



Forum for International  
Cooperation on Air Pollution

# 1<sup>st</sup> Taskforce Meeting of The Forum for International Cooperation on Air Pollution

11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> October 2022  
Engineers House  
Bristol, UK



# Opening and Welcome

11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> October 2022  
Engineers House  
Bristol, UK





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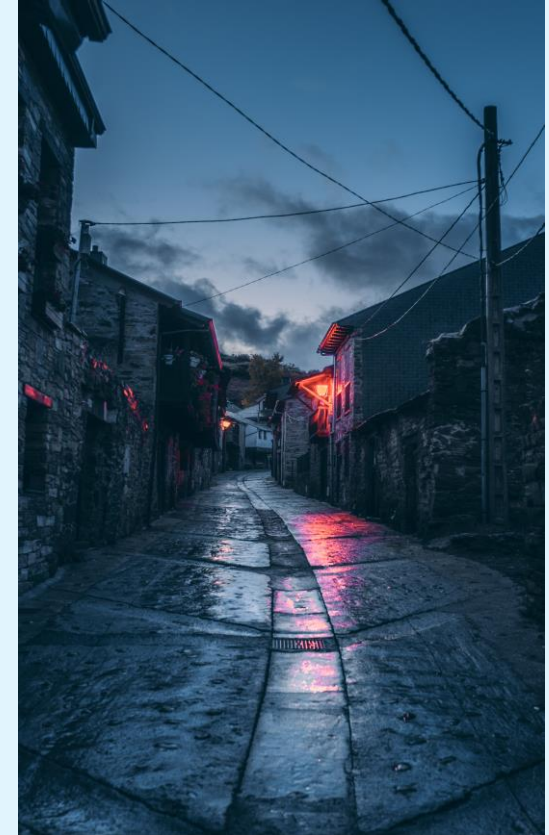
SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY

# Capacity-Building & Regional Cooperation on air pollution, including lessons learned

## 1<sup>st</sup> Taskforce Meeting of the Forum for International Cooperation on Air Pollution

11-12 October 2022

Soraya Smaoun (Ms.)  
Air Quality Coordinator  
Pollution and Health Unit



# UNEP Mandate: Resolution 3/8

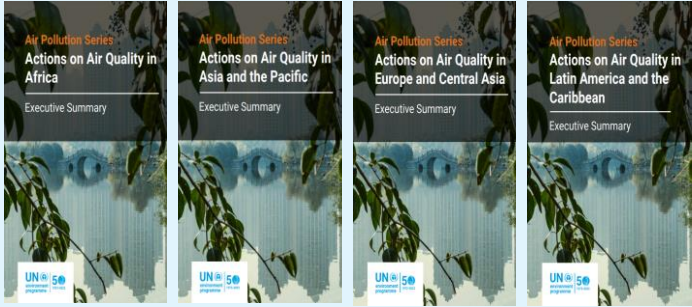
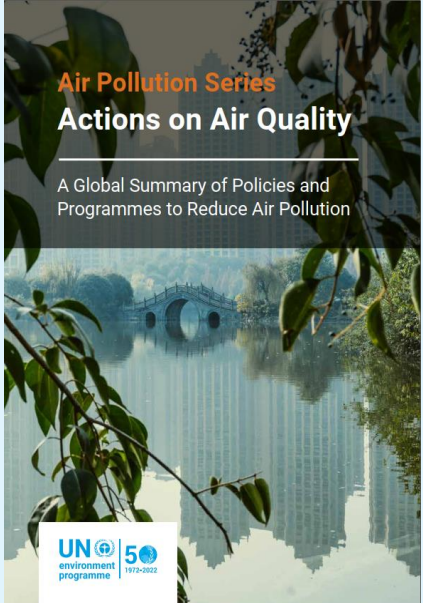
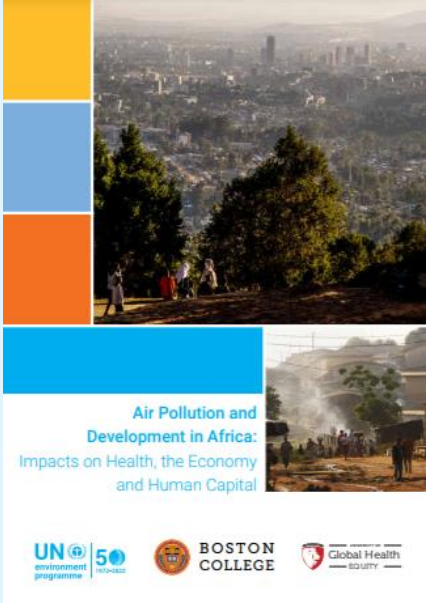
## *Preventing and Reducing Air Pollution to Improve Air Quality Globally*

- **Member States** to join/cooperate with (para 2/3/4)
  - Specific initiatives (e.g. Climate and Clean Air Coalition, Batumi Action for Cleaner Air)
  - Specific issues (e.g. small particulate matter/ black carbon, methane)
  - Specific sectors (transport, energy etc)
- Share knowledge at regional level (para 5)
- Inter-Governmental and institutional cooperation (para 6)
  - Transport (7a + 7b)
  - **Transboundary (7c)**
  - **Info sharing platform (7d)**
  - **Country support (7d) and technical support (7f)**
  - Assessments (7g)
  - Indoor air quality (7h)
  - **Global approaches (7i)**
  - Second global policy assessment (by UNEA-5) (7j)

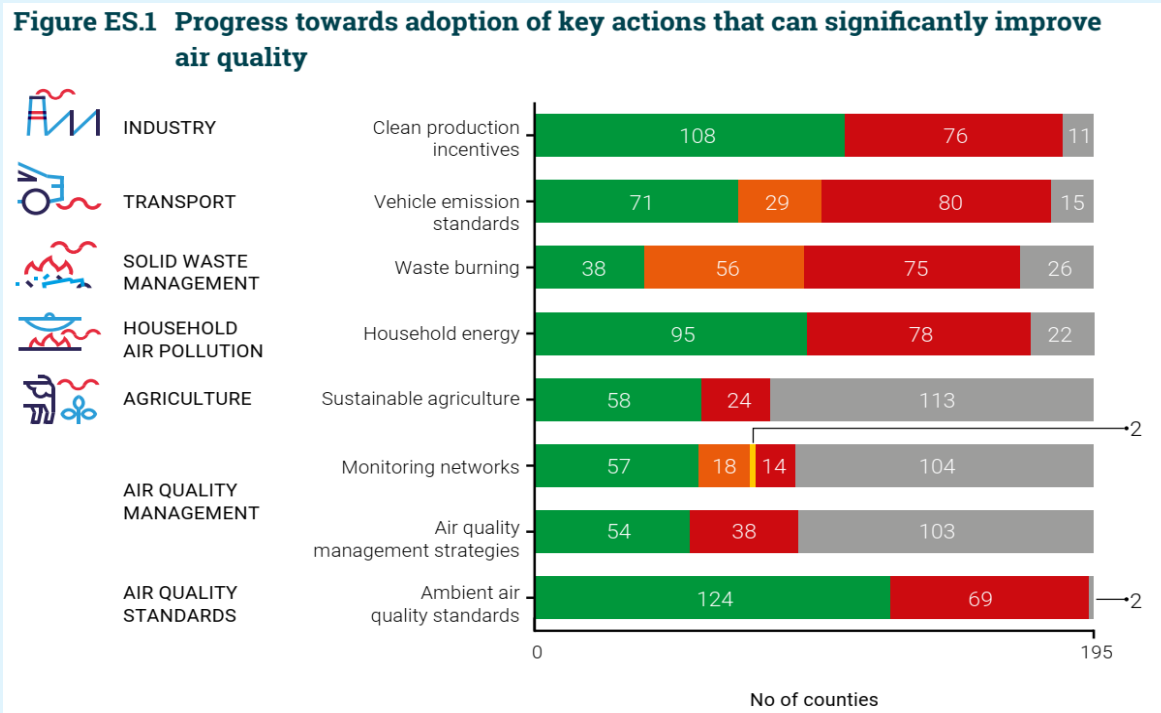


# Global and regional trends from recent reports

*Science & Knowledge Management*



# Global and regional trends from recent reports



→ Green to indicate policy target met

→ Orange/Yellow to indicate policy target on track but acceleration needed

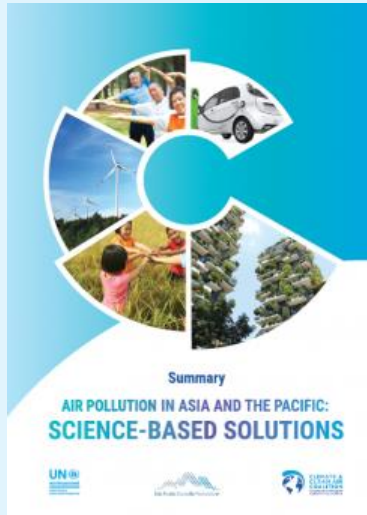
→ Red to indicate policy target not met

→ Grey to indicate no data available

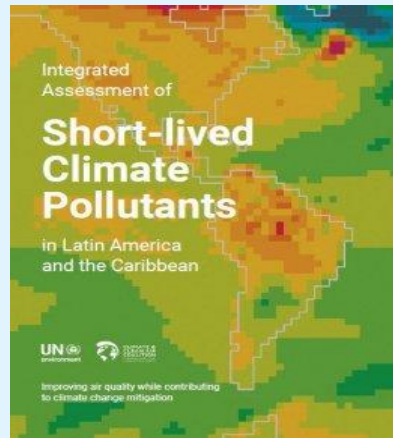
# Key UNEP/CCAC Assessments & Air Pollution dashboard

Science & Knowledge Management

## Integrated Assessment of Short-lived Climate Pollutants in Latin America and the Caribbean



Air Pollution in Asia and the Pacific: Science-based Solutions



Africa Integrated Assessment of Air Pollution and Climate Change To be released in 2022





# Regional cooperation at political level

## XXII Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean (2021) Decision 1: Pollution - IV. Atmospheric pollution

- ✓ The **Intergovernmental Network** on Atmospheric Pollution has been re-established, with UNEP Secretariat support
  - 23 countries with designated Focal Points
  - 7 countries in the Steering Committee (Chaired by Peru and Colombia)
- ✓ New **Regional Action Plan on Air Quality 2022-2025** agreed by LAC countries, including a Resources Mobilization Strategy
- ✓ Development of initial **information exchange and capacity building actions** on priority related issues
  - Series of webinar - more than 400 attendees
  - In-depth trainings – participation of more than 15 LAC countries



INTERGOVERNMENTAL NETWORK ON  
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

# Regional cooperation at political level

## **7th Committee on Environment and Development at ministerial level, 29 November to 1 December 2022 (Bangkok, Thailand)**

- ✓ The Committee on Environment and Development (CED) is an intergovernmental body of UNESCAP.
- ✓ It will be convened on the theme: Protecting our planet through regional cooperation and solidarity in Asia and the Pacific.
- ✓ Expected outcome: (a) Ministerial declaration on Asia-Pacific environment and development challenges and regional responses. (b) Asia-Pacific programme on air pollution, as a platform for cooperation for improved air quality management. The draft covers a wide scope of actions, including identifying technical and financial resources to accelerate action.

# Regional cooperation at technical level

*Advisory services and regional  
Communities of Practice in Africa and Asia  
Pacific*

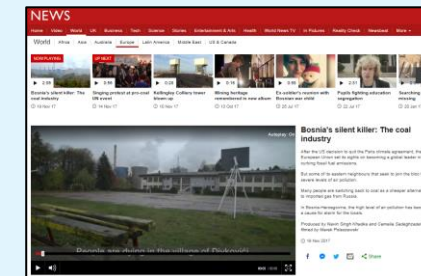
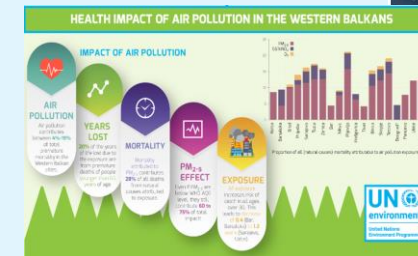
**In accordance with UNEA Resolution 3/8 and thanks to U.S. DOS financial support:**

- **Direct technical support to Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda to develop:**
  - Affordable air quality monitoring networks, using a cloud-based platform to analyse this data, and compile and disseminate the data generated by these networks;
  - Sources apportionment studies & assessments to better understand the sources of air pollution and main emitting sectors,
  - Strategies and action plans to improve urban air quality; and,
  - Networks or Community of Practice (COP) in the East Africa region
- **Promote and Strengthen regional COP in Asia and the Pacific through:**
  - Case studies on Air Quality monitoring (filling air pollution data gaps), Open burning of waste (status, impacts & solutions), e-mobility (guidelines to assess vehicle fleet emission reductions), integration of air pollution & health data towards AQM
  - Nine clean air solutions webinars convened between 2019-2022, reaching over 600 air quality practitioners
  - Eight training toolkits were completed based on clean air solutions webinar topics
  - The community of practice has grown to over 1,000 air quality practitioners, linking with APCAP

# Regional cooperation at technical level

## Western Balkans

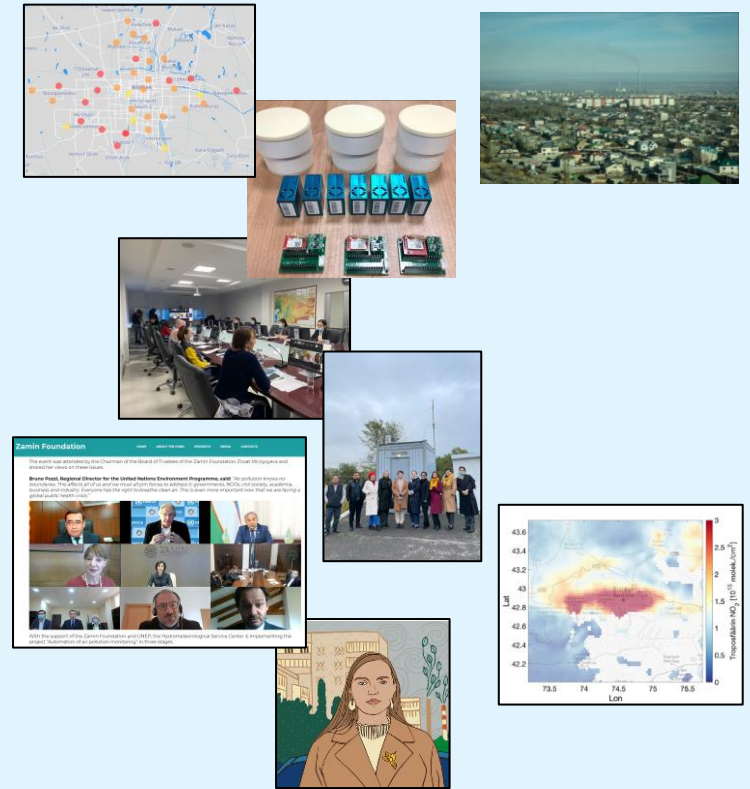
- Development of a joint inter-agency programme on air pollution from domestic heating through UNRCO & UNCT of Serbia
- Southeast Europe Pollution Platform (SEEP)
- Sub-regional assessment of AQ impacts on Human health in selected cities in the Western Balkans
- Nature-based Solutions for addressing urban air pollution in the Western Balkans (focus on Serbia) and Central Asia (UNEP with UN-Habitat)
- Assessing air quality management and air quality monitoring in Western Balkan countries via UNECE Environmental Performance Reviews (EPR): Albania, North Macedonia
- Deployment of AQ monitoring stations in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Feasibility studies for district heating systems in Belgrade and Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- Landfill fires Air Pollution assessment in Serbia



# Regional cooperation at technical level

## Central Asia

- Central Asian Air Quality Dialogue Platform
- Nature-based Solutions for addressing urban air pollution in Central Asia (focus on Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) and the Western Balkans (UNEP with UN-Habitat)
- Cooperation with U.S. Embassies/U.S. State Department in Central Asia
- Assessing air quality management and air quality monitoring in Central Asian countries via UNECE Environmental Performance Reviews (EPR): Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
- Partnership with UNECE CLRTAP (Air Convention) in support for the automatization of AQ monitoring in Uzbekistan
- Joint UNEP-UNDP Assessment of AQ in Kyrgyzstan's capital Bishkek
- UNEP "Champion of the Earth" 2021 – air quality monitoring in Kyrgyz Republic



# Regional cooperation at technical level

*The Fifth Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law*

- **Montevideo Programme V** promotes the development and implementation of environmental rule of law, strengthens the related capacity in countries and contributes to the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda.
- **Legal responses to address the air pollution crisis** defined as a priority area by National Focal Points for Montevideo Programme V in 2021. An air pollution roadmap was developed to implement this.
  - Launch of the **First Global Assessment of Air Pollution Legislation**
  - Identification of potential activities to **support countries in managing transboundary air pollution**



# Regional cooperation at technical level



- Under Montevideo V, UNEP will also continue to provide **technical legal support to Member States** to address air pollution.
- **UNEP's Guide on Air Quality Legislation** to be published in 2022 provides support on the implementation and enforcement of air quality legislation.
- UNEP's Law and Environment Assistance Platform (UNEP-LEAP) is the Montevideo Environmental Law Programme's digital backbone. **Member States can directly request support from UNEP and partners.**

<https://leap.unep.org/>

UNEP launches the Montevideo Environmental Law Programme 'Law and Environment Assistance Platform' (LEAP)

### LAW AND ENVIRONMENT ASSISTANCE PLATFORM

UNEP's Law and Environment Assistance Platform (UNEP-LEAP) is the Montevideo Environmental Law Programme's digital backbone. Member States can directly request support from UNEP and partners via the Clearing House Mechanism within the technical assistance section. Likewise, they can use the knowledge base and country profile sections to access relevant environmental news, legislation, jurisprudence, model laws, legislative toolkits, and other environmental law guidance products and resources.

