



Equity Implications of Air Quality

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Air Quality - Equity

Critical aspect of environmental health

- **Health risks:** respiratory diseases, cardiovascular problems, etc.
- **Vulnerable Populations:** more susceptible to the adverse effects of air pollution
- **Healthcare Costs:** increased costs and lost productivity due to illness





Air Quality - Equity

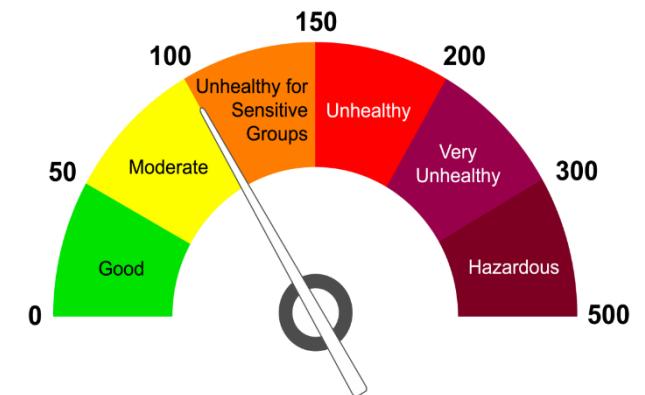
- **Ecosystem Damage:** acidify soils and water bodies, damaging vegetation, and disrupting wildlife habitats
- **Climate Change Interactions:** black carbon contributes to global warming by absorbing sunlight





Air Quality - Equity

- **Monitoring & Regulation:** identify pollution sources, assess pollution levels and enforce regulations



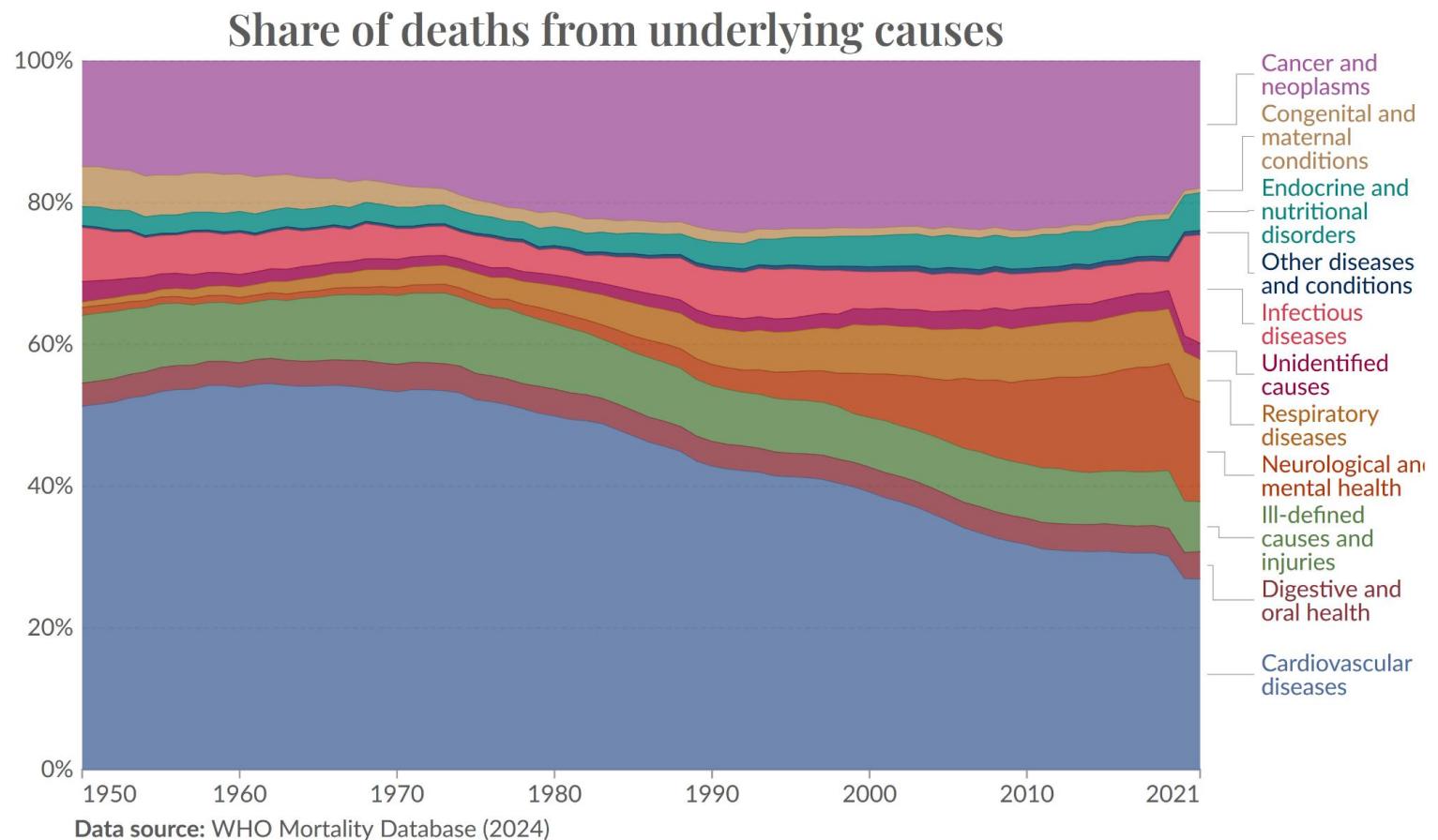
- **Public Awareness:** raise awareness about air quality issues
- **Local Action:** zoning laws & education to promote public health



