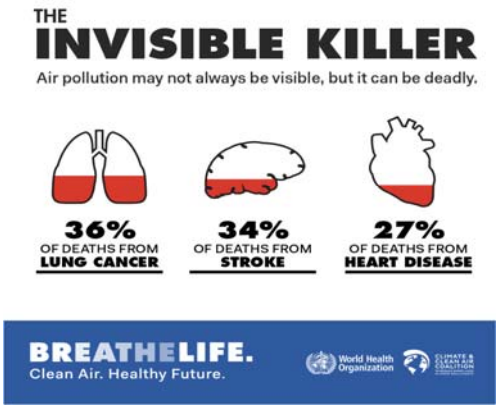
Total of 493 cities
436 developing Asian cities
57 developed Asian cities

Data collected from publicly available sources compiled by CAA and WHO.
Data for the last available year in the period 2009-2015
Clean Air Asia, 2016

Transport is a major contributor of PM emissions



WHO 2016



Challenges in addressing air pollution

Our engagement with Cities have shown there are challenges in taking action on air pollution at the city level as a result of:

- **Impacts being the side effect of other decisions**
  - ✓ *How can we better integrate air quality into economic and development decisions?*
- **Unclear responsibilities.**
  - ✓ *What can local government do compared to regional and national governments?*
  - ✓ *How to improve vertical and horizontal co-ordination?*
- **Prioritizing actions amidst data complexity**

About Clean Air Asia

Objective: To work towards achieving better air quality and livable cities by translating knowledge to policies and actions that enable Asia's 1,000+ cities to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from transport, energy, other sectors.

Clean Air Asia was established as the premier air quality network for Asia by the Asian Development Bank, World Bank and USAID in 2001, and operates since 2007 as an independent non-profit organization.

Working with Cities

	Supporting Air Quality Management	Assessing Air Quality Management Capacity	Recognizing City actions to address air pollution
Target Audience	IBAQ Integrated Programme for Better Air Quality in Asia	Clean Air Scorecard	Cities for Clean Air Certification
Focus	Technical Support, Capacity building	Capacity Review	Policy Implementation
Geographical focus	Indonesia, Mongolia, Philippines and Vietnam	China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam	India, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines

Addressing subjective and impartial assessment of air quality in cities

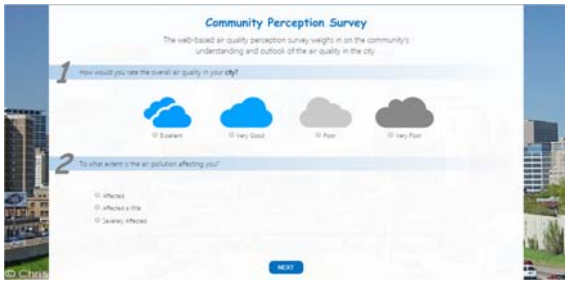
~~"Which city is the dirtiest?"~~

About the Clean Air Scorecard

The **Clean Air Scorecard** tool aims to provide an **objective and comprehensive** assessment of cities leading to **informed policies** and identified **necessary actions**.

Community Perception Survey

Complemented by a **perception survey** on the **community's understanding** and outlook of AQ in their city. Results **provide insights** on the community's level of awareness of air quality issues.



CAA's Capacity Building Approach in China – similar process is starting in India

MOU with FECO of the MEP

Annual City AQM Workshops

Regional Clean Air Forum to address regional capacity building needs & promote dialogue
- Yangtze River Delta
- Pearl River Delta
- NE China
- SW China (new)

Support to cities
- City to city collaboration
- AQM assessments
- Clean Air Report
- Expert on-site guidance

Regional Training Hub of the Train-for-Clean-Air (T4CA)

- **Partnerships**
  - Clean Air Asia has been recognized as the Regional Training Hub of the Train-for-Clean-Air (T4CA) program, recognized by the ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities
  - Established partnerships with key institutions in the Philippines
  - Memoranda of understanding with:
    - Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA)
    - Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of the Ministry of

Overview: City Certification

Clean Air Asia launched the initiative in 2014 with the goal of setting 200 cities across Asia on the pathway to achieving improvements in air quality by 2020 through a **clean air certification program.**

The certification program (or voluntary standard) will:

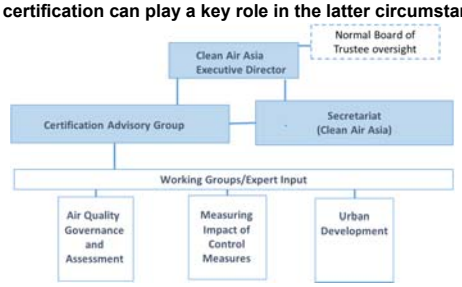
- Recognize actions that cities take to improve air quality
- Increase opportunities for cities to learn from each other and collectively address issues
- Make it easier to establish new collaborations with public and private stakeholders

Development of Clean Air Certification

Key difference between:

- Cities that need technical assistance with meeting compliance standards (such as in China)
- Cities where there is an implementation gap where the need is putting the issue of addressing clean air on the agenda.

Voluntary certification can play a key role in the latter circumstances.