#### Explore the platform

- Submit an assistance request
- 190000+ information resources
- Country profiles
- About the Montevideo Programme

#### Calendar

**Fourth meeting of the Steering Committee for Implementation**  
07 October 2022  
The fourth meeting of the steering committee for implementation will take place virtually on Friday, 07 October 2022, at 3 p.m. (East Africa Time, UTC +3). Interpretation into English

[See more](#)

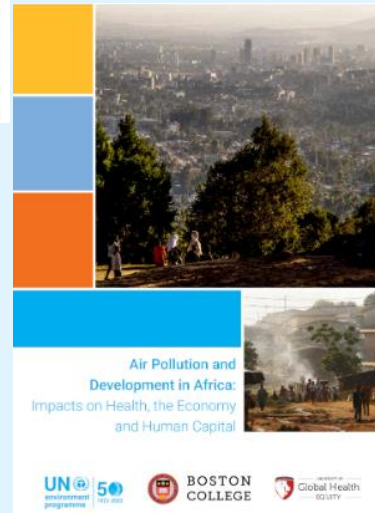
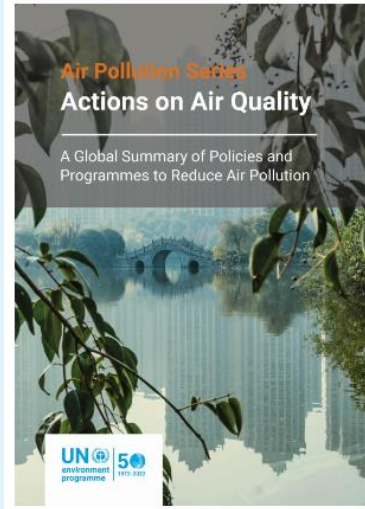
# Conclusion

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- **Sharing of experiences** on, and **identification of good practices** for, addressing air pollution
- **Slow but increased understanding** of air pollution through air quality monitoring, assessments, emissions inventories, source apportionment, etc.
- **Policy action** targeting the most emitting sectors i.e., road transport, industrial emissions, residential energy, open burning of waste, agriculture, etc.
- Existence of AQM strategies & Action Plans **coupled with** regulatory frameworks
- **Regional and sub-regional cooperation efforts** critical to tackle air pollution: **increased momentum** toward creating and/or strengthening regional agreements, with a focus on science, coordination, planning & implementation



# Thank you!



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Economy Division  
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**INTERGOVERNMENTAL NETWORK ON  
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

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# Background of the Air Pollution LAC Network

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## XXII Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean

### Decision 1: Pollution - IV. Atmospheric pollution



Invite the Secretariat to **re-establish the Network** activity including the update of the focal points as well as its governance structure;



Request the LAC Network to **update the Action Plan** with the support of the Secretariat and other relevant organizations, and to **prepare a resource mobilization strategy**;



Promote the development of **initial information exchange and capacity building actions** on priority related issues, within the framework of the Network



Support efforts by countries to establish low-cost ambient **air quality monitoring networks and air quality pollution control policies and strategies** recognizing the linkages with the work on energy conservation and climate change.

# Air Pollution LAC Network

## Set up of the Steering Committee

Caribbean

✓ Barbados 

Mesoamerica

✓ Honduras 

✓ Panama 

Andean

✓ Perú 

✓ Colombia 

Chair

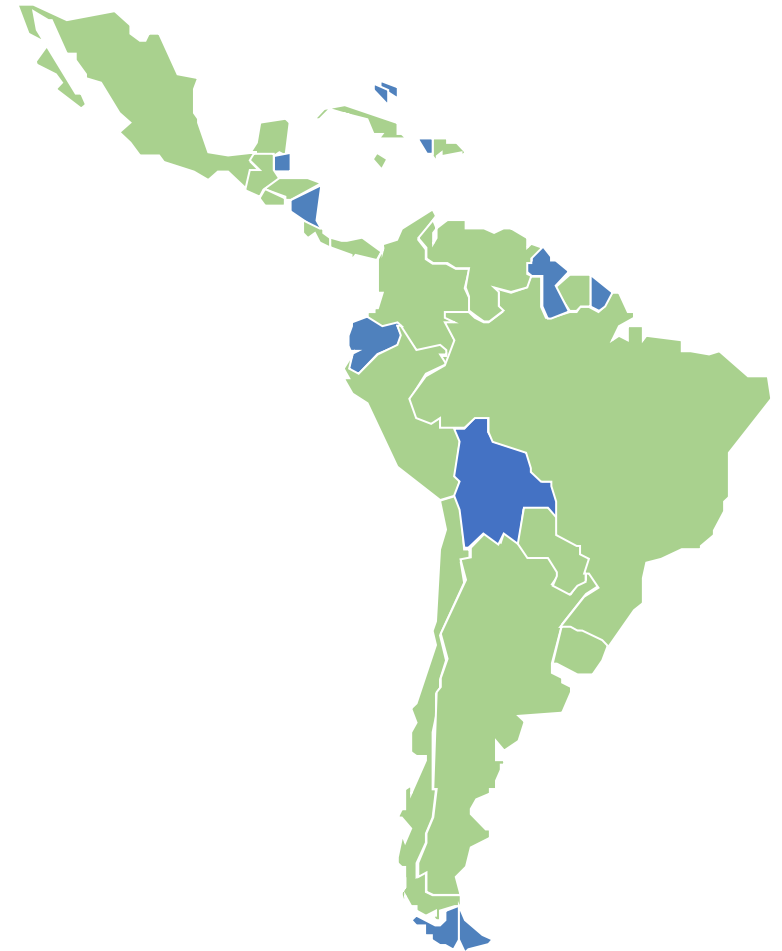
Co-chair

Southern cone

✓ Uruguay 

✓ Chile 

Note: 1 vacant position for Caribbean



23 countries with designated Focal Points

# Regional Action Plan on Air Quality 2022-2025

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## Objective

The **general objective** of this Regional Action Plan is to **establish a cooperation framework** to support the strengthening of integrated air quality management in the Latin American and Caribbean, at the national and sub-national levels, as well as to **facilitate and promote actions to reduce air pollution to protect health and the environment**, contribute to the mitigation of climate change and advance in the achievement of the related goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

# Regional Action Plan on Air Quality 2022-2025

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## Specific objectives



**Reinforce the commitments made by the countries of the region** to improve air quality and protect human health, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable and unprotected population, maximizing benefits in mitigating climate change and advancing the goals of the 2030 Agenda.



**Enable cooperation efforts to address common barriers to be overcome and opportunities for international and regional collaboration.**



**Promote the design and implementation of comprehensive air quality and sectoral management programs, plans or strategies at the national and sub-national levels** in order to reduce emissions from priority sectors in the implementation horizon of 2022 - 2030.



**Develop cooperation, training and technical assistance actions based on identified strategic issues as priorities for the region:** a) Monitoring and evaluation of air quality, b) identification of emission sources, c) development of policies, plans and sectoral actions for reduction emissions and d) awareness and communication.

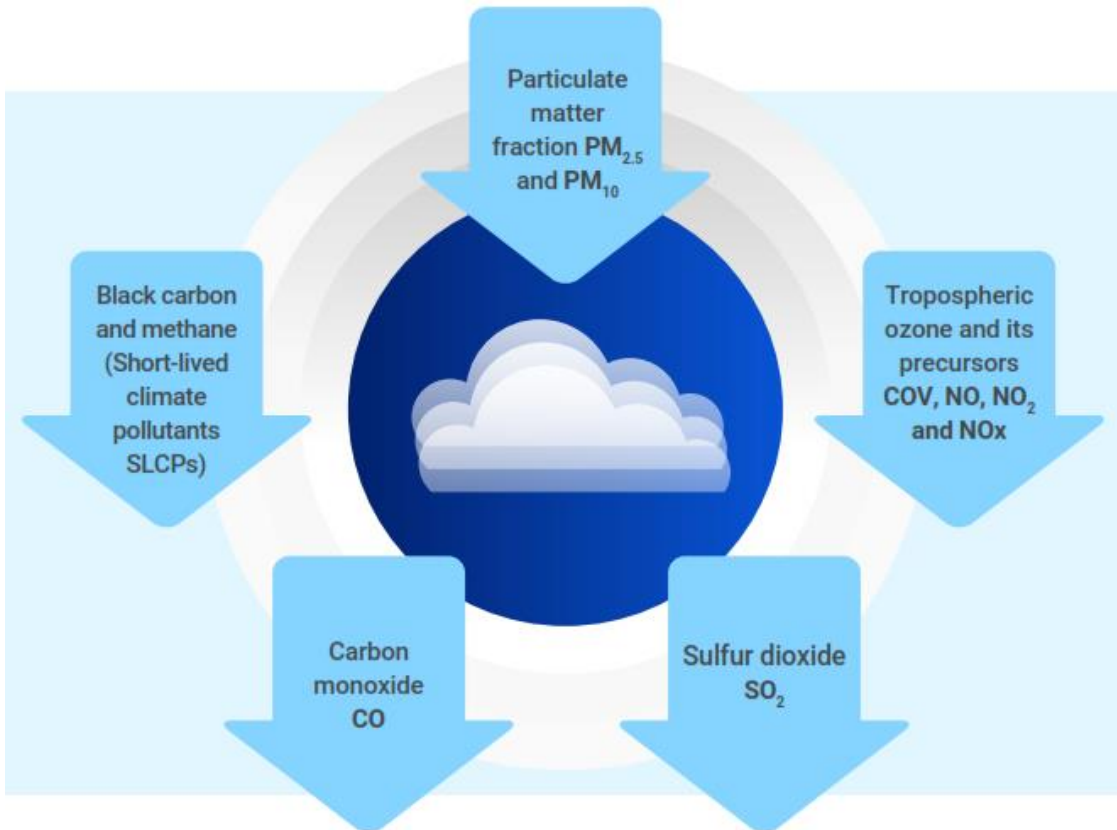


**Serve as a key instrument to catalyze technical and financial assistance resources** for the implementation of cooperation actions of this Plan and the priority areas of action in the region.

# Regional Action Plan on Air Quality 2022-2025

## Scope

Criteria pollutants and O<sub>3</sub> precursors



## THIS REGIONAL ACTION PLAN WILL CONTRIBUTE TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION THROUGH:

- 1 Actions for air quality management
- 2 Actions to reduce emissions from priority sectors:
  - Electricity production and industry
  - Transport
  - Waste management and open burning
  - Cooking and residential heating
  - Agricultural and forestry activities



# Regional Action Plan on Air Quality 2022-2025

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## Action lines

### PRIORITY COOPERATION SUBJECTS 2022 – 2025


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# Resource Mobilization Strategy

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## Objective

 Present a general guide for the **identification and the procurement of resources**, the construction of proposals and strategic alliances, as well as to foster the coordination of the Network with the goal of achieving all the expected results from the implementation of the Regional Air Quality Action Plan.



The principles running this RMS are:

- Transparency
- Resources Optimization
- Cooperation
- Creation of Alliances
- Planning



# Actions 2021 and 2022

## Capacity building and information exchange activities

### Series of webinars

### Technical seminars – In depth trainings

**Webinar**  
New WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines: Recommendations aiming to protect public health in the Americas

Date: Viernes, 22 de Octubre de 2021  
Time: 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. ET  
10:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Panamá (GMT-5)

[Registration](#)

PAHO UN environment programme 50 años 2020-2025 BREATHELIFE Clean Air Institute

**Webinar**  
Monitoreo de la calidad del aire: Cómo mejorar los datos para impulsar la acción por un aire limpio

Fecha: Viernes, 29 de Octubre de 2021  
Hora: 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. ET  
10:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Panamá (GMT-5)

OPS ONU programa para el medio ambiente 50 años 2020-2025 BREATHELIFE Clean Air Institute

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NETWORK ON ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN UN environment programme 50 años 2020-2025 PAHO Clean Air Institute

Within the framework of the Regional Air Quality Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Intergovernmental Network on Atmospheric Pollution invites you to the virtual technical seminar:

**Impacts of air pollution on population's health in our cities: Why and how to estimate them?**

**Training Program – Upcoming Dates**

- May 5<sup>th</sup>: Quality Control and Assurance in Air Quality Monitoring
- May 13<sup>th</sup>: Management of critical episodes due to air pollution
- May 19<sup>th</sup>: Development and evaluation of an emissions inventory

Date: Thursday, April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2022  
Time: 10:00 am to 2:00pm Panama

Please register here:  
<https://bit.ly/3viLqll>

BREATHELIFE

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NETWORK ON ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN UN environment programme 50 años 2020-2025 PAHO Clean Air Institute

Within the framework of the Regional Air Quality Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Intergovernmental Network on Atmospheric Pollution invites you to the virtual technical seminar:

**Management and Prevention of critical episodes due to air pollution**

Date: Friday, May 13<sup>th</sup>  
Time: 9:00 am a 12:00m Panama (GMT-5)

Register here:  
<https://bit.ly/39hszpx>

BREATHELIFE

**Próximo Webinar:**  
Energía del hogar: herramientas regionales disponibles y mejores prácticas para reducir la exposición a la contaminación del aire en interiores

**Upcoming webinar:**  
Household Energy: Regional tools available and best practices to reduce exposure to indoor air pollution

Fecha / Date: 12 Nov 2021  
Hora / Time: 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. EST

OPS ONU programa para el medio ambiente 50 años 2020-2025 BREATHELIFE Clean Air Institute

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NETWORK ON ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN UN environment programme 50 años 2020-2025 PAHO Clean Air Institute

Within the framework of the Regional Air Quality Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Intergovernmental Network on Atmospheric Pollution invites you to the virtual technical seminar:

**Assurance and Quality Control in Air Quality Monitoring**

Date: Thursday, June 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Time: 9:00 am a 11:30 am Panama (GMT-5)

Register here:  
<https://bit.ly/3yZdGDl>

BREATHELIFE

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NETWORK ON ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN UN environment programme 50 años 2020-2025 PAHO Clean Air Institute

Within the framework of the Regional Air Quality Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Intergovernmental Network on Atmospheric Pollution invites you to the virtual technical seminar:

**Development and Practical Assessment of an Emissions Inventory**

Date: Thursday, June 16<sup>th</sup>  
Time: 9:00 am to 11:30am Panama (GMT-5)

Register here:  
<https://bit.ly/3mEbB80>

BREATHELIFE

### Repository – UNEP websites:

<https://www.unep.org/es/events/online-event/seminarios-web-sobre-calidad-del-aire-y-salud-en-america-latina-y-el-caribe>

<https://www.unep.org/es/events/online-event/acciones-de-capacitacion-e-intercambio-de-informacion-sobre-la-gestion-integral>

International event – Bogota, Colombia – 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> October

# ¿CÓMO CATALIZAR SOLUCIONES DE AIRE LIMPIO

En América Latina y el Caribe  
Para Lograr Objetivos de Salud y Clima?

