

Integrating air quality and climate planning in cities in Asia: Needs assessment survey

Two huge challenges facing Asia's cities are controlling air pollution and mitigating climate change. For many cities, addressing both air pollution and climate challenges in the same integrated planning process can save time and money.

This short survey will help us understand the needs of cities hoping to enhance integration between air pollution and climate change planning. Because we want to address city needs, your responses are valued and appreciated!

Results of the survey will contribute to training materials that will help cities integrate air pollution and climate plans. Those materials will be shared with survey respondents and your contributions will be acknowledged; some respondents may qualify for attending in-person training in the future.

The survey is distributed by Clean Air Asia (CAA), the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), and ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability-East Asia Secretariat (ICLEI-EAS) for a project funded by the Climate Change and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC).

* Required



Skip to question 1.

Contact Information and Background

Kindly fill in your information below

1. Name *

2. Email Address *

3. Name of City *

4. Country *

5. Office / Department *

6. Designation / Position *

Integrating Air Quality and Climate Mitigation

Questions in this section focus on integrating air quality and climate mitigation. It also will discuss co-benefits and short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs). Definitions of terms that may be useful in this section follow below.

DEFINITIONS

Mitigation - Climate mitigation refers to efforts to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) (such as carbon dioxide (CO₂)) or other pollutants (such as black carbon) that contribute to climate change.

Integration - Integrating air quality and climate mitigation plans involves addressing air pollution and climate change through a single not separate planning process(es).

Co-benefits – In general, co-benefits are the positive effects that a policy or measure aimed at one objective has on other objectives. For this survey, co-benefits are all the benefits generated by a policy or plan that mitigates climate change at the same time it controls air pollution. This includes a more stable climate, improved air quality, better public health, and other policy goals (UNEP, 2019).

Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) – These are gases and particles that contribute to warming and have a lifetime from a few days to approximately 10 years. These include black carbon, tropospheric ozone and its precursors CO, NMVOC and NO_x, CH₄ and some HFCs. SLCPs are powerful climate forcers that remain in the atmosphere for a much shorter period of time than CO₂, yet their potential to warm the atmosphere can be many times greater. Certain SLCPs are also dangerous air pollutants that have harmful effects for people, ecosystems and agricultural productivity (UNEP, 2019).

7. Does your city have an interest in integrating air quality and climate mitigation planning? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
 No
 Unsure

8. Does your city have experience with integrated air quality and climate mitigation planning? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
 No
 Unsure

9. The multiple benefits (for climate, air quality, health etc.) that result from integrated air quality and climate mitigation planning are called "co-benefits." Are you familiar with the term "co-benefits"? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
 No

10. **One way to achieve co-benefits is by reducing emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) such as black carbon that pollute the air while also warming the climate in the short-term. Are you familiar with "SLCPs"? ***

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

11. **What are the biggest barriers to integrated air quality and climate planning in your city? (check all that apply) ***

Check all that apply.

- Limited knowledge of concepts such as co-benefits
- Limited knowledge of decision making support tools and assessment models that could contribute to integrated planning
- Limited data to analyze impacts of integrated air quality and climate change planning
- Limited knowledge of how to communicate the multiple or co-benefits of integrated planning
- Limited human resources (number of staff) to work on integrated planning
- Limited coordination between agencies/divisions responsible for air quality and climate change
- Limited coordination between the national and local government on air quality and climate change
- Limited funding to implement policies reflecting integrated planning
- Limited access to technologies to implement the results of integrated planning
- None of the above
- Other: _____

Assessing and Communicating Benefits

Questions in this section focus on assessing and communicating the benefits of integrated air quality and climate change planning. They also involve the decision making support tools and assessment models that can help identify and raise awareness of these benefits. Definitions of terms that may be useful in this section follow below.

DEFINITIONS

Environmental impact assessment (EIA) - It is a tool used to identify the environmental, social and economic impacts of a project prior to decision-making. It aims to predict environmental impacts at an early stage in project planning and design, find ways and means to reduce adverse impacts, shape projects to suit the local environment and present the predictions and options to decision-makers (Convention on Biological Diversity, 2019).

Health impact assessment (HIA) - It is a combination of procedures, methods, and tools used to evaluate the potential health effects of a policy, programme or project. Using qualitative, quantitative and participatory techniques, HIA aims to produce recommendations that will help decision-makers and other stakeholders make choices about alternatives and improvements to prevent disease/injury and to actively promote health (WHO, 2019).

12. Does your city conduct any of the assessments listed below to understand the impacts of air pollution or climate policies (check all of the above)? *

Check all that apply.

- Yes, we conduct health impact assessments to understand health impacts
- Yes, we conduct environmental impact assessments or strategic environmental assessments to understand environmental impacts
- Yes, we conduct co-benefits assessments to understand impacts on climate mitigation and air pollution
- Yes, we conduct other kinds of assessments (not mentioned in the listed options)
- No

13. How often does your city carry out the below assessments (check never if you do not carry out an assessment)?

Check all that apply.

	On a regular basis of at least once a year	On a regular basis but less than once a year	On an irregular basis	Never (we do not carry out these assessments)
Health impact assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental impact assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-benefit assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Who conducts the below assessments (check nobody if you do not carry out an assessment)?

Check all that apply.

	Staff within the city government	External consultants or experts (including university professors)	Other (i.e. Central government officials)	Nobody (we do not carry out these assessments)
Health impact assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental impact assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-benefit assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. Which models or decision making tools do you use to assess impacts? (a list of some tools can be found here:

<https://www.who.int/sustainable-development/urban/guidance-tools/en/>) (Leave blank if you do not conduct assessments or use models or tools)

16. Does your city communicate the impacts of air pollution and climate change to the public? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

Implementing Solutions and Control Technologies

Questions in this section focus on implementing solutions to air pollution and climate change. Some of the proposed solutions involve adopting technologies, while others focus on changing behaviors.

17. Is your city planning to or already implementing the below air quality or climate change solutions? (Additional information about technologies and solutions can be found here: <https://ccacoalition.org/en/resources/25-clean-air-measures-asia-and-pacific>) (check all that apply) *

Check all that apply.

- Post-combustion controls (i.e. desulfurisation technologies)
- Vehicle inspection and maintenance
- Promote electric vehicles
- Emission standards for road vehicles
- Improve public transport
- Dust control on roads
- Transport demand management strategies (congestion charges, license plate schemes)
- Enforce energy efficiency standards for industries
- Promote non-motorized transport (cycling or walking)
- Regulate international shipping
- Improve energy efficiency for households
- Improve land-use planning (compact cities and zoning)
- Industrial emission standards
- Clean cooking and heating
- Improve brick ovens
- Improve wastewater treatment
- Solid waste management
- Manage residential waste burning
- Manage burning of crop residues
- Manage solvent use and refineries
- Switch to renewables for power generation
- None of the above
- Other: _____

Additional Needs

Please let us know if you have an interest in learning more about any of the covered or additional themes.

18. Which of the below issues would you be interested in learning more about? *

Check all that apply.

- Co-benefits
- SLCPs
- Impact assessments (including EIA, HIA and co-benefits assessments)
- Decision making support tools or models (see link for some examples of tools and models: <https://www.who.int/sustainable-development/urban/guidance-tools/en/>)
- Communicating benefits and impacts
- Control technologies or solutions (see link for some examples of technologies or solutions: <https://ccacoalition.org/en/resources/25-clean-air-measures-asia-and-pacific>)
- No additional areas
- Other: _____

19. Are there any additional needs that were not covered in this survey where you would like help?