Clean Air Certification – Action Areas

Cities are required to demonstrate action in six areas.
The focus is on actions cities can take to address air quality, not absolute air quality levels.

Engage people to take action
Identify responsible personnel and inter-agency and community outreach to take forward actions that advance air quality goals.

1. **Institutional Co-ordination**
2. **Engaging New Stakeholders**

Consolidate and communicate relevant data
Collect existing air quality monitoring data, air quality-related health data and review emission sources in the city in order to prioritize air pollution reduction measures.

3. **Air Quality Information**
4. **Understanding Pollution Sources**

Demonstrate action that improves citizens lives
Integrate air quality into economic and development decisions.

5. **Infrastructure and Planning**
6. **Air Pollution Reduction**

Demonstrating Action

Urban Planning ▪ Adopt: ➢A Sustainable Land-Use Pledge ➢A "Complete Streets Policy" ensuring streets allow all modes of transport ➢Transport-oriented Development Zoning Provisions ➢A scorecard approval for large-format developments ▪ Participate in regional economic development planning ▪ Carry out feasibility studies for sustainable transport	**Infrastructure** ▪ Remedy "complete streets" gaps and lack of connectivity for all modes of transport ▪ Generate tax revenue from new/infill projects to pay for the related public infrastructure ▪ Establish design goals for at least one highway/vehicle-oriented corridor/cluster ▪ Require or provide incentives for the siting of retail services at areas of high population density and transit
Transport ▪ Eliminate two-stroke engines ▪ Increase low-emission engine types ▪ Increase the use of emissions-control devices for diesel engines ▪ Increase the efficiency of modes of transport taken on city journeys to reduce travel time ▪ Optimize traffic flow ▪ Promote the use of public transport ▪ Promote eco-driving practices	**Clean Energy** ▪ Shift to clean fuel/equipment for commercial/domestic cooking ▪ Reduce fuel consumption from generator sets ▪ Work with industry to ensure stack emissions are controlled/compliant
Waste ▪ Reduce open burning ▪ Reduce agricultural burning	**Other** ▪ Reduce dust resuspension/fugitive dust

Certification steps and indicative timeline

0-1 month
1 Expression of Interest

1-2 months
2 City COMMITMENT
- Assign focal person
- Secure Mayor and City Council support
- Establish city certification team

3-12 months
3 Take ACTIONS
Demonstrate action on:
- Institutional coordination
- Aligning urban stakeholders
- Air quality information
- Air pollution emissions inventory
- Planning and Infrastructure
- Air pollution reduction

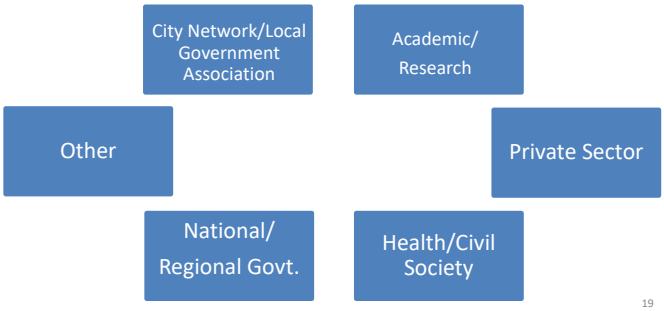
3-6 months
4 Third-party AUDIT
Submit evidence/s of completed actions online for verification and assessment – www.cleanairasia.org/ccap

18 months
5 AWARD

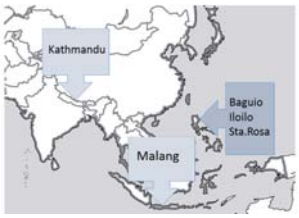
Note: logo is for illustrative purposes only

National Stakeholder Groups

It's vital that certification links to existing initiatives in order to build reinforcing momentum. Partnerships to support the certification are being developed at National and international levels.



Pilot and Objectives



A new online management system is in development to support certification roll-out. This will allow cities to track and upload their actions – providing both an individual management resource and a means of sharing and aggregating data and best practices.

By 2018

- At least 5 cities to have achieved certification and therefore taken demonstrable and credible action to address air quality (assuming 18 month trajectory)
- At least 50 cities to be working towards certification

What are we learning?

- The need to integrate environmental issues with city development priorities, jobs and investment.
- The need to engage urban stakeholders, particularly the private sector, to develop shared goals as well as support solutions relevant to improving air quality.
- The need to focus on outcome indictors to help to localize international agendas and also to scale up the collection and dissemination of relevant local data that is necessarily embedded in city development decisions.

Panel Discussion

1. Environmental Governance: What governance arrangements allow for the most effective action?

Panel Discussion

2. Facilitating multi-stakeholder solutions: How can we encourage the alignment of different stakeholders and initiatives around the same goals?

Panel Discussion

3. Outcome indicators: How to balance data collection with driving and communicating implementation?

For more information: www.cleanairasia.org

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Clean Air Asia Center Members

TOYOTA

261 Clean Air Asia Partnership Members

- Cities
- Environment ministries and government agencies
- Development agencies and foundations
- Non-government organizations
- Academic and research institutions
- Private sector companies and associations

Clean Air Asia Country Networks

Indonesia . Malaysia . Nepal . Pakistan
Philippines . Sri Lanka . Vietnam