**5-6 de octubre, 2022**  
**Bogotá, Colombia**

**ONU**   
programa para el  
medio ambiente



RED INTERGUBERNAMENTAL DE  
CONTAMINACIÓN ATMOSFÉRICA  
PARA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

**EDF**   
ENVIRONMENTAL  
DEFENSE FUND®  
Finding the ways that work

Muchas gracias  
Thank you

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Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina

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TFTEI

Under the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution



# Cooperation between TFTEI and TFICAP

*TFTEI Co-chairs*

*Tiziano PIGNATELLI & Jean-Guy BARTAIRES*

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*1st Taskforce Meeting of the Forum for International Cooperation on Air  
Pollution, 11-12 Oct 2022*

## *Premise*

In the last 20 years, in line with its mandate, TFTEI has carried out a number of activities concerning development of guidance documents, specific analyses on industrial plants, development of tools for technical analyses, review/revision of the Technical Annexes, in particular with a focus on the EECCA countries.

Most of the work done would be valuable also in countries outside the UN-ECE Area.

On this basis, synergies could be developed with TFICAP with the aim of sharing the technical and scientific heritage of the Air Convention with a larger audience.



## *Activities for the EECCA Countries*

In the last 13 years, the EGTEI/TFTEI participated in the following events in collaboration with the EECCAs and RF:

Joint Workshop to promote the ratification of the Protocols on Heavy Metals, POPs and the Gothenburg Protocol, across the entire UNECE region. ***Saint Petersburg, October 2009 (EGTEI)***

Meeting “Presentation of the activities of EGTEI within the LRTAP Convention” – Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation – ***Moscow, February 2011 (EGTEI)***

International Air Congress” Atmosphere” ***Saint Petersburg, March 2011 (EGTEI)***

Development of the cooperation within the LRTAP Convention. Saint Petersburg, ***April 2012 (EGTEI)***

Workshop to Promote the ratification of the Protocols under the LRTAP Convention across the entire UNECE Region. TFTEI study on the Apatity Plant (<https://tftei.citepa.org/images/files/eecca/EGTEI-report-Apatity-versb.pdf>). ***Murmansk, November 2012 (EGTEI)***

Workshop to Promote the Understanding and Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BAT) across the entire UNECE Region with Focus on Countries in the EECCA Region, ***Berlin, April 2016***

## *Activities for the EECCA Countries*

Draft guidelines for estimation and measurement of emissions of volatile organic compounds

[https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/documents/2016/AIR/WGSR/Docs\\_December/E\\_ECE\\_EBAIR\\_WG5\\_2016\\_4.pdf](https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/documents/2016/AIR/WGSR/Docs_December/E_ECE_EBAIR_WG5_2016_4.pdf)

Meeting of the EECCA Coordinating Group and joint Workshop with the Task Force on Techno-Economic Issues, under the LRTAP Convention, **Saint Petersburg, October 2016**

Round Table “*Best Available Techniques and their economic effectiveness*”, in the frame of the IV Moscow International Chemical Forum. **Moscow, September, 2016**

Meeting of the EECCA Coordinating Group and joint Workshop with the Task Force on Techno-Economic Issues, under the LRTAP Convention, **Saint Petersburg, September 2018**

2<sup>nd</sup> Berlin - Workshop to *Promote the Ratification of Protocols of the UNECE Air Convention with focus on Countries in the EECCA Region* – Support from the UNECE Secretariat, **Berlin May 2019**

Report at: [https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/documents/2019/AIR/Capacity\\_Building/BAT\\_workshop\\_2019/Report\\_on\\_EECCAWorkshop\\_2019\\_5.pdf](https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/documents/2019/AIR/Capacity_Building/BAT_workshop_2019/Report_on_EECCAWorkshop_2019_5.pdf)

Workshop on “*Assessment and measurement of emissions of volatile organic compounds - Integrated environmental permits*” - **Minsk, Belarus. November 2019.**

## *Activities for the EECCA Countries*

Joint EECCA\_Coordinating Group - TFTEI Workshop, **April 2021(on line)**

*“Technological Pathway toward the ratification of the Gothenburg Protocol, as amended in 2012”*. Case Study carried out on a number of EECCA countries. Main conclusions in the Annex II of the GPG Report on the Review of AGP”. TFTEI **September 2022**

In 2010, EGTEI introduced the English-Russian simultaneous interpretation in its annual meetings, to facilitate the participation of the EECCA representatives.

## *Technical documents developed by TFTEI*

In the following, some examples of technical documents developed :

- Code of good practice for wood-burning and small combustion installations
- Guidance document on reduction of emissions from agricultural residue burning
- Background informal document on techniques to reduce emissions from aluminium production.
- Background informal document on techniques to reduce pollutant emissions from cement production and determination of their costs.
- Review on BC and PAH emission reductions induced by PM emission abatement techniques.
- Background informal document on techniques to reduce methane emissions in Europe from landfill gases, the natural gas supply system and biogas facilities.
- Background informal document on maritime shipping emissions, reduction techniques and determination of their costs.

## Implement of the collaboration with TFICAP

The following options can be considered to realize, in practice, the collaboraztion with TFICAP:

1. Participation of TFTEI experts in the TFICAP meetings
2. Organization of seminar or webinar on specific subjects (i.e. wood burning in stoves and fireplaces, agricultural residue burning, shipping, estimation of VOC, etc.)
3. Training sessions (i.e. on emission inventory development), in CITEPA or in selected EECCA Countries, with financial support from the UN- ECE Secretariat to the EECCA experts.
4. Translation of existing guidance documents in NON Air Convention Languages (i.e. spanish)
5. Use of the CITEPA worldwide network to expand the action of dissemination to the largest audience.
6. Promoting guidance documents in other international contexts (i.e. UNFCCC)

## *Conclusions*

A large amount of documentation exists, developed by TFTEI in the past, which can be useful for dissemination purposes.

Most of the documentation is available on line, already. Easy to share.

Other «ad hoc» activities can be organized in collaboration with TFICAP, although within the limits of the available resources.

TFTEI Web site : <https://tftei.citepa.org>



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Bristol, UK



## **Task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution**

# **TF-HTAP**

## **Capacity building, outreach activities, and international network**

Tim Butler, Terry Keating, Rosa Wu, and Jacek Kaminski

TFICAP meeting  
Bristol, 11-12 October, 2022



# Outline

- TF-HTAP and its mandate
- Key results from TF-HTAP
- International involvement in TF-HTAP
  - Contributions to scientific work of the task force
  - Participation in task force meetings
- Ongoing activities in TF-HTAP

# TF HTAP and its mandate: 2004-2010

## Mandate from Executive Body (2004):

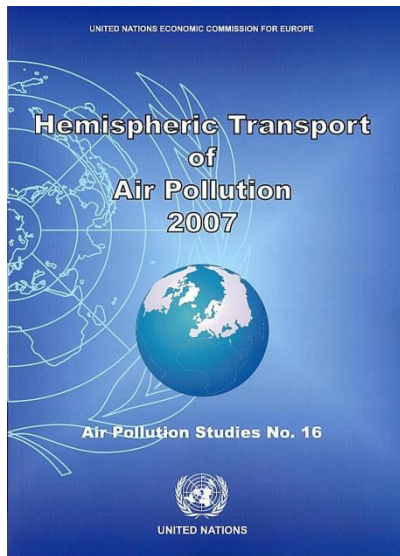
- To plan and conduct the technical work necessary to:
- develop a fuller understanding of the hemispheric transport of air pollution
- estimate the hemispheric transport of specific air pollutants for the use in reviews of protocols to the Convention,
- prepare technical reviews thereon for submission to the Steering Body of EMEP.
- **Chairs are encouraged to invite individuals with relevant expertise and experts from non-Convention countries in the northern hemisphere.**

## Mandate from Executive Body (2010):

- Examine the transport of air pollution, including ozone and its precursors and PM and its components (including black carbon), **across the Northern Hemisphere**
- Assess potential emission mitigation options available **inside and outside the UNECE**
- Assess their impacts on regional and global air quality, public health, ecosystems, and near-term climate change
- **In collaboration with other groups both inside and outside the Convention.**

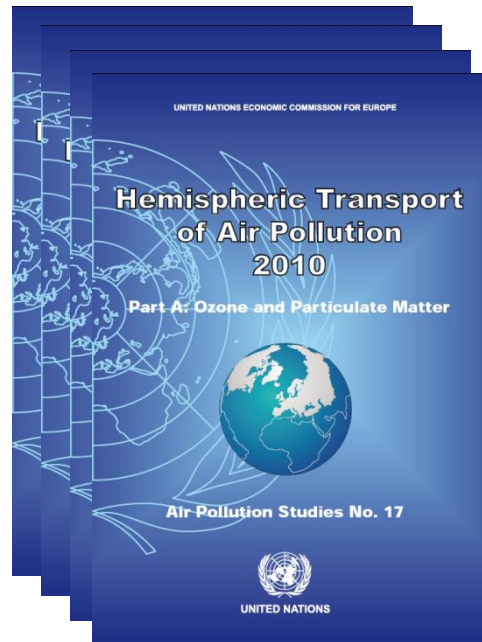
# TF HTAP and its mandate: 2018

- The functions of the Task Force are to:
  - (a) Plan and conduct the technical work necessary to develop a fuller understanding of:
    - (i) The **impact** of air pollutant emissions from the Parties on human health, ecosystems and climate change **outside the ECE** (i.e. extraregional impacts);
    - (ii) The impact of air pollutant emissions **sources outside the ECE** on the achievement of the environmental objectives of the Convention and its Protocols (i.e. extraregional influences);
  - (c) Conduct the technical work identified above through coordination, **cooperation and collaboration with:**
    - (i) **Other technical bodies under the Convention**, including the Task Force on Measurements and Modelling, the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections, the Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling, the Task Force on Techno-economic Issues and the international cooperative programmes of the Working Group on Effects;
    - (ii) **Related international organizations and scientific efforts**, including the Arctic Council, the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and other regional agreements and networks.
  - (d) Facilitate the **dissemination of knowledge and methodologies** developed within the Convention **to other regions of the world**, through cooperation with bodies inside and outside the Convention, to help build a common understanding of shared air pollution problems and improve technical capacity to evaluate emission reduction opportunities;



## **HTAP 2007**

(O<sub>3</sub> & PM)



## **HTAP 2010**

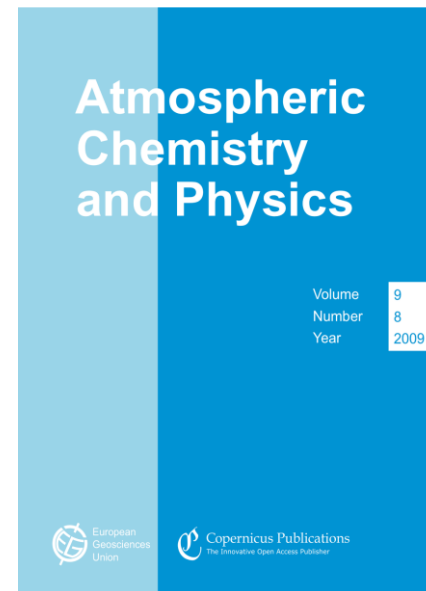
(O<sub>3</sub> & PM, Hg, POPs, Q&A)

- 826 pages
- 178 contributors

## ***ACP Special Issue (2015-2019)***

**Global and regional assessment of intercontinental transport of air pollution: results from HTAP, AQMEII and MICS.**

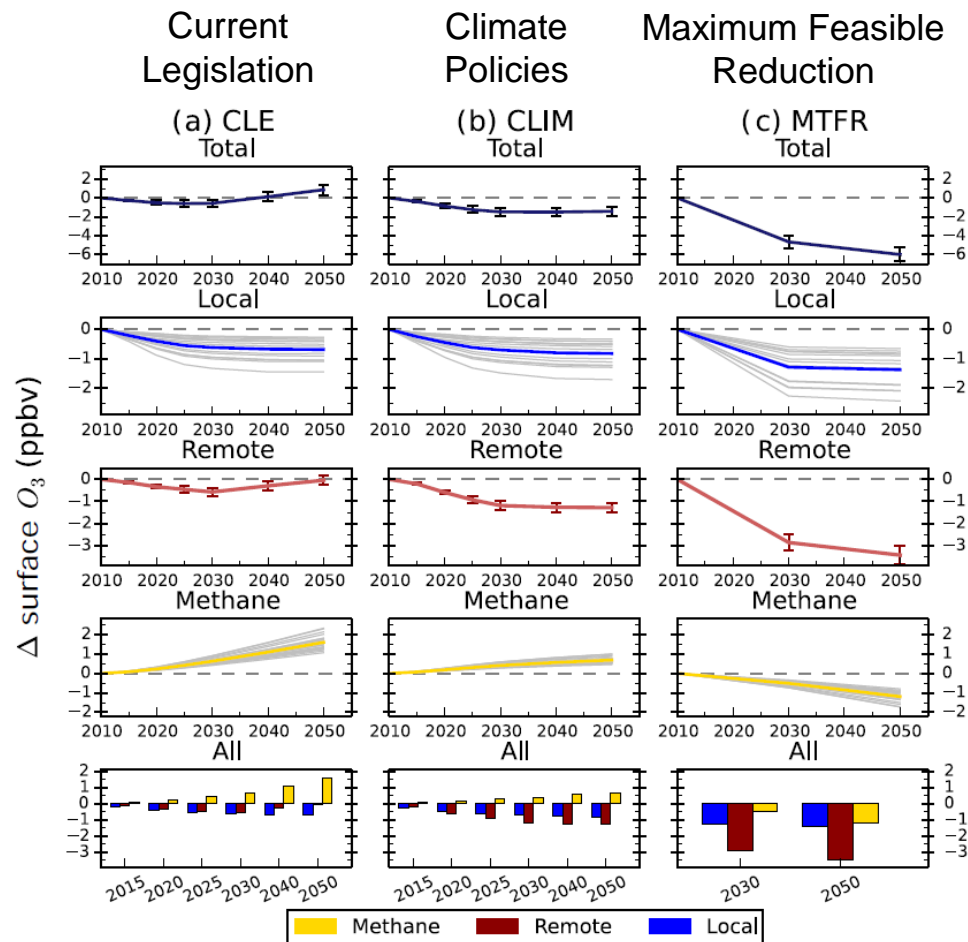
48 peer reviewed articles on O<sub>3</sub> & PM  
[https://acp.copernicus.org/articles/special\\_issue390.html](https://acp.copernicus.org/articles/special_issue390.html)