Air Quality - Equity



Air Quality in Relation to Share of Deaths





Air Quality - Equity

Annual Air Pollution Deaths

How many people die from air pollution each year?

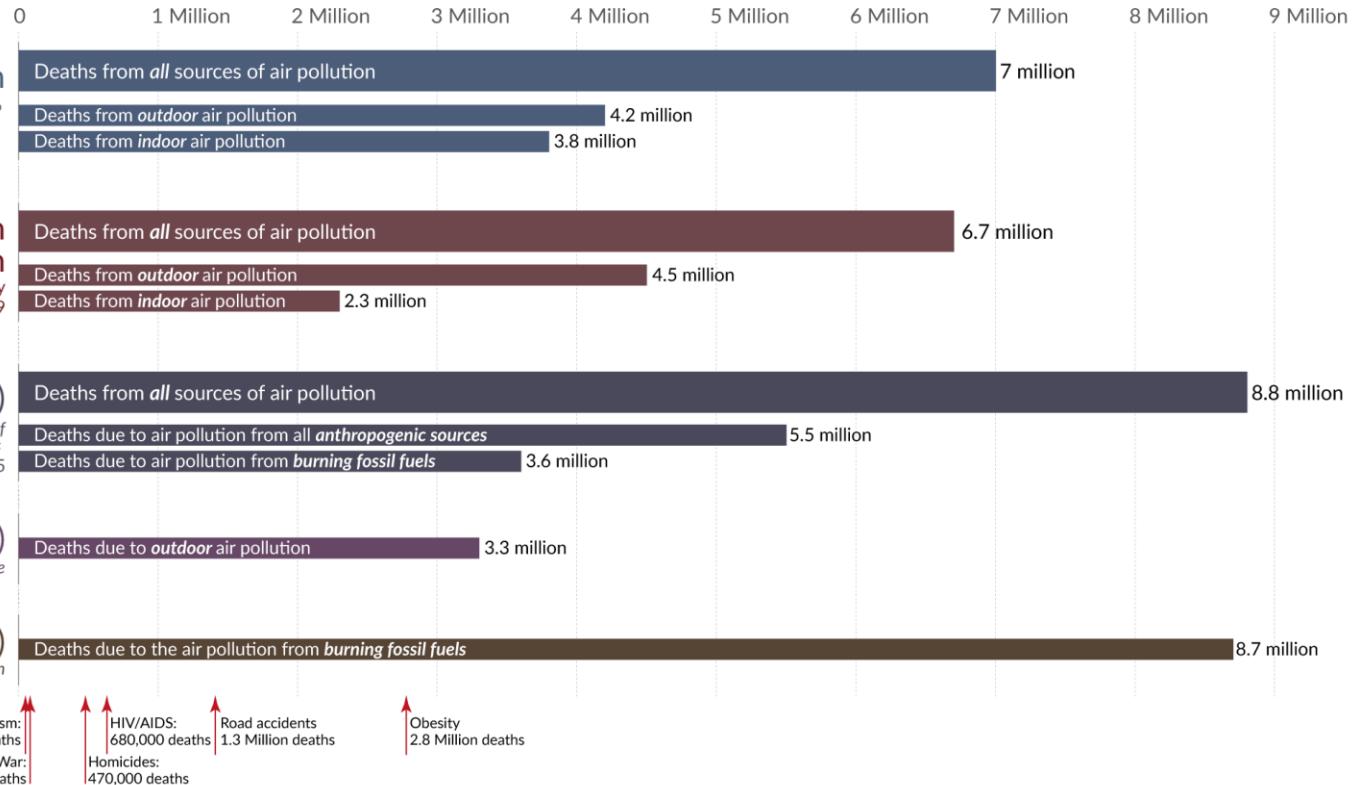
World Health Organization
latest data as of 2021 – referring to the year 2016

