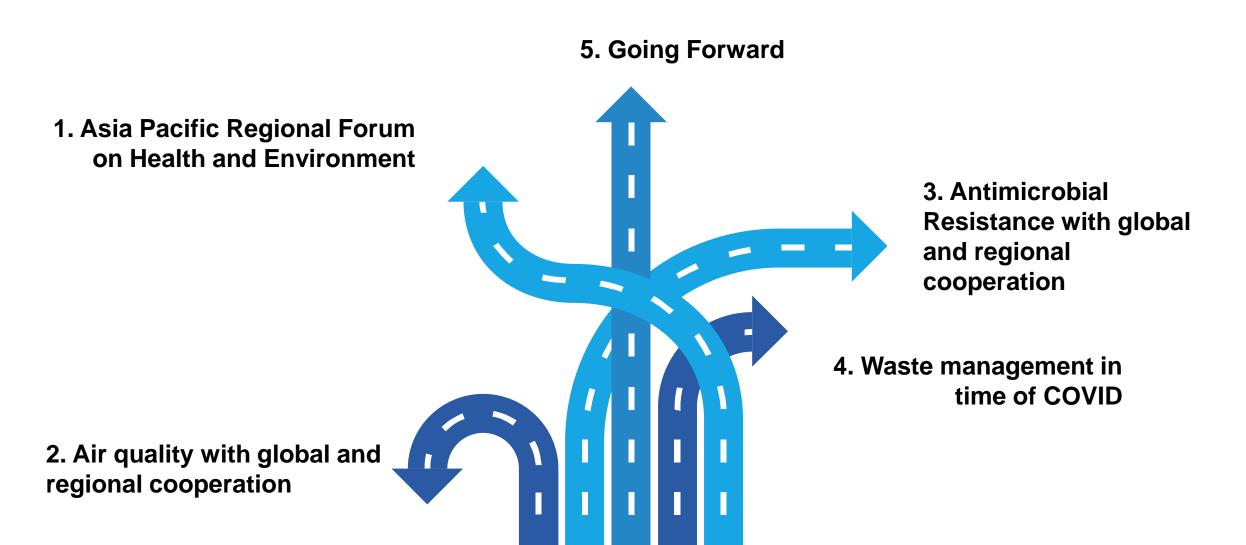
Regional cooperation and environment and health issues of concern







- Established in 2007 with 14 member countries. In 2016, membership has been expanded to 51 countries and areas. "To create a platform for national and regional policy and action to enhance and safeguard health and environment towards the achievement of SDGs".
- Structure: Meeting of Ministers (highest body); High-level officials meeting; Thematic working groups, and Secretariat composed of UNEP Asia Pacific Office and WHO SEARO and WHO WPRO.
- Five (5) Thematic Working Groups with chair
 - i) Air quality and health (Republic of Korea and Thailand)
 - ii) Water, sanitation and hygiene (Pakistan)
 - iii) Chemicals, waste, and health (Japan and Thailand)
 - iv) Climate change and health (Philippines)
 - v) Health impact assessment (Thailand)



Other topics considered for TWG establishment: Ecosystem and health; Sustainable and healthy cities; Workers' health

APRFHE INDONESIA 2020-2024









Theme: The Role of Strategic Health and Environment on National Development to Achieve SDGs Goals

Sub-Theme:

- 1. Climate Change and Health
- 2. Environment, Healthy and Smart City
- Environment and Efforts to Reduce Mortality and Morbidity
- Environment and Intervention to Reduce Stunting
- Environment and Tuberculosis

Focus Activities:

- 1. Access to safely drinking water
- 2. Community based-total sanitation
- 3. Management of hazardous chemical in environment, industry, food and agriculture
- 4. Wastes management
- 5. Building healthy public facilities and workplaces
- 6. Action in climate change, ozone depletion and ecosystem change
- 7. Contingency planning, preparedness and response in Environmental Health emergencies
- 8. Reducing environmental risk factors associated with stunting
- 9. Health Impact Assessment