# Regional and extra-regional components of surface ozone change in Europe

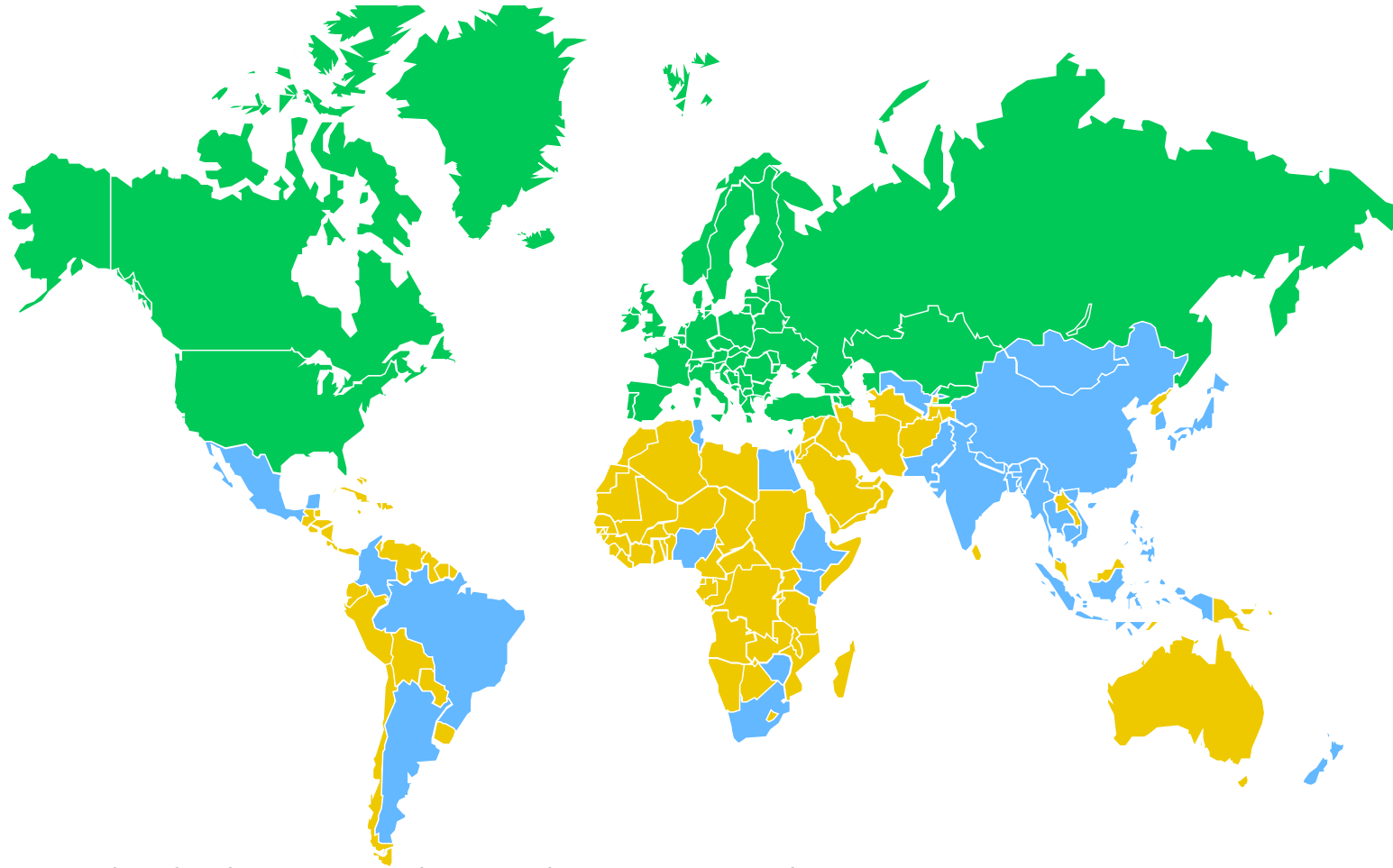
- **CLE:**  $O_3$  in Europe will decrease as a result of European and (mainly) North American air pollution legislation. Increasing  $CH_4$  will more than offset other emissions decreases after 2030.
- **CLIM:** Decreased  $CH_4$  emissions and cobenefits from the energy sector will help to stabilize the  $O_3$  concentrations after 2030.
- **MTFR:** Enhanced technologies inside and outside Europe will decrease emissions of  $O_3$  precursors, including  $CH_4$ , and have strong benefits for air quality.

## ECLIPSEv5a Scenarios



Turnock, 2018 HTAP2 Special Issue

## Parties to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution And Other Participants in TF HTAP

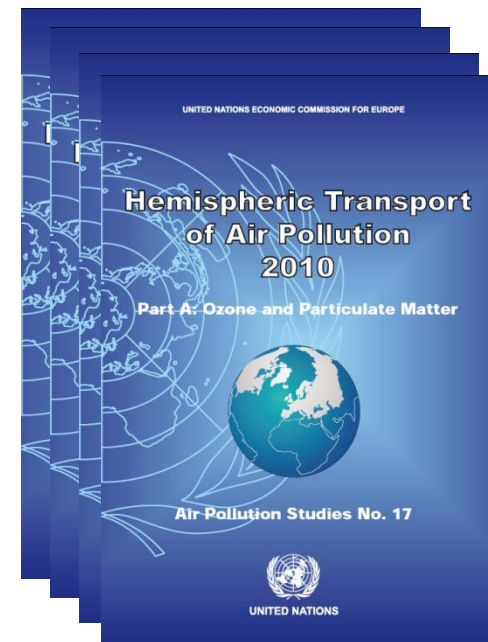


- Approximately 1,000 individual scientists have taken part in at least one TF HTAP activity since 2005. Less than 10% have received specific funding support from the lead parties.
- TF HTAP has partnered with WMO, WHO, GEO, AMAP, UNEP Chemicals, IGBP/IGAC, EANET, Malé Declaration, Stockholm POPs Convention, US NAS/NRC, and GAPF

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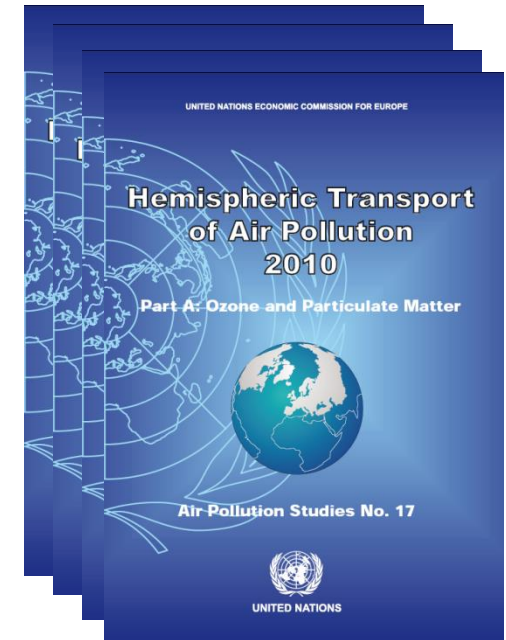


- 15/178 contributors from outside the convention
- About 8%

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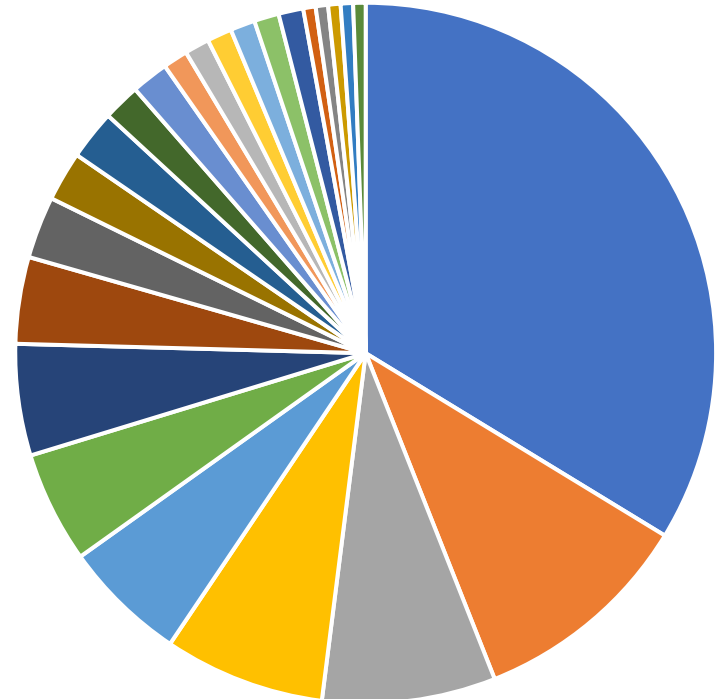
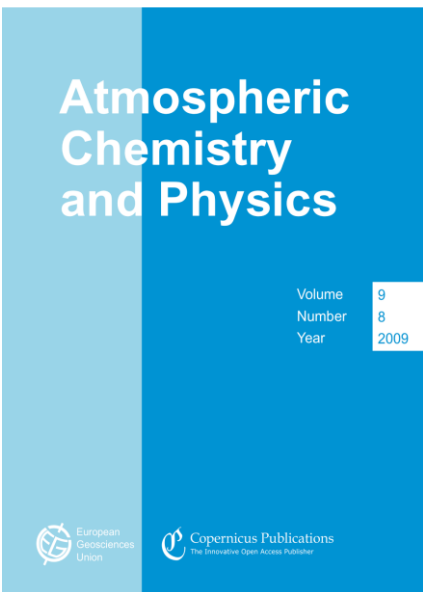


15/178 contributors from outside the convention

About 8%



# Contributions to the ACP/AQMEII/MICS special issue (by unique organisation)



## ***ACP Special Issue (2015-2019)***

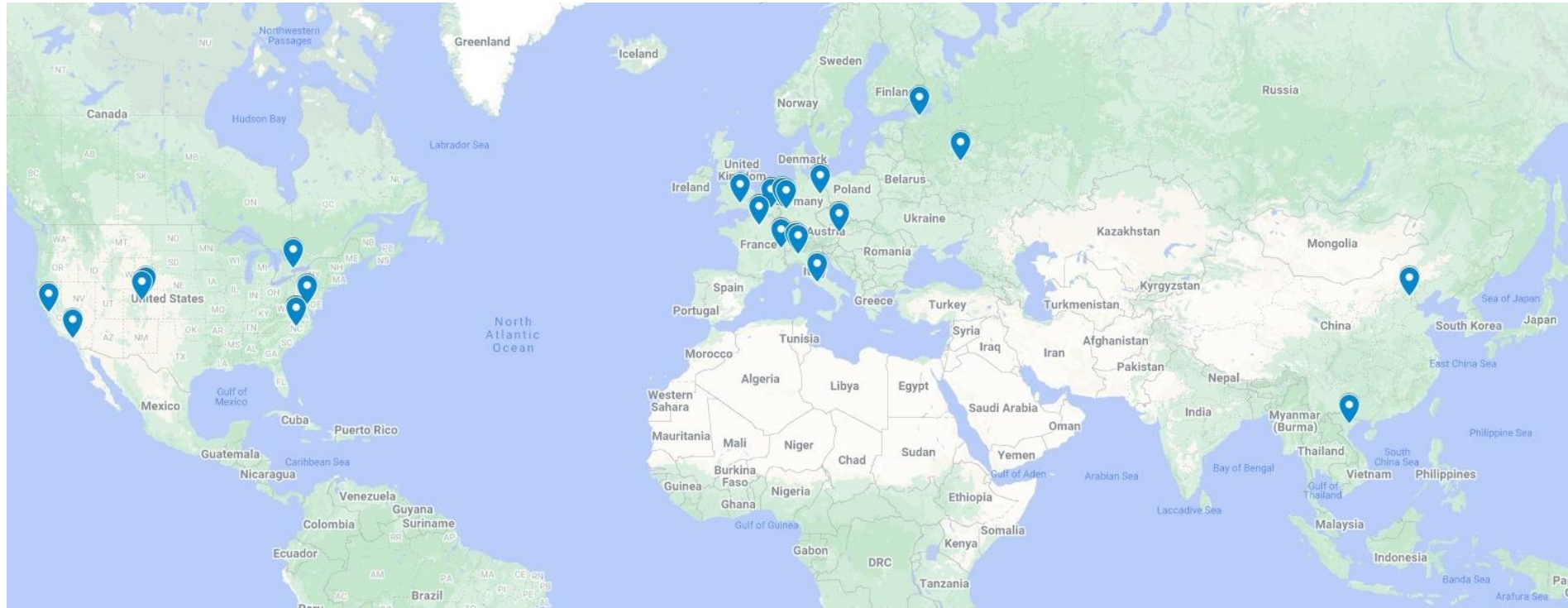
**Global and regional assessment of intercontinental transport of air pollution: results from HTAP, AQMEII and MICS.**

48 peer reviewed articles on O<sub>3</sub> & PM  
**~20% participation from outside the convention**

[https://acp.copernicus.org/articles/special\\_issue390.html](https://acp.copernicus.org/articles/special_issue390.html)

- USA
- China
- Germany
- Japan
- Italy
- Canada
- UK
- Norway
- South Korea
- France
- Spain
- Austria
- Denmark
- Finland
- Greece
- India
- Korea
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- New Zealand
- Sweden
- the Netherlands

Prior to 2018, in-person meeting locations were often selected to increase engagement with specific communities or adjacent to other events. We've held two meetings in China, two meetings in Russia, and one meeting in Vietnam.

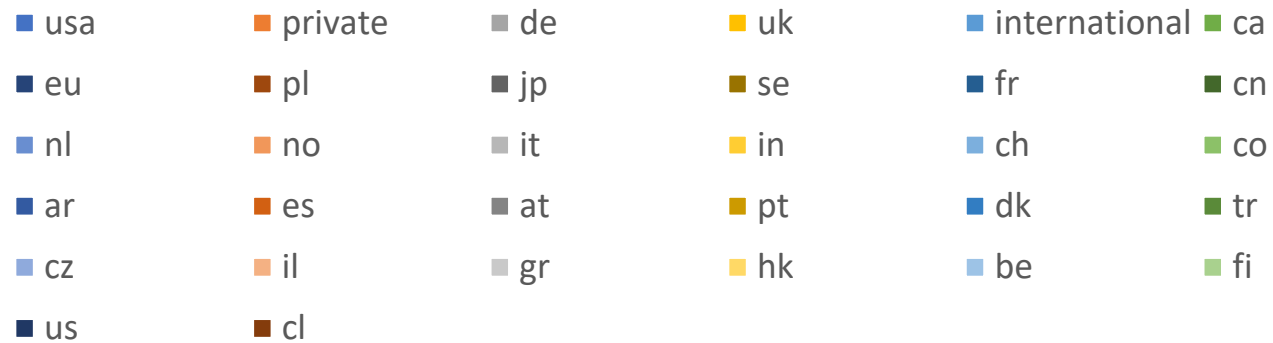
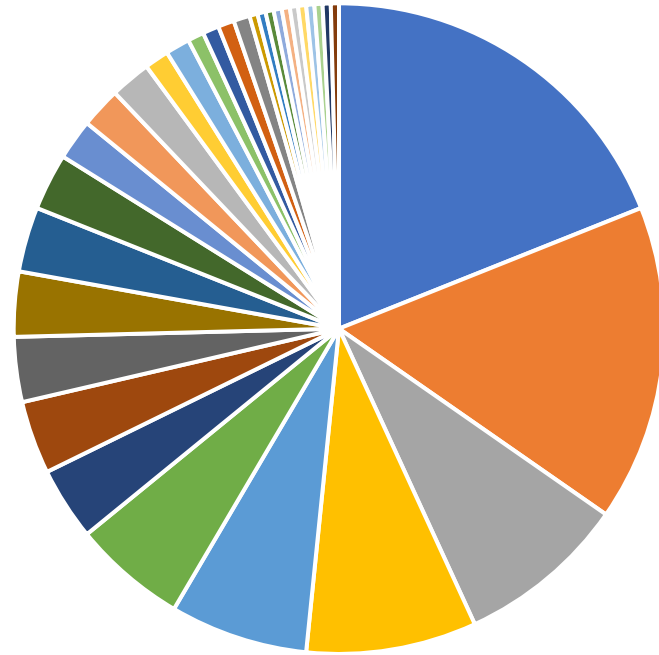


We have been broadcasting our meetings via web conferencing since 2013, and have had online only meetings since 2020.

