

Nepal Air Quality Landscape



How is our air quality right now?

1. Department of Environment, Air Quality Monitoring Stations

<http://pollution.gov.np>

2. Dristhi Kathmandu (my Republica)

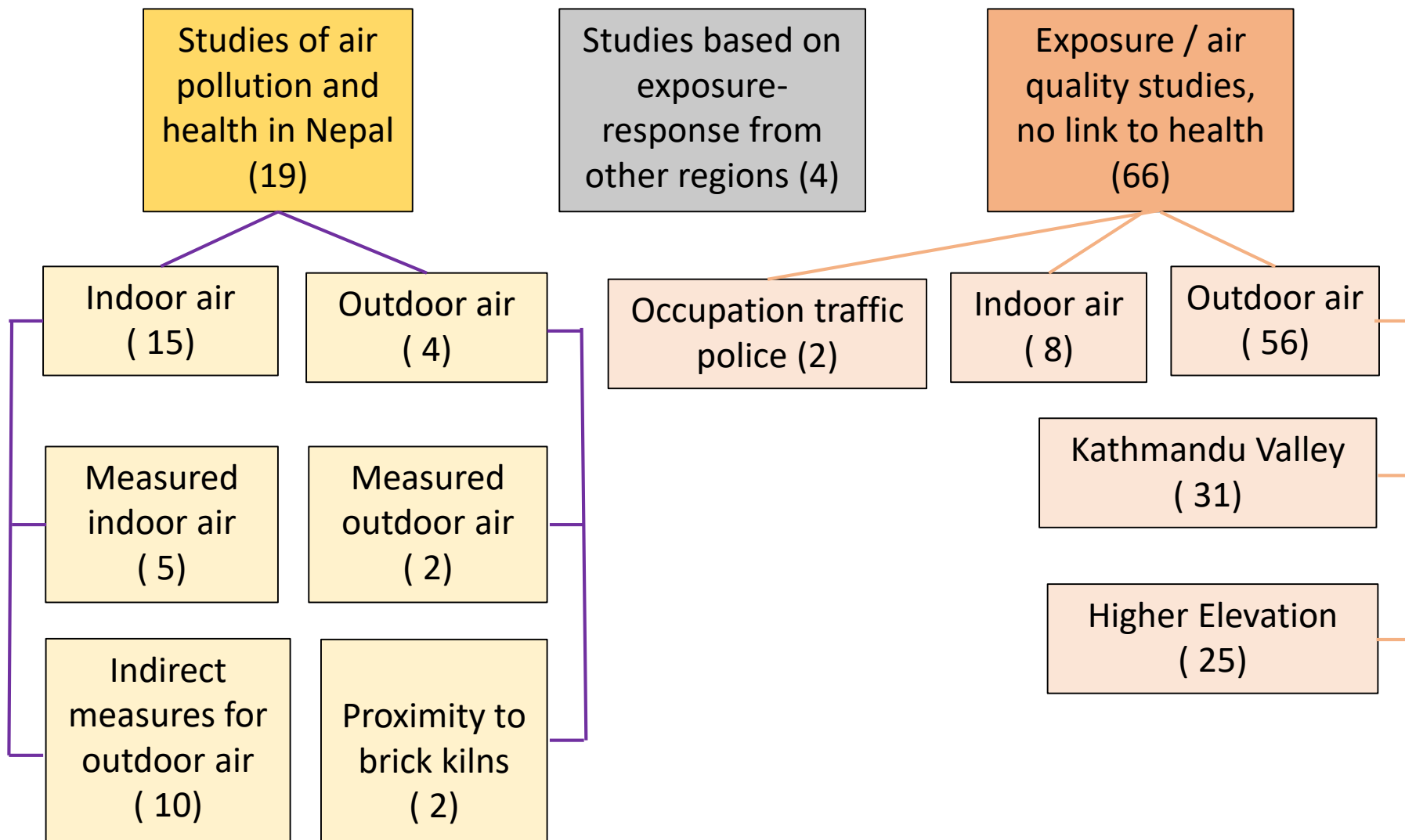
<https://myrepublica.nagariknetwork.com/category/valley-pollution-index>

3. # airairair Kathmandu

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- 1991** Banning diesel operated three wheeler
- 1993** Initiation of vehicle emission test (green sticker)
- 1994** Introduction of electric three wheelers
- 1995** Establishment of MoPE
- 1995** Tail Pipe Emission Standards
- 1996** Safa tempo brought in Kathmandu
- 1997** Lead free gasoline introduced
- 1999** Ban on two stroke engines and old vehicles
- 2001** 10% additional tax per year for old vehicles
- 2001** National Transport Policy
- 2003** NAAQS introduced (updated in 2012)

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2012 Euro III emission standards

2014 Livable Kathmandu Campaign

2015 Reduction in custom tax for EV

2017 Euro IV standard

2017 Ban twenty-year old public vehicles

2017 Air Pollution Control Taskforce

2017 Comprehensive work plan on minimizing air pollution in the capital city

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Campaign | Nepal Air Quality Landscape



1. Media Coverage

1. Campaigns

- Maskmandu: Campaign for Clean Air Rights
- Swachchha Hawa



Policy | Nepal Air Quality Challenges

1. Lack of implementation
1. Weak institutional capacity
1. Lack of technical capacity
1. Poor long term planning

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Research | Nepal Air Quality Challenges



1. **Few studies** showcase the high air pollution present with potentially serious health consequences.
2. Need for **specific local studies**.
3. **Gaps present** in understanding the status of air pollution with key limitation on data availability.
4. Various **critical research requirements** for effective policy and intervention development..

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Campaign | Nepal Air Quality Challenges



1. Action that individuals can take
1. Long term health burden
1. Other impacts of air pollution

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Stakeholders | Nepal Air Quality Landscape



1. Government
2. Private sector
3. Non-government organization
4. Academic institutions
5. Multilateral agencies
6. Health sector
7. Communities
8. Journalist

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Thank you

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Review of Studies | Status of Scientific Evidence

1. Lack of data on exposure and health
2. Almost all studies conducted in rural areas
3. Focus on indoor air pollution and respiratory health
4. Short timeframes and sample sizes

Primary Sources of Air Pollution During Winter in Kathmandu Valley

Elemental Carbon

1. Brick kilns : 40%
2. Motor vehicles: 37%
3. Biomass/garbage burning: 22%

Organic Carbon

1. Motor vehicles: 47%
2. Biomass/garbage burning: 32%
3. Soil dust: 13%

PM_{2.5}

- Roadside, traffic related emissions, soil/dust/construction materials