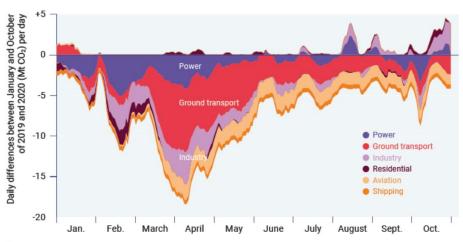
UNEP's Emission Gap Report 2020

https://www.unenvironment.org/emissions-gap-report-2020

Despite a brief dip in carbon dioxide emissions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the world is still heading for a temperature rise in excess of 3°C this century – far beyond the Paris Agreement goals of limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing 1.5°C.

Fiscal COVID-19 spending has so far primarily supported the global status quo of high-carbon economic Production.

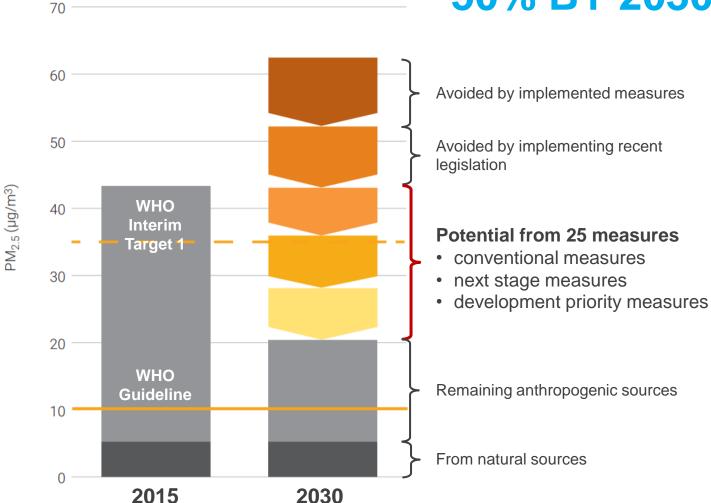
Source: Liu et al. (2020)



Emissions Gap Report 2020

WITHOUT POLICY INTERVENTIONS, EXPOSURE TO PM2.5 WOULD INCREASE BY





Measures contribute to SDGs and climate action

	SDG	Climate forcers		
	benefits	CO ₂	CH ₄	ВС
Post-2015 legislation relative to 2015	Goal 3	+16%	+17%	-24%
Conventional measures relative to 2030 baseline	Goal 3, 15	0%	0%	-8%
Next-stage measures relative to 2030 baseline	Goal 2, 3, 15	0%	-29%	-56%
Development priority measures relative to 2030 baseline	Goal 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15	-19%	-44%	-72%





REGIONAL ASSESSMENT

Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership

Air Pollution in Asia Pacific: Science-based Solutions

The report identifies a solutions package with 25 cost-effective policy and technological measures and developed in collaboration between UNEP, APCAP, and CCAC.

03

https://ccacoalition.org/en/solutions







The 25 measures can be summarized in 3

01 FULL APPLICATION OF 02 CONVENTIONAL MEASURES

- Strengthen emission standards for industrial process and vehicles
- Improve post combustion controls
- Control dust from construction and roads; increase green space

NEXT STAGE MEASURES NOT YET COMPONENTS OF CLEAN AIR POLICIES

- Properly manage agricultural residues and municipal waste
- Properly manage livestock manure and nitrogen fertilizer application
- Improve solvent use and refinery controls
- Introduce efficient brick kilns technology

MEASURES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES WITH AIR QUALITY BENEFITS

- Clean cooking and heating
- Promoting use of electric vehicles
- Renewables for power generation
- Improved public transport
- Energy efficiency for households and industry

Overview of selected cooperation frameworks on air pollution

Source: Adapted from Elder, 2014 (IGES)