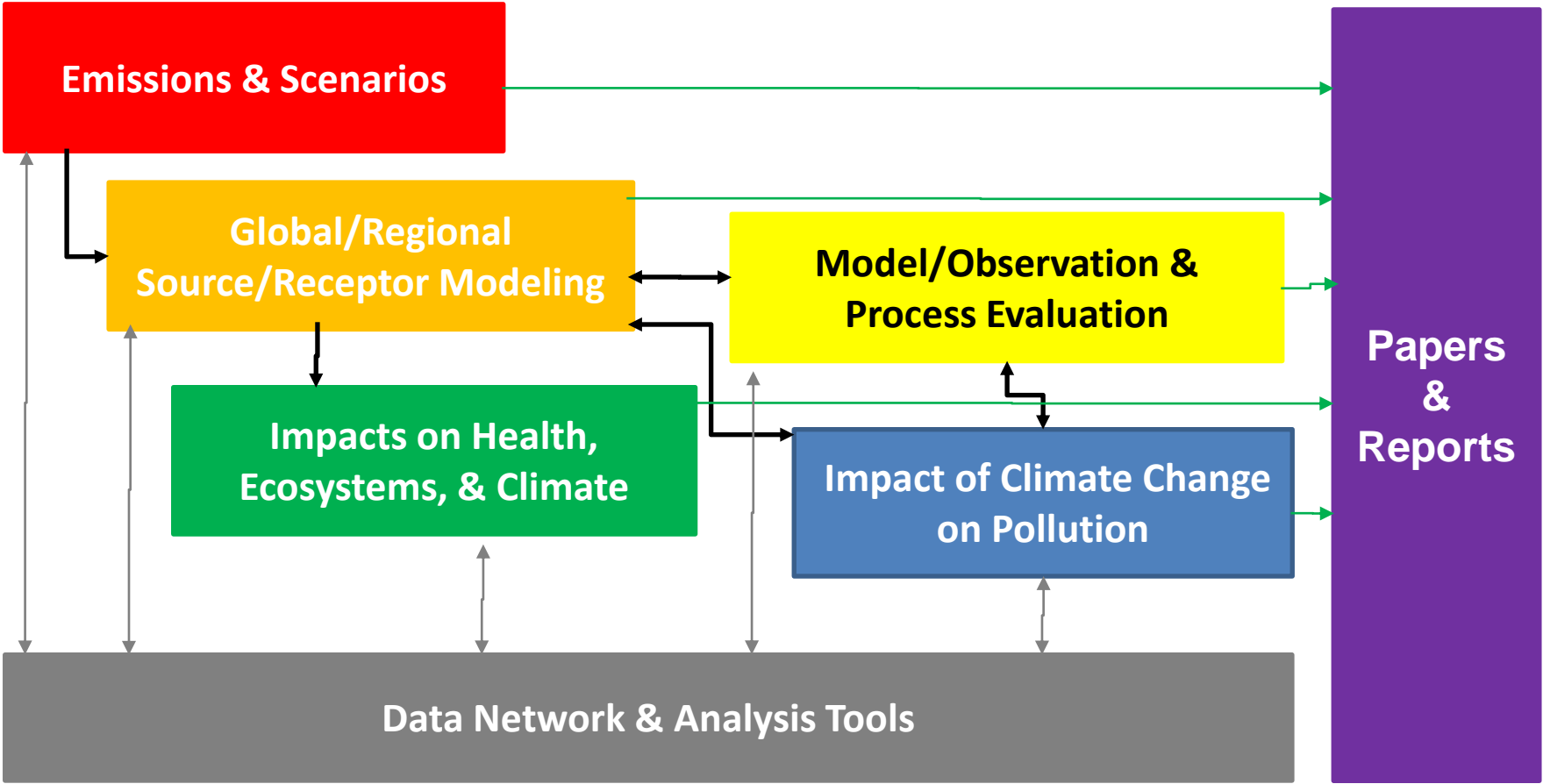
# 2022 Task Force meetings (online)

- **17 May: Global PM and ozone precursor and emissions**
    - 136 participants
    - GEIA, CAMS, MICS-Asia
  - **18 May: Global Hg emissions and modelling**
    - 66 participants
    - Minamata Convention, AMAP, GEO/GOS4M
  - **19 May: Global ozone and PM modelling and scenarios**
    - 85 participants
    - TOAR-II, WMO/MMF-GTAD, CCMI, IGAC/PACES
  - **25 May: Global POPs and CECs emissions and modelling**
    - 62 participants
    - AMAP, Stockholm Convention, GESAMP
  - **248 unique participants from ~30 countries**
-

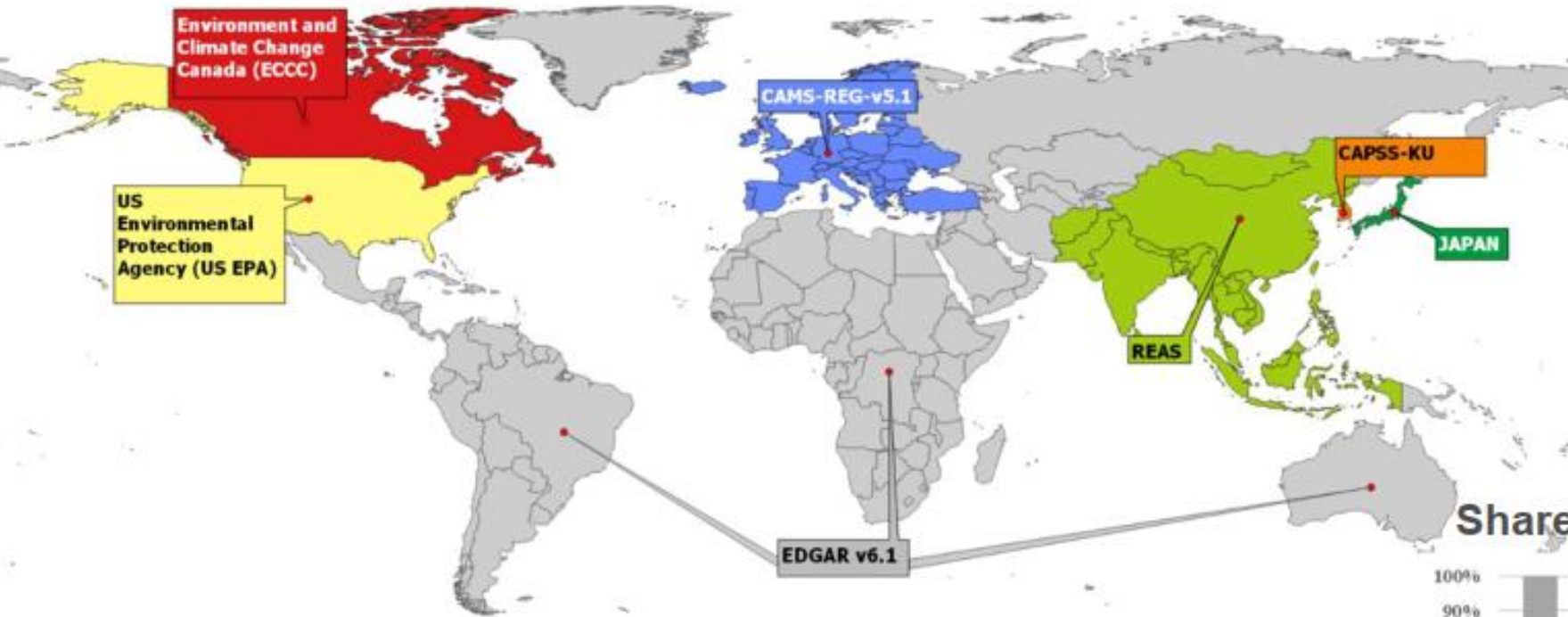
# Country of unique participants in the 2022 task force meetings



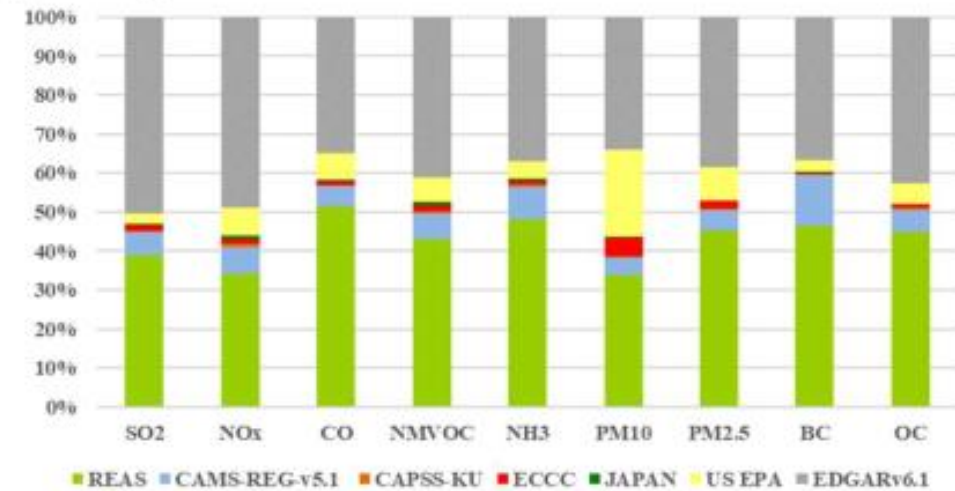
# Cooperative Activities Under TF HTAP



# Updated HTAPv3 global mosaic emission inventory



Share of the emissions by data provider



- Explicit spatial distribution with gap filling
- Timeseries 2000-2018
- High number of emission sectors (16)
- Dataset released April 2022
- Available at [https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataset\\_htap\\_v3](https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataset_htap_v3)

Slide from Monica Crippa, JRC

# Current international cooperative activities

- Ongoing development of the HTAP mosaic inventory
  - Including updates from current data providers
  - Adding emissions from new regions
- Ozone source apportionment studies
  - Intercontinental impacts of shipping emissions
  - Local responses to changes in global methane
- Mercury trend analysis (in conjunction with Minamata Convention)
  - Currently developing options paper on study design
  - Contributing to the first Effectiveness Evaluation of the Minamata Convention
- Multi-pollutant (PM, O<sub>3</sub>, POPs, Hg), multi-impact fire modelling activity
  - Early planning stage, online meeting November 8
  - Hoping for broad participation from the global scientific community

# Summary

- TF-HTAP draws on a large network of scientists around the globe
  - Inside and outside the convention
- TF-HTAP facilitates exchange between different international efforts
  - Primarily at the level of scientific experts
- TF-HTAP brings expertise from outside the convention into the convention
  - Creates opportunities for expertise from inside the convention to inform efforts outside the convention.





Forum for International  
Cooperation on Air Pollution

# Coffee Break

11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> October 2022  
Engineers House  
Bristol, UK



SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY



Forum for International  
Cooperation on Air Pollution

# Morning Session – Part II

## 11:30 – 13:00

**Task Force Presentations on useful ‘building blocks’ for regional work on air pollution from :**

- Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling (TFIAM)
- Task Force on Emissions Inventories and Projection (TFEIP)

**Additional International Cooperative Programme Presentation**

- ICP – Vegetation

**FCAP website/toolkit presentation**

11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> October 2022  
Engineers House  
Bristol, UK



Forum for International  
Cooperation on Air Pollution

# 1<sup>st</sup> Taskforce Meeting of The Forum for International Cooperation on Air Pollution

11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> October 2022  
Engineers House  
Bristol, UK

# TFIAM contributions to regional work on air pollution

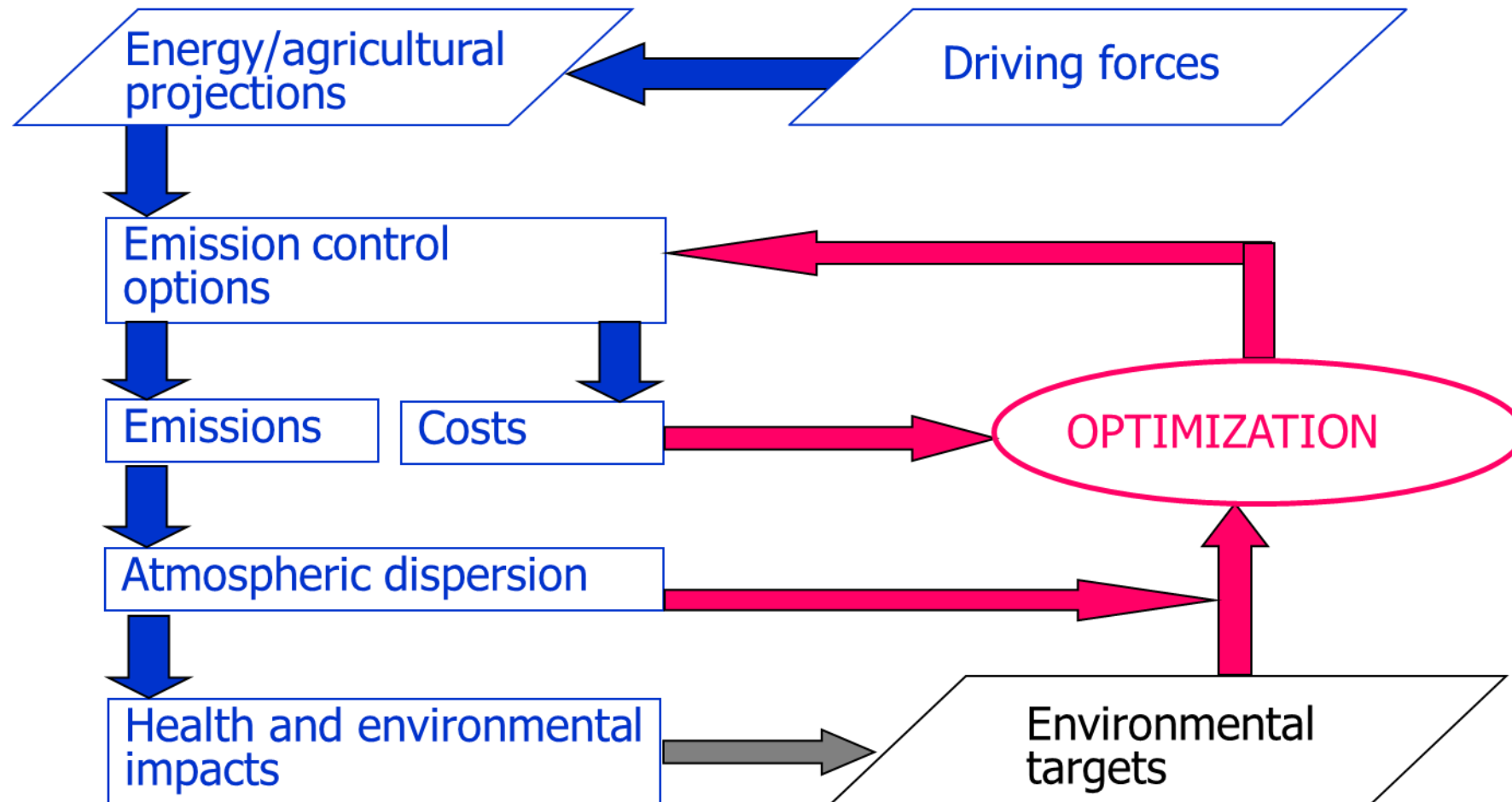
12 October 2022, Stefan Åström co-chair TFIAM

# Outline

- Short introduction to Integrated Assessment Modelling
- TFIAM and CIAM regional co-operation activities?
- What role for TFIAM/CIAM to support TFICAP?