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
Global Burden of Disease study
latest data as of 2021 – referring to the year 2019

Lelieveld et al. (2019)
Study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*
referring to the year 2015

Lelieveld et al. (2015)
Study published in *Nature*

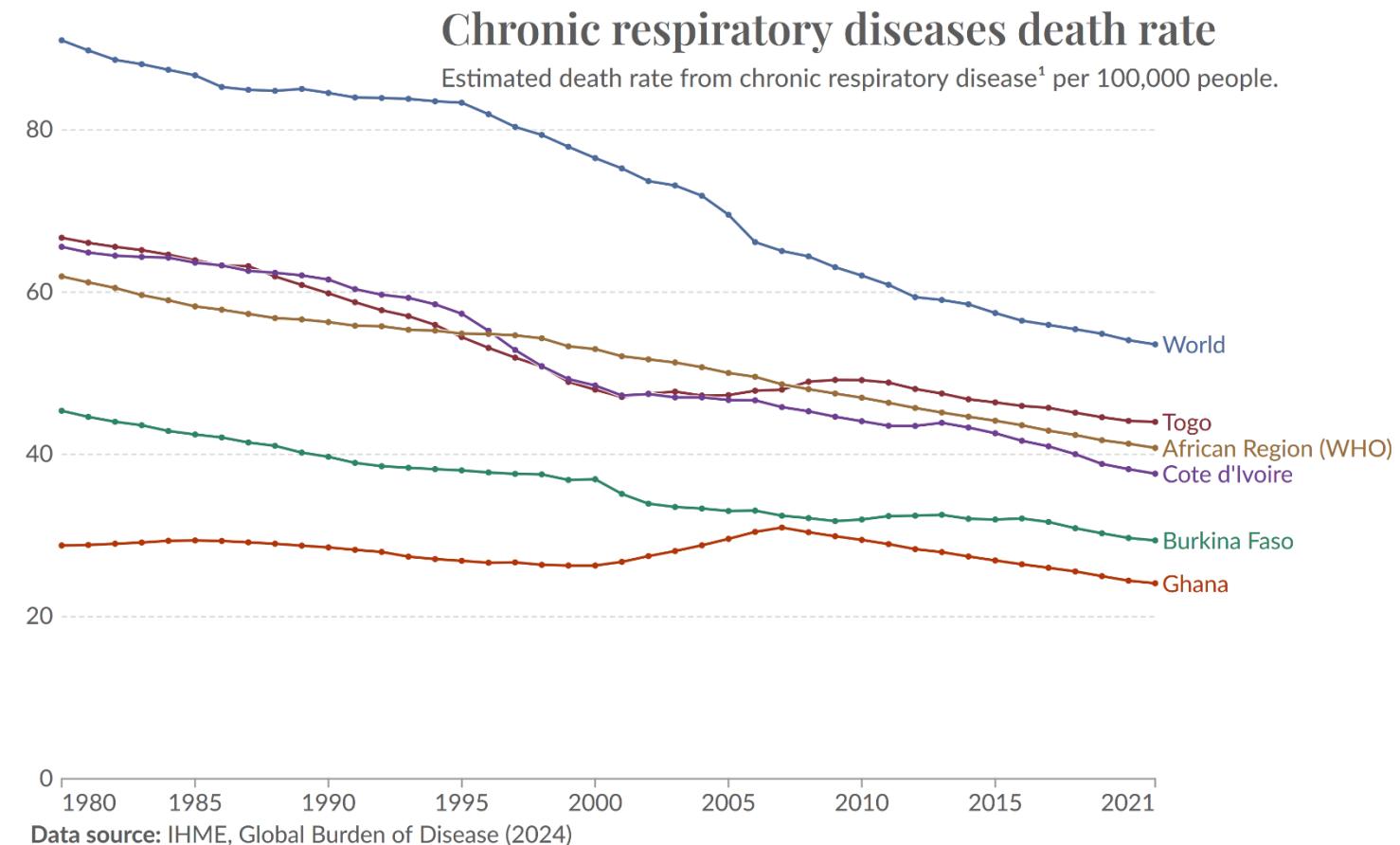
Vohra et al. (2021)
Study published in *Environmental Research*





