

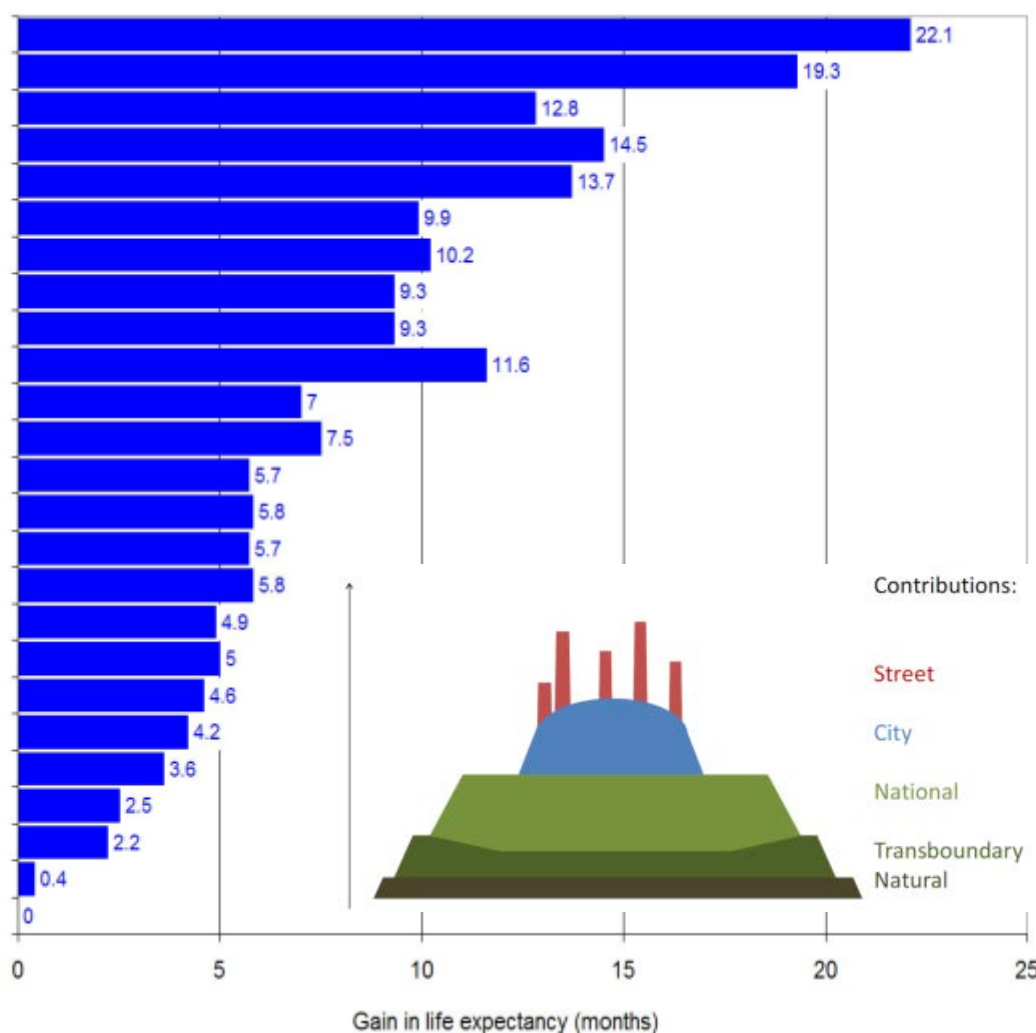
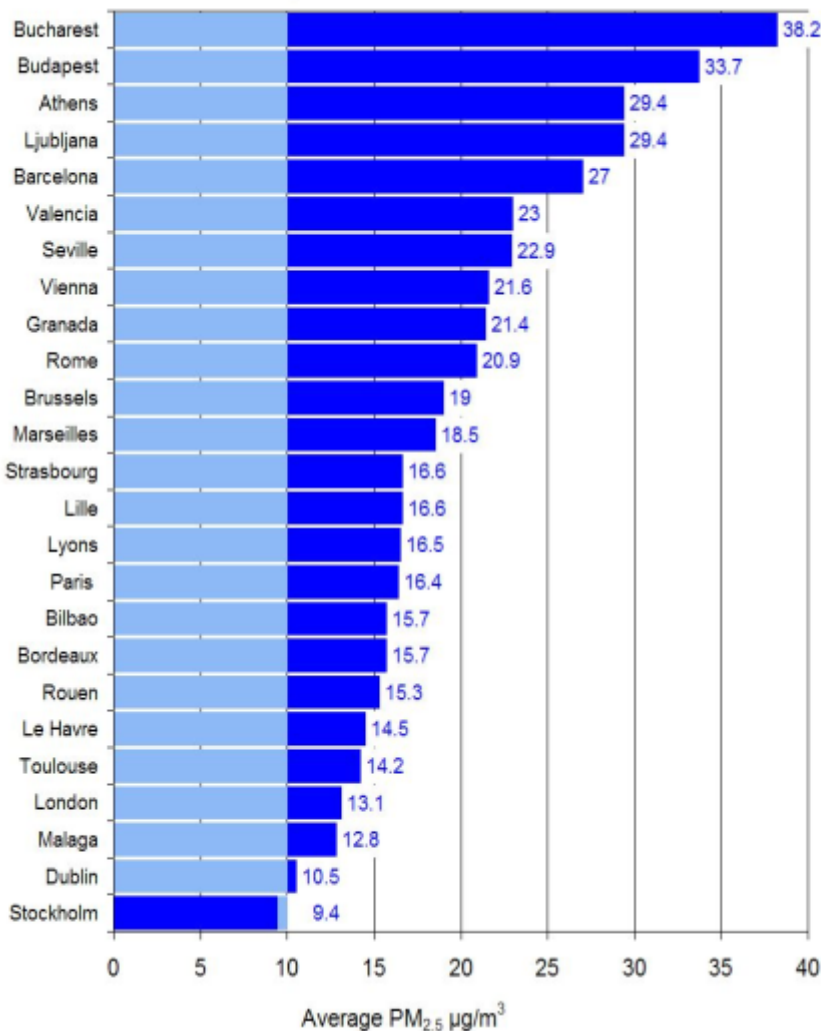
Workshop on local measures to improve air quality and health