Framework/ Secretariat	Focus/ Functions	Focus/ Pollutants	Scope
Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET)/ UNEP	Monitoring, research, cap. bldg., awareness raising	Acid deposition (expansion under discussion)	13 East Asian countries
ASEAN Haze/ ASEAN Secretariat	Information sharing, capacity building, monitoring	Haze	ASEAN member states
NEASPEC / ESCAP East and NorthEast Asia	Capacity building, Research, Policy Development	Transboundary	North east Asian countries
Asia Pacific Regional Forum on Health and Environment (APRFHE)	Knowledge sharing platform	Environment and health	Member states of UNEP Asia Pacific, WHO SEARO, WPRO
Male Declaration	Monitoring, research, cap. bldg., awareness raising, policy support	Criteria pollutants	South Asian countries
Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership (APCAP)	Knowledge sharing platform science-policy, capacity building,	Air pollution and impacts, solutions	16 countries 20 networks
North-East Asia Clean Air Partnership / ESCAP East and North East Asia	Science-based, policy-oriented cooperation	Air pollution	North east Asian countries
Breathelife campaign	Campaign	Air pollution	Global
Clean Air Asia	Knowledge, promoting policy & action	Air quality management	General Asia
Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)	Knowledge sharing, awareness raising, capacity building	Short-lived climate pollutants	Global

Overview of organizations / networks working on air pollution in Asia Pacific

























































MONITORING

Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET): established in 2001 as an intergovernmental initiative in East Asia to create common understanding on the state of acid deposition problem in East Asia, provide scientific-based reference for governmental decision-making process, and encourage cooperation among participating countries.

Participating countries: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. **UNEP serves as Secretariat for EANET.**

Major activities: acid deposition monitoring, data compilation and analysis, promotion of quality control & assurance, technical support & capacity building, research, public awareness, and cooperation & information exchange with other initiatives.

Current Development: EANET is currently finalizing its third Medium-Term Plan (2021-2025), with a strong willingness to expand the scope of activities from acid deposition to include air pollution.



Read the RPM4 Report



Awareness Forum on Prevention of Air Pollution, Bangkok 2019





Clean air commitments at the 2019 UN Climate Action Summit

40 national and 70 city governments committed to achieving air that is safe to breathe by 2030, through implementing air quality and climate change policies.

Adoption of the International Day on Clean Air for Blue Skies on 7 September

Ground-breaking protocol in place with targets to reduce air pollution

In October 2019, an updated Gothenburg Protocol entered into force. First established in 1999, the protocol sets forth legally binding emissions reduction commitments for 2020 and beyond, for major air pollutants.

Breathelife campaign

BreatheLife campaign mobilizes cities and individuals to protect our health and our planet from the effects of air pollution. The network now includes **26 cities**, **regions and countries from Asia** Pacific.









Antimicrobial resistance and the environment Human antibiotic The environment is key to antibiotic resistance. Bacteria in soil, rivers and seawater can develop resistance use jumped through contact with resistant bacteria, antibiotics, and disinfectant agents released by human activity. 36% in the People and livestock can then be exposed to more resistant bacteria through food, water, and air. 2000s Up to 75% of antibiotics Manure fertilizers cause antibiotic contamination in surface runoff, **Antimicrobial** used in aquaculture antibiotics groundwater and drainage networks use for livestock Antibiotics are increasingly may be lost into used to boost animal growth in will jump 67% by the surrounding intensive farming, especially in environment developing countries Antibiotics can be Major waste absorbed by plants flows including and crops wastewater, manures and agricultural run-off contain antibiotic residues and Antibiotic resistant to 80% of antibiotic-resistant bacteria may be present consumed plants cannot in raw source water remove all antibiotics and treated drinking antibiotics and are excreted through water urine and faeces vast array of contaminants in municipal and are too low to industrial be lethal to exposed astewater increases pressure on bacteria to become More than resistant municipal solid Multi-drug waste ends up in landfills resistant bacteria and open dumps. This can are prevalent in marine include unused or waters and sediments in close proximity to aquaculture, industrial and municipal discharges