# Integrated Assessment Modelling

Example: The Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS) model

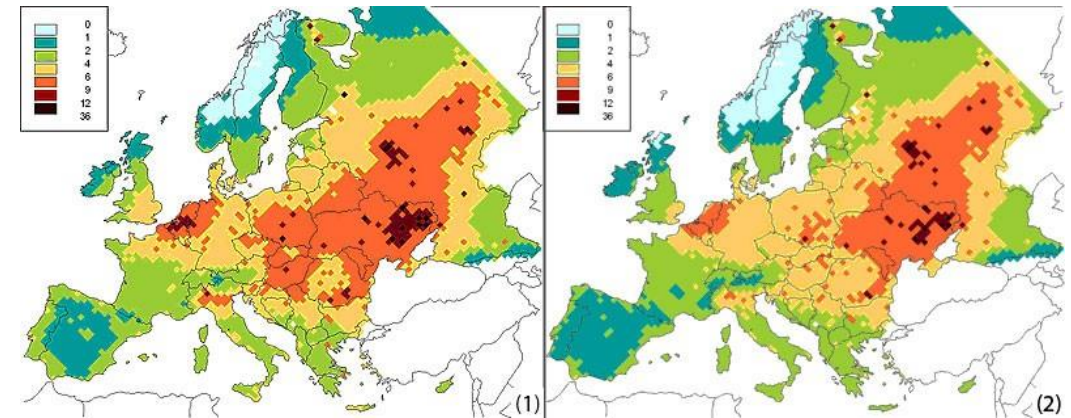


# Integrated Assessment Modelling

The GAINS model provides a systems perspective to the multi-pollutant/multi-effect nature of air pollution control

|   | PM<br>(BC,<br>OC) | SO <sub>2</sub> | NO <sub>x</sub> | VOC | NH <sub>3</sub> | CO  | CO <sub>2</sub> | CH <sub>4</sub> | N <sub>2</sub> O | HFCs<br>PFCs<br>SF <sub>6</sub> |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Health impacts:</b>                                      |                   |                 |                 |     |                 |     |                 |                 |                  |                                 |
| PM (Loss in life expectancy)                                | ✓                 | ✓               | ✓               | ✓   | ✓               |     |                 |                 |                  |                                 |
| O <sub>3</sub> (Premature mortality)                        |                   |                 | ✓               | ✓   |                 | ✓   |                 | ✓               |                  |                                 |
| <b>Vegetation damage:</b>                                   |                   |                 |                 |     |                 |     |                 |                 |                  |                                 |
| O <sub>3</sub> (AOT40/fluxes)                               |                   |                 | ✓               | ✓   |                 | ✓   |                 | ✓               |                  |                                 |
| Acidification<br>(Excess of critical loads)                 |                   | ✓               | ✓               |     | ✓               |     |                 |                 |                  |                                 |
| Eutrophication<br>(Excess of critical loads)                |                   |                 | ✓               |     | ✓               |     |                 |                 |                  |                                 |
| <b>Climate impacts:</b>                                     |                   |                 |                 |     |                 |     |                 |                 |                  |                                 |
| Long-term (GWP100)  | (✓)               | (✓)             | (✓)             | (✓) | (✓)             | (✓) | ✓               | ✓               | ✓                | ✓                               |
| Near-term forcing<br>(In Europe and<br>global mean forcing) | ✓                 | ✓               | ✓               | ✓   | ✓               | ✓   | (✓)             | ✓               | (✓)              | (✓)                             |
| Black carbon deposition<br>to the arctic                    | ✓                 |                 |                 |     |                 |     |                 |                 |                  |                                 |

The GAINS model shows estimated loss in statistical life expectancy due to exposure to anthropogenic PM<sub>2.5</sub> in 2020. In (1) GHGs rise by 3%. In (2) GHGs are reduced by 20%, in line with the EU target.



# Integrated Assessment Modelling

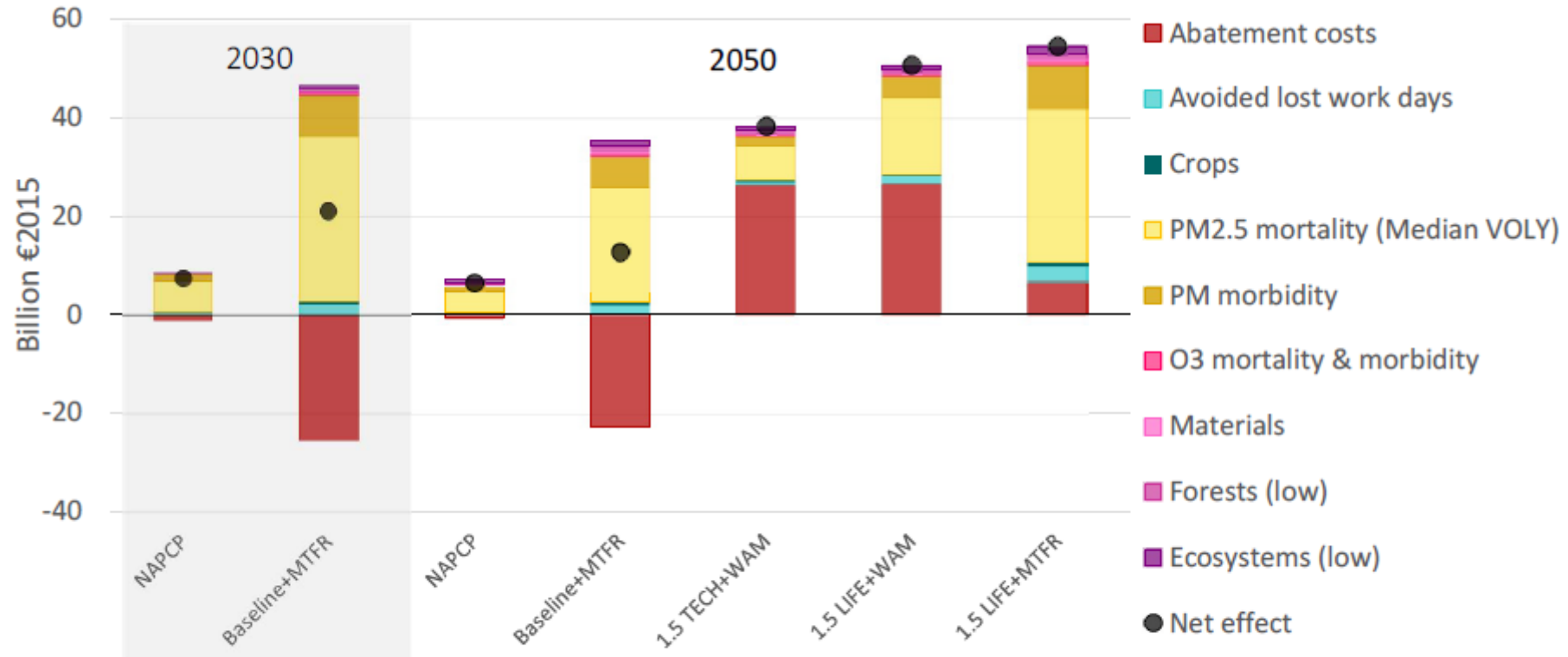


Figure 3.18: Cost-benefit assessment for the EU27, relative to the baseline. Source: GAINS, ALPHA-Riskpoll and JRC-GEM-E3 models.



# TFIAM & CIAM regional cooperation activities

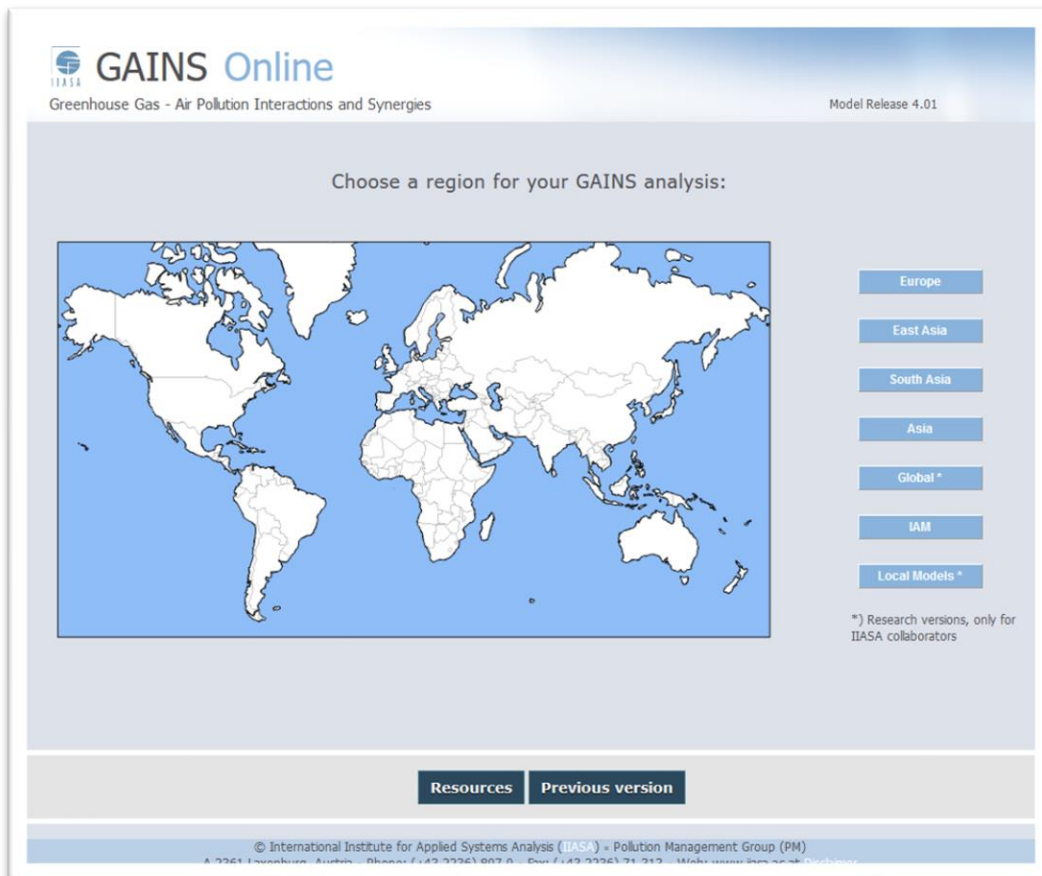
- The work with integrated assessment modelling requires regular training as well as regular communication on data and scenarios,
- GAINS model training activities have been arranged since 2009,
- Bilateral GAINS model data and scenario exchanges are important (currently utilised mainly as part of EU negotiations),

# TFIAM & CIAM regional cooperation activities

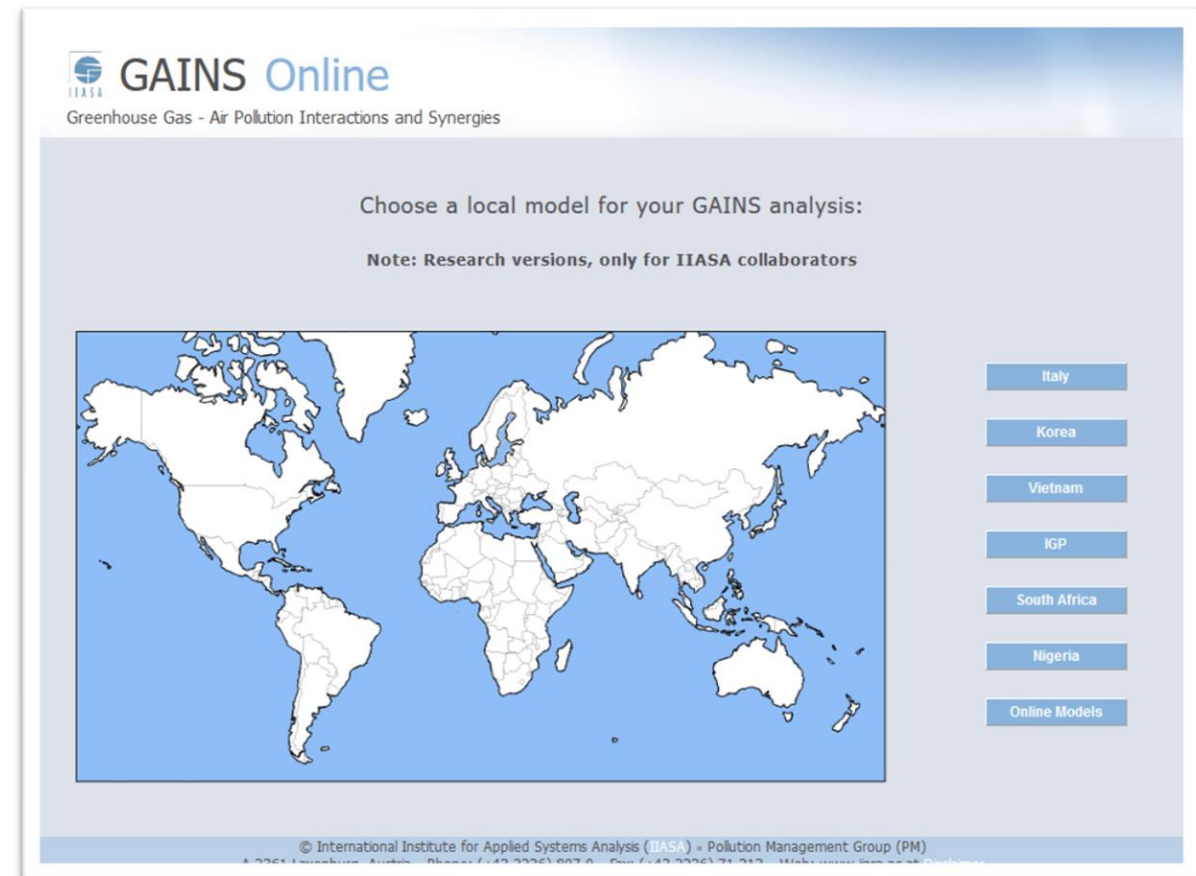
- GAINS exchanges have been made with experts from for example Belarus, Canada, Russia, West Balkan countries, Moldova, Ukraine (within the UNECE),
- CIAM experts engaged in World Bank pollution management and environmental health projects in China, India, Vietnam etc.
- Exchange of experiences in the Expert Panel on Clean Air in Cities includes experts from Asia and the Americas (for example Mexico and South Korea),

# What role for TFIAM/CIAM to support TFICAP

GAINS is a global model with both regional and national resolution



The screenshot shows the GAINS Online interface for regional analysis. At the top left is the IIASA logo and the text "GAINS Online" and "Greenhouse Gas - Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies". At the top right is "Model Release 4.01". The main heading is "Choose a region for your GAINS analysis:". Below this is a world map. To the right of the map is a vertical list of buttons: "Europe", "East Asia", "South Asia", "Asia", "Global \*", "IAM", and "Local Models \*". Below the buttons is a note: "\* ) Research versions, only for IIASA collaborators". At the bottom left are two buttons: "Resources" and "Previous version". At the bottom is the copyright notice: "© International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) - Pollution Management Group (PM) A-2361 Laxenburg, Austria - Phone: (+43 2236) 807 0 - Fax: (+43 2236) 71 313 - Web: www.iiasa.ac.at/Dissemination".



The screenshot shows the GAINS Online interface for local model analysis. At the top left is the IIASA logo and the text "GAINS Online" and "Greenhouse Gas - Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies". At the top right is "Model Release 4.01". The main heading is "Choose a local model for your GAINS analysis:". Below this is a note: "Note: Research versions, only for IIASA collaborators". Below the note is a world map. To the right of the map is a vertical list of buttons: "Italy", "Korea", "Vietnam", "IGP", "South Africa", "Nigeria", and "Online Models". At the bottom left are two buttons: "Resources" and "Previous version". At the bottom is the copyright notice: "© International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) - Pollution Management Group (PM) A-2361 Laxenburg, Austria - Phone: (+43 2236) 807 0 - Fax: (+43 2236) 71 313 - Web: www.iiasa.ac.at/Dissemination".