TALLINN 28-29 June 2018

Introduction Rob Maas

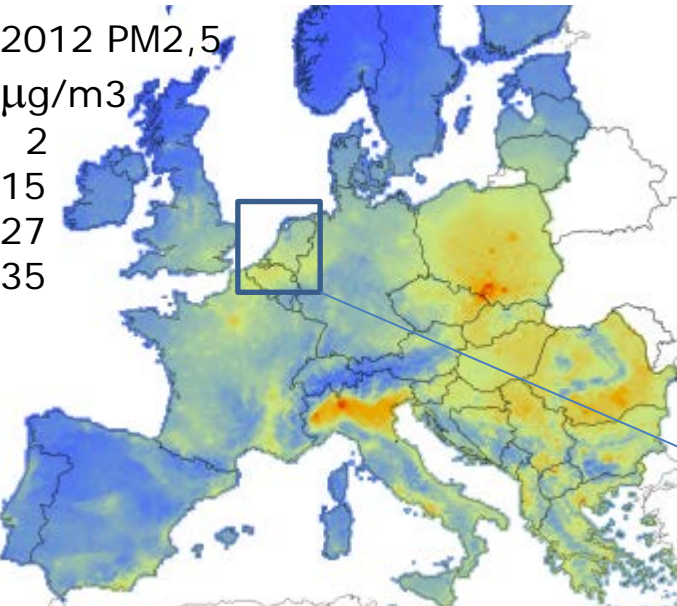
Significant potential for health improvement by reducing the average population exposure