- Major Waste flows including wastewater, manures and agricultural run-off contain antibiotic residues and antibiotic-resistant bacteria
- Superbugs, multi-drug resistant bacteria are prevalent in coastal and marine waters and sediments in close proximity to aquaculture, industrial and municipal discharges.
- Overuse and inadequate use of anti-biotics is a major problem in Asia where solid waste segregation and disposal and wastewater treatment are lacking.
- Ownership of AMR is often absent in the environment sector.

https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/frontiers-2017-emerging-issues-environmental-concern

The One Health Approach

- The 'One Health' term refers to the interconnectedness of human, animal, plant and environmental health.
- Addressing AMR must take a multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary approach and ensure communication, collaboration, and coordination among all relevant ministries, agencies, stakeholders, sectors, and disciplines, for optimal action.
- Adopting a 'One Health' approach, which unites medical, veterinary and environmental expertise, helps governments, businesses and civil society achieve enduring health for people, animals and environments alike.

https://www.unenvironment.org/events/webinar/advancing-one-health-response-antimicrobial-resistance-amr

https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/emerging-issues/antimicrobial-resistance-global-threat









PREVENTING THE NEXT PANDEMIC

Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission



A Scientific Assessment with Key Messages for Policy-Makers A Special Volume of UNEP's Frontiers Report Series

https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/preventing-future-zoonotic-disease-outbreaks-protecting-environment-animals-and

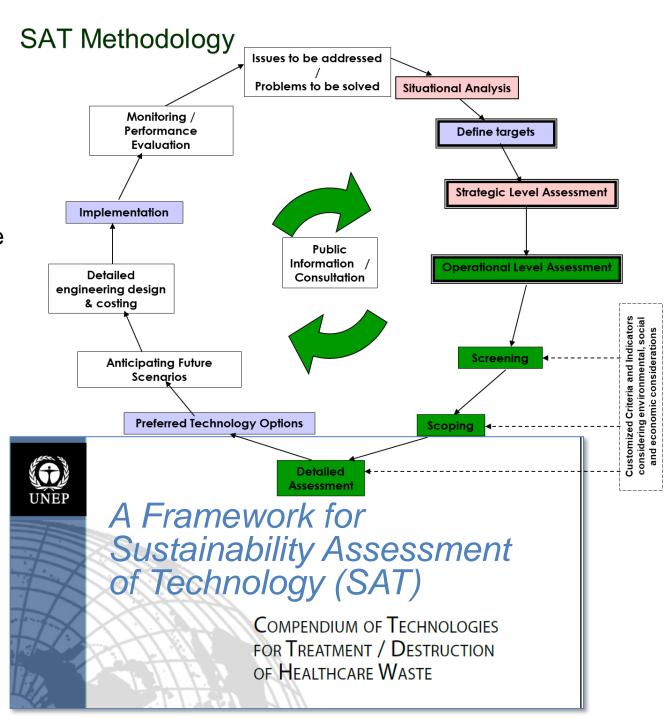


The COVID-19 pandemic is generating more waste

- 1. Ensuring sound management of infectious waste
- 2. Maintaining sound waste management and sanitation services in urban settings



A staff member collects and transfers medical waste at the Henan Provincial People's Hospital in Zhengzhou, central China's Henan Province, 3 March 2020. *Xinhua/Hao Yuan via Getty Images*



Police raid factory packing used medical gloves

for sale

Bangkok Post. PUBLISHED: 12 JAN 2021 AT 17:40

https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2049783/police-raid-

factory-packing-used-medical-gloves-for-sale



The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered new waste market

Regional cooperation and environment and health issues of concern





Inter-sectoral coordination and partnerships are essential at all levels

Prioritize measures with confirmed environment and health linkages, e.g. air quality and climate, solid waste management, wastewater treatment

Awareness raising and mainstreaming environment and health in the respective sectors

Scientific assessments are necessary to develop effective action plans



謹賀新年

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