# What role for TFIAM/CIAM to support TFICAP?

- Co-operation on model development,
- Co-operation on data and scenario development,
- Information sharing,
- TFIAM is open for suggestions

# Thank you for your attention, questions?

Stefan Åström, [stefan.astrom@anthesisgroup.com](mailto:stefan.astrom@anthesisgroup.com)

Rob Maas, [rob.maas@rivm.nl](mailto:rob.maas@rivm.nl)

Presentations and conclusions from all earlier TFIAM and EPCAC meetings found at:

[https://previous.iiasa.ac.at/web/home/research/researchPrograms/air/policy/past\\_meetings.html](https://previous.iiasa.ac.at/web/home/research/researchPrograms/air/policy/past_meetings.html)



Forum for International  
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Bristol, UK



SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY

# Useful 'building blocks' for regional work on air pollution: TFEIP



Chris Dore, TFEIP co-chair

# Contents



1. Existing Resources
2. Outreach & Capacity Building Activities
3. Common Challenges



# 1. Existing Resources



## 1.1 EMEP/EEA Emissions Inventory Guidebook

- **Flexible in methodological detail**
- **Source coverage is designed for EMEP**
- Content - shortcomings for developing countries
  - **Brick kilns, Residential heating**
  - **Road transport, fuel quality**
  - **Waste burning**
  - **Windblown dust, unpaved roads**

EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission  
inventory guidebook 2019  
Technical guidance to prepare national emission inventories

ISSN 1977-8449



# 1. Existing Resources



## 1.1 EMEP/EEA Emissions Inventory Guidebook

- **Flexible in methodological detail**
- **Source coverage is designed for EMEP**
- Available in English & Russian
- No plan to extent the scope of the GB
  - ... but supplementary documentation could be compiled (dependent on resources)

EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission  
inventory guidebook 2019  
Technical guidance to prepare national emission inventories

ISSN 1977-8449



# 1. Existing Resources



## 1.2 Review tools & processes

- Comprehensive suite of tools for emissions inventory review
  - Securing & managing review teams
  - Review platforms/communications
  - Approach, scope, focus etc.
  - Reporting findings.

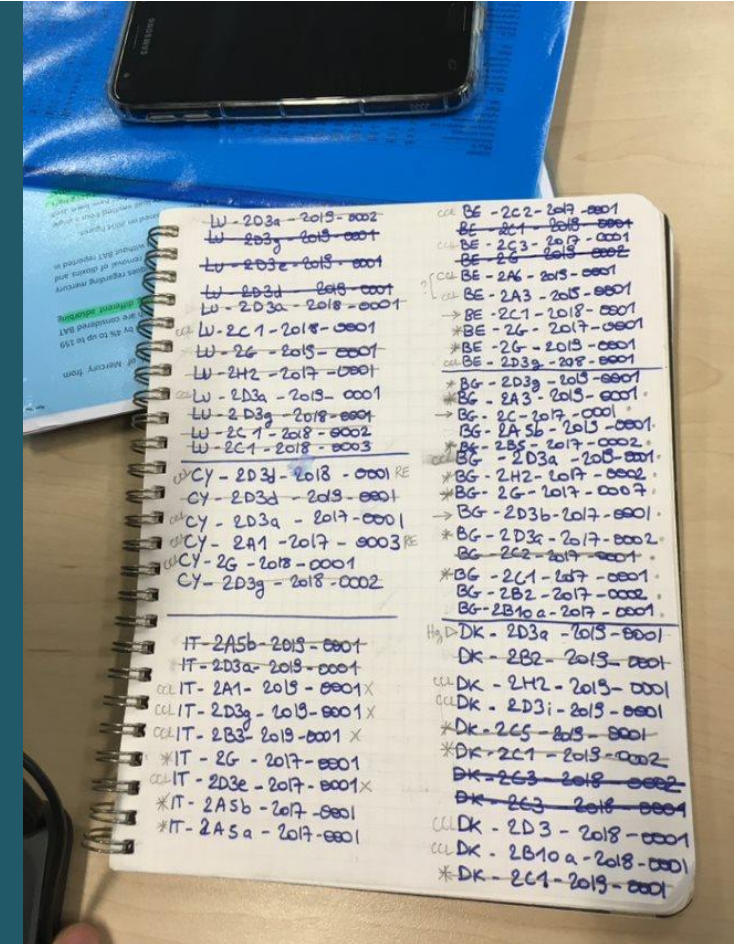


# 1. Existing Resources



## 1.3 Emissions inventory technical expertise

- **Technical expertise accessible through the CLRTAP (consultancies)**
- **Consultancies with good track record of international capacity building, training etc. (climate change as well as AQ)**



## 2. Outreach & Capacity Building Activities



### 2.1 Caucuses & Central Asia

#### CLRTAP Secretariat activities

- Workshops since 2015
- **Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan\*, Georgia\* (& Republic of Moldova\*)**

Many active int. agencies: UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, ADB

- **Kazakhstan\*** - a leader in the region
- **Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan\*** – city-level AQ management

## 2. Outreach & Capacity Building Activities



### 2.2 South East Asia

- No significant CLRTAP emissions inventory outreach??
- Extensive AQ emissions work being undertaken by European consultants (ADB and others):
  - **Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia...**

## 2 Outreach & Capacity Building Activities



### 2.3 Africa

- No significant CLRTAP emissions inventory outreach??
- Numerous climate change projects... some AQ project work, often at the city scale.

# 3 Common Challenges



## 3.1 Institutional arrangements

- Some countries have institutional arrangements that are not very “stable”
  - **Challenging to make long-term investments**
  - **Challenging to move on from aid funded projects**
  - **No formation of national teams with long-term funding**
- Consequently, some countries are not well positioned to **receive** capacity building that will deliver long-term benefits.



# Key points

## Key Resources

- EMEP/EEA guidebook
- Technical experts
- Review expertise

## Challenges

- There can be barriers to delivering long-term benefits



Thank-you



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European Environment Agency



SYKE



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs





Forum for International  
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# Seeing is Believing

Outreach and awareness raising  
by ICP Vegetation

*Felicity Hayes*



# Overview of the problem

❑ Ozone reduces crop yields

particularly in industrialising countries

❑ Ozone is difficult to detect.

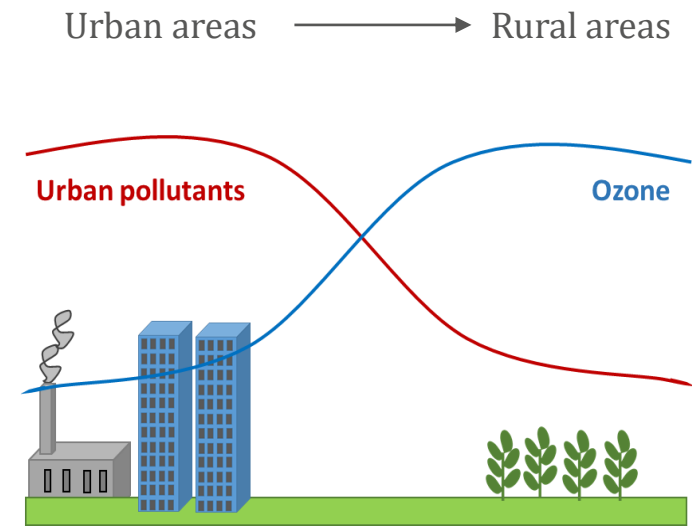
odourless, colourless

secondary pollutant, without 'obvious' local sources

❑ Precursors are increasing rapidly

car exhausts and industrial emissions.

**Impacts on crops could affect sustainable development goals – but local growers and policy makers may be unaware of the problem**



# ICP Vegetation activities and opportunities

- ❑ Information sharing
- ❑ Gathering evidence
- ❑ Future possibilities

### Ground-level ozone: Damaging crop production

In the upper layers of the atmosphere ozone is beneficial because it protects us from harmful UV light from the sun. At ground level ozone is a harmful pollutant. There are natural sources of ozone, but it is also formed in sunlight from air pollutants emitted from human-made sources such as vehicles, industry and biomass burning. Ozone concentrations tend to be high in agricultural areas downwind of large cities as ozone is broken down more quickly in urban areas.

Ozone levels are increasing rapidly in developing regions due to increasing emissions of precursor pollutants. There is evidence of a large increase in ozone concentrations in South East Asia, and models project increases in Africa too.

Modelled ozone uptake by crops in crop growing areas are ozone impacts occur. There are large impacts on crop yield worldwide, for crops including wheat, maize, soybean and rice

### Options for mitigating ozone pollution impacts on crops

At ground level, ozone is a damaging pollutant. It is formed from reactions in sunlight involving pollutants emitted mainly from vehicle and industrial sources. The precursor molecules can travel on the wind for thousands of miles so that increased ozone formation can occur far away from where the precursors were released. Ozone concentrations tend to be highest in suburban and rural areas downwind of major sources.

When ozone enters leaves of sensitive crop species, it causes localised spots of variable colour (white, yellow, bronze or red) on the leaf surface and early die-back of the crop, resulting in reduced quantity and quality. The magnitude of the negative impacts are determined by the cumulative uptake. For leafy crops, ozone is a marketable value. Crop species and cultivars vary in their sensitivity.

| Crops grouped by sensitivity to ozone |                      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Highly sensitive                      | Moderately sensitive |
| Beans & peas                          | Watermelon           |
| Sweet potato                          | Tomato               |
| Orange                                | Olive                |
| Onion                                 | Mustard              |
| Lettuce                               | Oilseed rape         |
| Wheat                                 | Maize                |
| Soybean                               | Rice                 |
| Tobacco                               | Potato               |
| Spinach                               | Grapes               |

Examples of visible ozone injury: Bean, Wheat, Finger millet, Chickpea, Mandarin orange.

### Ozone visible leaf injury on tropical crops

Ground-level ozone is a threat to food production as it has a negative impact on the appearance, yield and quality of sensitive crop species. Ozone is formed in sunlight from reactions between air pollutants from industry, vehicles and biomass burning. Ozone concentrations are found in rural and upland areas some distance downwind of cities and other areas where the pollutants are emitted.

When ozone enters a leaf, it causes localised spots of variable colour (white, yellow, bronze or red) on the leaf surface and early die-back of the crop, resulting in reduced quantity and quality. The magnitude of the negative impacts are determined by the cumulative uptake. For leafy crops, ozone is a marketable value. Crop species and cultivars vary in their sensitivity.

Injury on tropical crops. Ozone injury appears as

### Ozone impacts: legumes

Legumes, including beans, are very sensitive to ozone pollution and often show distinctive visible symptoms of damage. For beans, ozone-induced leaf injury often causes reddish-brown stippling on the leaves, but the leaf veins remain green. Often the leaves will die back and drop off the plant, leaving fewer healthy leaves to provide the energy to grow pods and develop beans.

Increased visible leaf injury

Increased senescence / early die-back

Low ozone Medium ozone High ozone

### Ozone Formation

In the upper layers of the atmosphere ozone is beneficial and protects us from harmful UV light from the sun. At ground level ozone is a harmful pollutant. There are natural sources of ozone, but it is also formed in sunlight from precursor pollutants emitted from anthropogenic sources including vehicles, industry and biomass burning. Ozone concentrations tend to be high in agricultural areas downwind of large cities as ozone is broken down more quickly in urban areas. Ozone levels are increasing rapidly in developing regions due to increasing emissions of precursor pollutants.

Factsheets showing impacts

# Outreach – leaflets, youtube, webinars, online course

**UKCEH SUNRISE**

## OZONE AND TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

**Now Available!!!!**

For more information, and to register, please go to:  
<https://www.ceh.ac.uk/training/ozone-and-tropical-agriculture>

**A primer for crop scientists, farmers, students and other agricultural stakeholders**

Ensuring a stable food supply is critical for human wellbeing. When producing food, crops are exposed to numerous threats such as pests and diseases, heat stress and drought. All of these can reduce crop yield and be economically costly to manage. **Ground level ozone pollution is another, often overlooked, costly threat to agricultural production.**

**Course Objectives:**

- Have a basic understanding of ozone and how it is formed
- Understand current and future patterns in ground level ozone
- Understand how ground level ozone is a threat to crop plants
- Learn how to tell when ozone damage has happened
- Learn how to compare visible ozone damage symptoms with other threats to crop production
- Learn about possible management options - mitigation and adaptation

In the coming years, this gas will increase in concentration with damaging effects on plants including reduced crop yield and quality. The increase in ozone concentrations is happening all over the planet. Scientists expect the effects to concentrate in important tropical and sub-tropical crop-producing areas e.g. sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia.

The course is delivered by Dr. Felicity Hayes, Josie Foster, and Dr. Mike Perring from UKCEH (UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology) ([www.ceh.ac.uk](http://www.ceh.ac.uk)). In preparing this course, UKCEH collaborated with GABI (Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International) ([www.gabi-international.org](http://www.gabi-international.org)). If you have any questions, please contact: [osonandtropicalagriculture@ceh.ac.uk](mailto:osonandtropicalagriculture@ceh.ac.uk) or Dr. Mike Perring ([m.perring@ceh.ac.uk](mailto:m.perring@ceh.ac.uk)).