AQG

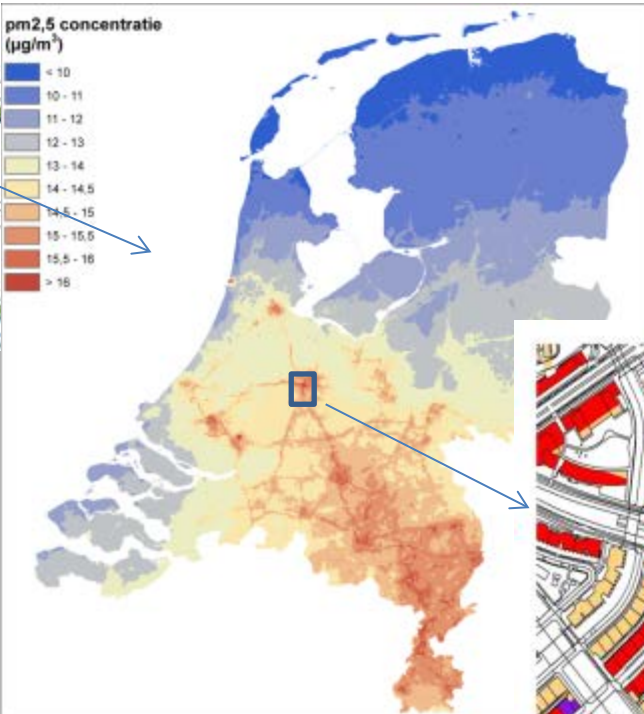


Coherent multilevel strategies for clean cities

2012 PM2,5
µg/m3



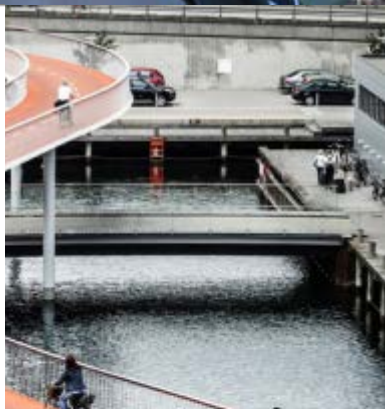
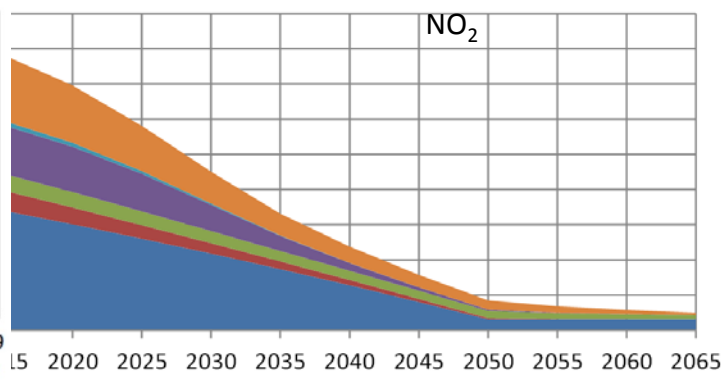
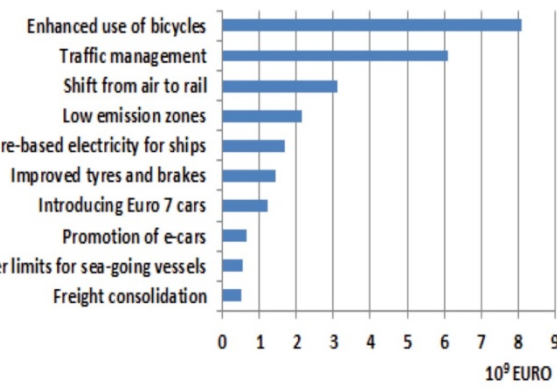
National instruments:
Taxes & subsidies
Infrastructure



Local instruments:
Permits
Spatial planning



EU instruments:
National emission ceilings
Emission standards
Agricultural subsidies



Health effects of local measures

local share in NO₂-exposure is substantial

local share in PM_{2,5} exposure is small

1. Less car traffic – more walking & cycling +++
2. Electric vehicles, electric busses & LDVs/HDVs ++
3. Low emission zones (...diesel ban?) +
4. Speed limits +
5. Traffic circulation plans, Trees +/-
6. Adaptation (photocatalytic paint, episode warning) 0
7. Ammonia reduction at regional level +++
8. Other sources in the region (industry, transport) ++
9. Other local sources (shipping, domestic heating) ++/+

Main conclusions on local strategies (TFIAM-FAIRMODE - Utrecht Feb 2017)

1. Regional and transboundary policy coordination remain needed (e.g. to reduce NH_3 and to coordinate local actions)
2. All measures can be compared by calculating the costs per (healthy) life years gained
3. Cost-effectiveness of local measures can be increased if combined with energy, traffic, noise, health and urban planning policies
4. Further development of multilevel strategies requires more local knowledge in international networks

How can local authorities improve health?

UTRECHT 2015	Burden of disease	Contribution local sources	Local contribution burden of disease
PM2,5	44,0%	12%	5%
NO2	24,3%	50%	12%
EC	5,0%	50%	3%
Ozone	0,5%	0%	0%
Traffic safety	7,8%	80%	6%
Noise	5,4%	50%	3%
UV	4,7%	0%	0%
Indoor air	8,2%	100%	8%
Total	100,0%		37%

+ Health benefits of more walking & cycling

UNECE Air Convention

- Revised mandate TFIAM: “multi-level multi-objective integrated assessments”
- Clean air in cities: set up an expert panel under TFIAM to support local air policy
 - include TFH, TFMM, existing Urban platforms, e.g. FAIRMODE, Urban Partnership on Air Quality, Eurocities, HEAL, Urbact, Covenant of Mayors, ...
 - Tasks:
 - Review and classify local measures, disseminate knowledge
 - Updated guidelines to support health analyses and help in cost-benefits analyses
 - Assess co-benefits of combined strategies (air pollution and climate, energy, mobility, health, SDGs ...) – focus on sectors