- Online course

<https://www.ceh.ac.uk/training/ozone-and-tropical-agriculture>

- Youtube ozone overview

<https://youtu.be/OBEJB-60jQU>

- Webinar on ozone and tropical agriculture. Q&A on ICP Vegetation website

- Leaflets/brochure on ozone impacts on vegetation

- Information for Plantwise Knowledgebank on ozone injury symptoms

- Images of ozone injury on App

# Photos of impacts

## Sweet potato



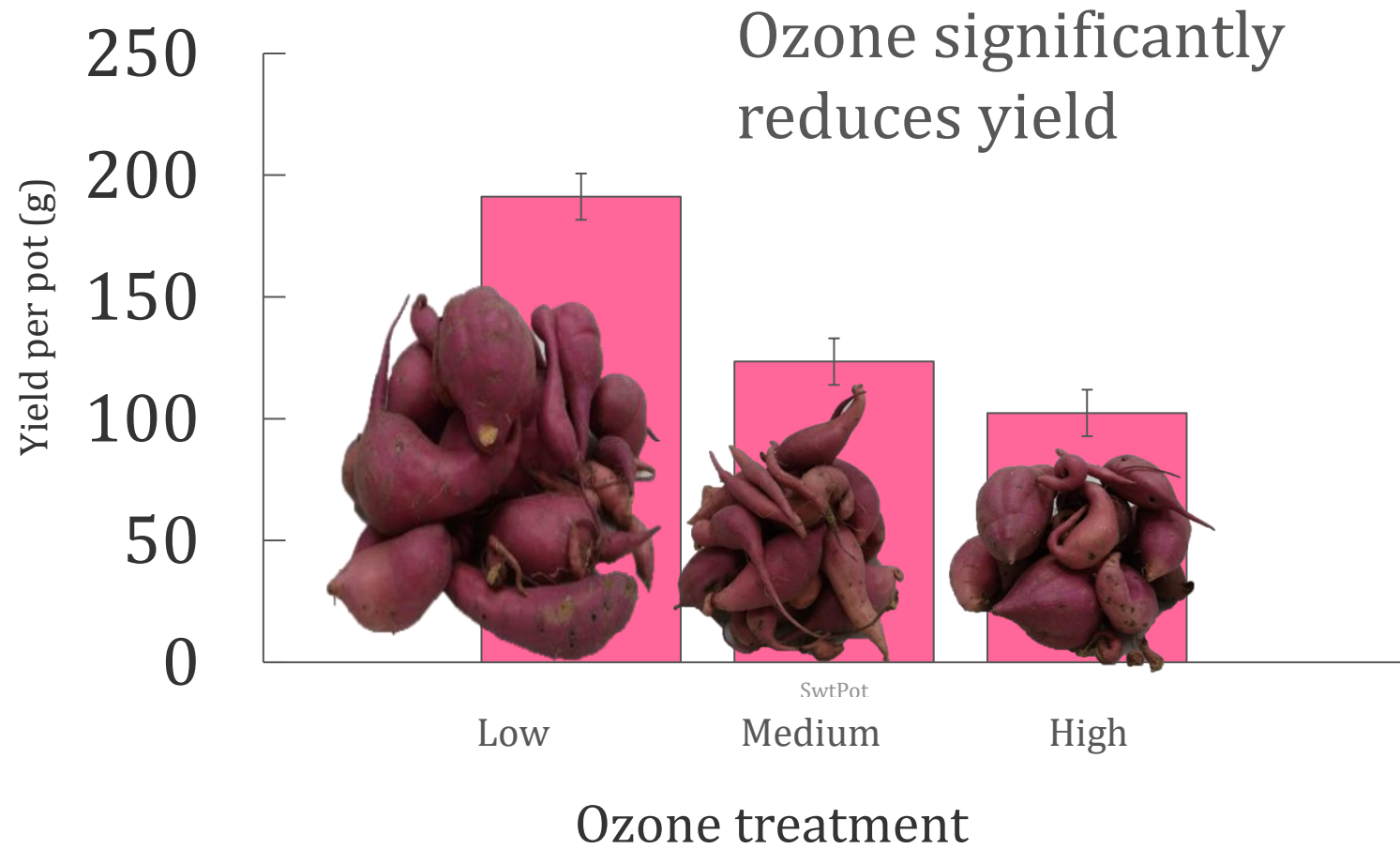
Low ozone



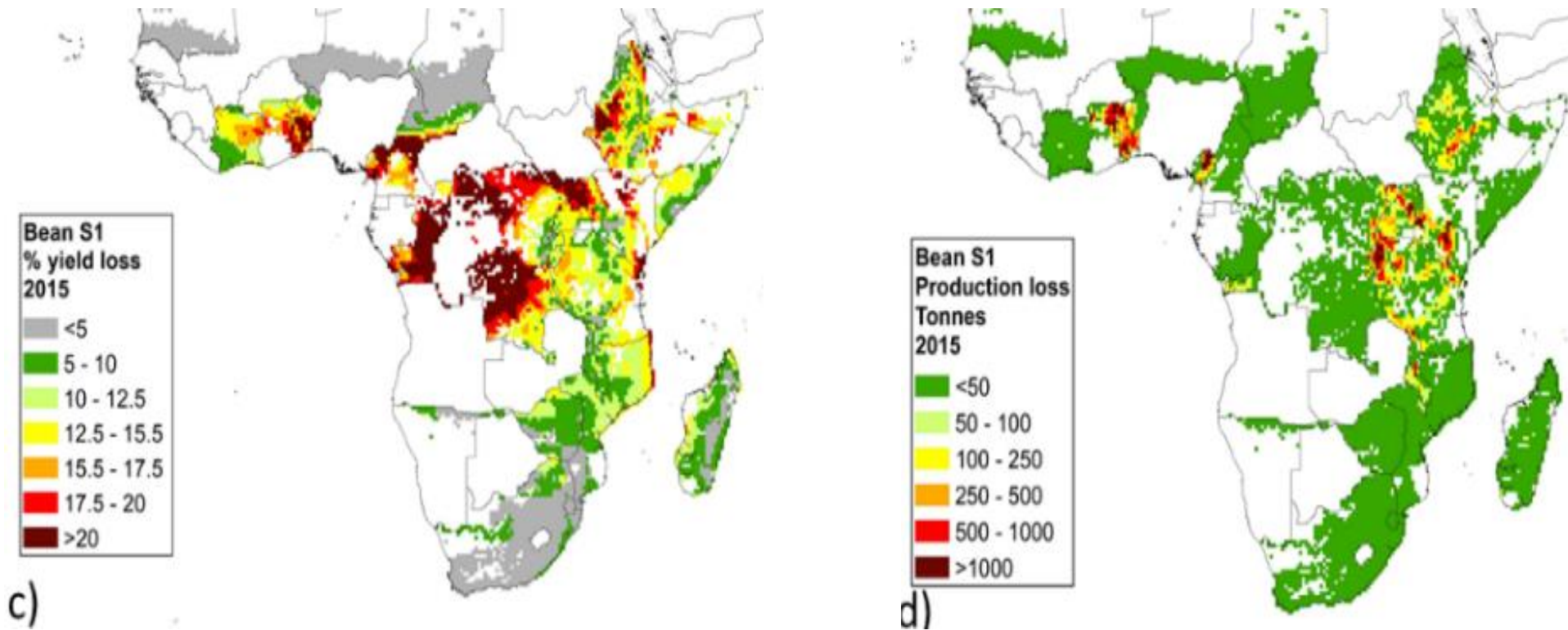
High ozone

In high ozone treatments new leaves were continuously produced and appeared healthy, but quickly senesced, so that 'effective' leaf area was much reduced



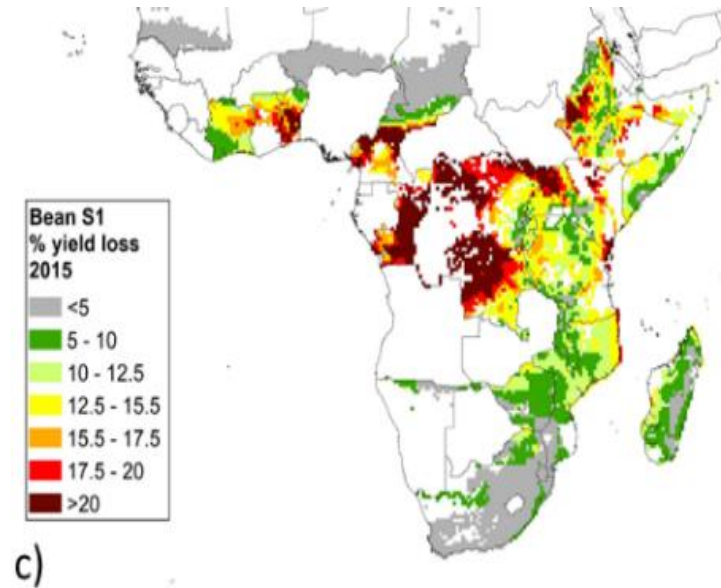


# Season one bean yield losses (Malawi = 8%)



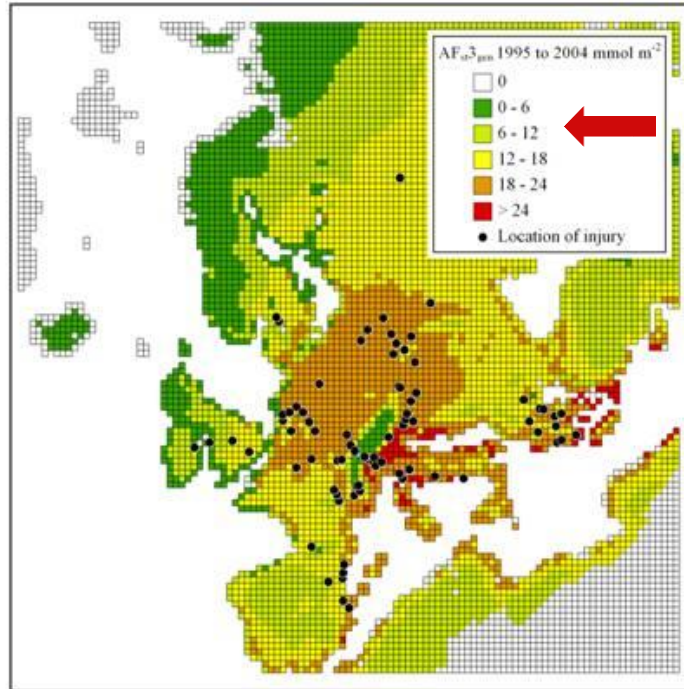
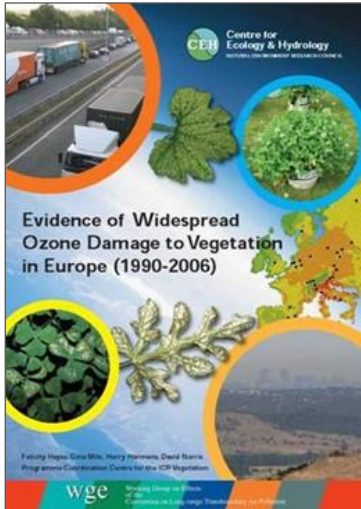
- % yield loss for common beans
- Modelled ozone flux data (for 2015) from EMEP MSC-W
- >20% estimated yield loss for some areas
- Large production loss in East Africa and Benin/Togo/Ghana

# Tips for maps etc.



- Include crops / vegetation of relevance to the target region
- Focus on the region so that the detail can be seen
- Highlight the impact for individual countries – depending on the audience
- Where possible, highlight additional possibilities (nutritional quality, nitrogen fixation)
- Useful to highlight that this is model predictions, and the value of getting supporting/verification information from the region

# European data has shown good correlations



For Europe we showed that locations of impacts corresponded well to where impacts (based on ozone flux) were predicted

This approach would be possible for other regions

## Ozone flux

Locations of effects on ozone-sensitive vegetation (1995 – 2004)

# Gathering Evidence

Involving local participants

Anyone who is interested

Targeted based on recommendations  
from existing contacts

**Evidence is useful for us, as well as for the  
participant**

# Diffusion tubes installed by local scientists

We distributed diffusion tubes for local scientists to deploy in their local area at very low cost. This engaged scientists, and provided evidence to start/continue a policy dialogue.



# Biomonitoring experiments



# ICP Vegetation biomonitoring using beans

R123 (resistant) and S156 (sensitive) biotypes of *Phaseolus vulgaris* provided by Kent Burkey, USDA

e.g. in 2013 Bean Biomonitoring Experiments were successfully completed in: Algeria, China, Croatia, Italy, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Ukraine

- Visible leaf injury on S-156 was observed at all sites



Italy-Pisa (S-156)



Pakistan-Rawalpindi



Poland-Poznan (S-156)



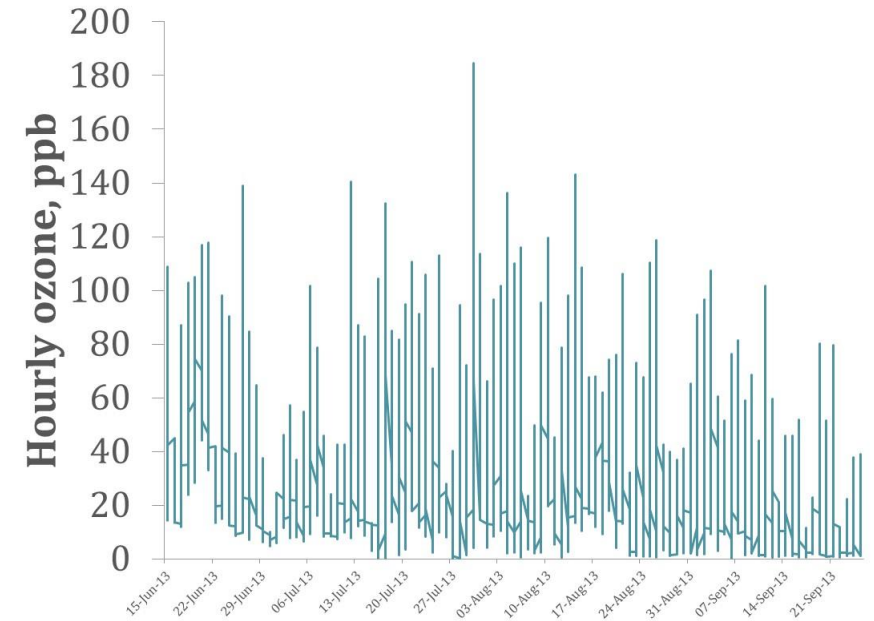
# E.g. 3 sites in China (Zhaozhong Feng et al)



ChangPing (Beijing suburb) - HIGH



RCEES (Institute in Beijing centre) - MEDIUM



Local bean cultivars also show visible leaf injury

# Yield benefit from cleaning the air by filtration

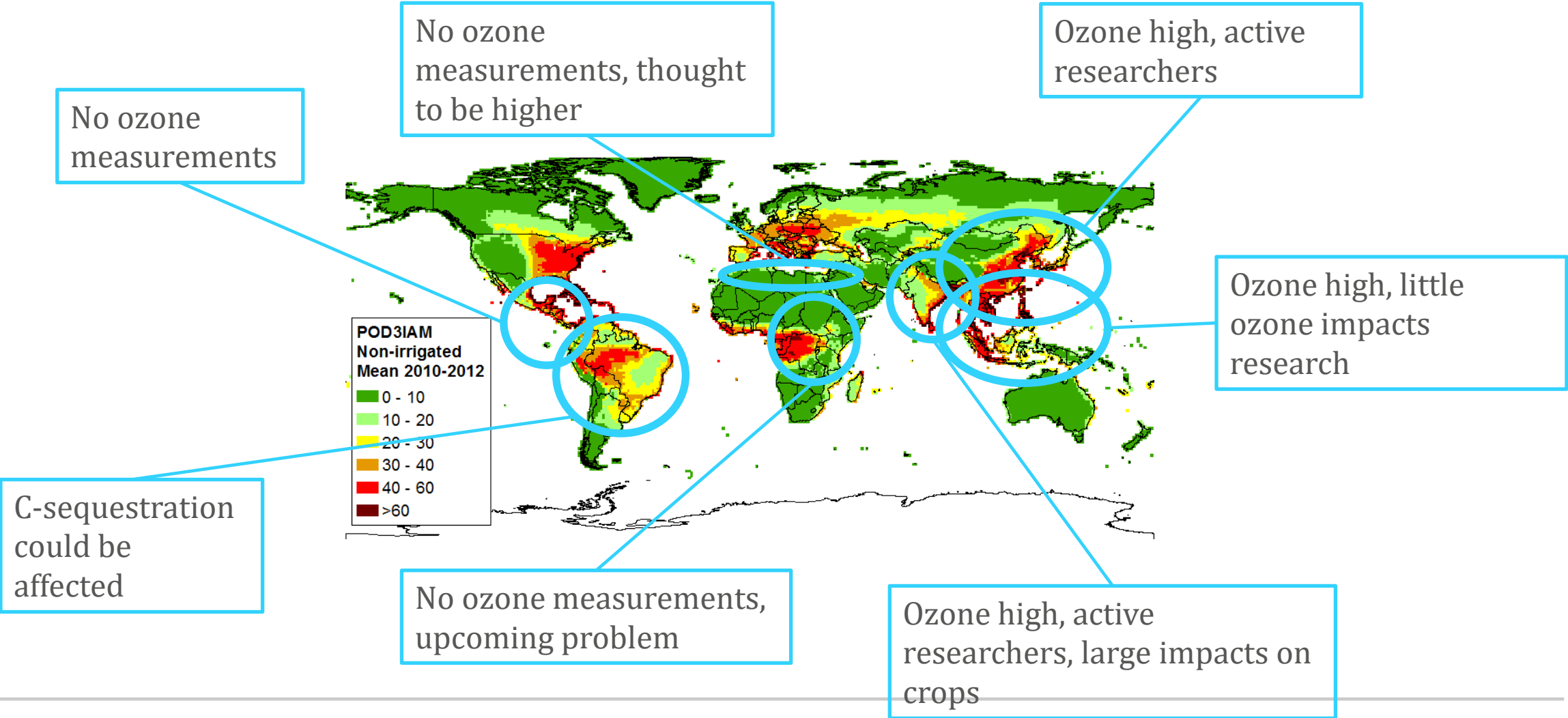
| Crop       | China<br>(17-65<br>ppb) | India<br>(33-56<br>ppb) | Thailand<br>(25 ppb) | Malaysia<br>(32 ppb) | Egypt<br>(25-56<br>ppb) |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Broad bean |                         |                         |                      |                      | 39-41%                  |
| Cowpea     |                         |                         |                      |                      | 0-13%                   |
| Maize      | 9%                      | 4-31%                   |                      |                      |                         |
| Mustard    |                         | 7-19%                   |                      |                      |                         |
| Palak      |                         | 27%                     |                      |                      |                         |
| Poplar     | 4%                      |                         |                      |                      |                         |
| Rice       | 2%                      | 17-22%                  | 6-17%                | 0-6%                 |                         |
| Soybean    | 0-9%                    | 30%                     | 16-18%               |                      | 51%                     |
| Wheat      | 2-25%                   | 13-26%                  |                      |                      | 61%                     |

Data from a range of published studies 2004-2019

# Options to strengthen collaborations

- Ensure there are benefits to collaborators / information recipients
- Identify something tangible that can be contributed
- Opportunities to attend and present at Task Force Meetings
- Include some information provided by new participants in overview presentations

# Opportunities to engage scientists/policy makers (ozone)



MEMBER MEETING  
OZONE POLLUTION  
THREAT TO CROP PRODUCTION

8 NOVEMBER 2014

SCHOOL OF INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES  
RAS HINDU UNIVERSITY



**Thank you**  
Any questions



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# Summary of Discussion

11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> October 2022  
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