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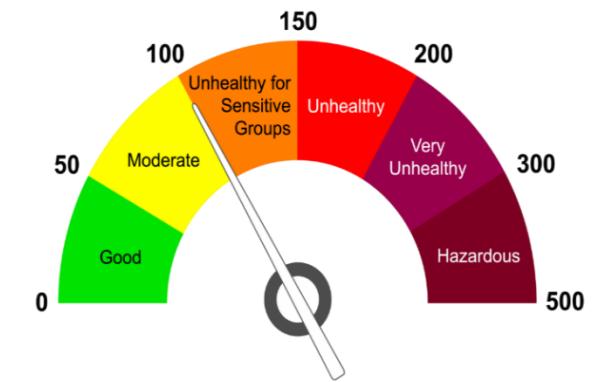
Air Quality - Chronic Respiratory Deaths





Air Quality - Equity

- **Equity:** implies social justice and distributive justice
- **Distributive justice:** allocation of resources, benefits, and burdens among individuals and groups within a society
- **Air quality disparity:** type of air quality difference that is closely linked with economic, social, or environmental **disadvantage**
- **Equity:** the commitment to eliminate air quality disparities and its determinants

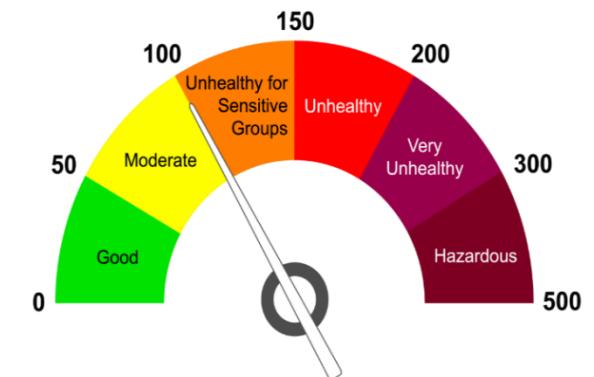




Air Quality - Equity

Equity Targets

- Equity Targets: distribution of Benefits & Burdens
- Fair **allocation** of air quality resources
- Fair opportunity to access air quality
- Reduce **adverse effects** of air pollution
- Widening participation in decision-making process
- Equity: is not directly **measured**
- **Equity**: eliminate or **absence of** air quality disparity





Air Quality - Equity

Capability Approach

- A normative approach to **human welfare** that concentrates on the actual capability of persons to achieve lives they **value**
- Accounts for **diversity**, personal characteristics, and **distribution** of air quality resources





Air Quality - Equity

Equity - Capability Approach

- **Resources**: commodities & intangible goods available to a person
- **Conversion factors**: personal features used to convert resources into capabilities
- **Capabilities** - outcome from combining resources and conversion factors to translates into a person's level of air quality
- **Functionings** - what people actually achieve

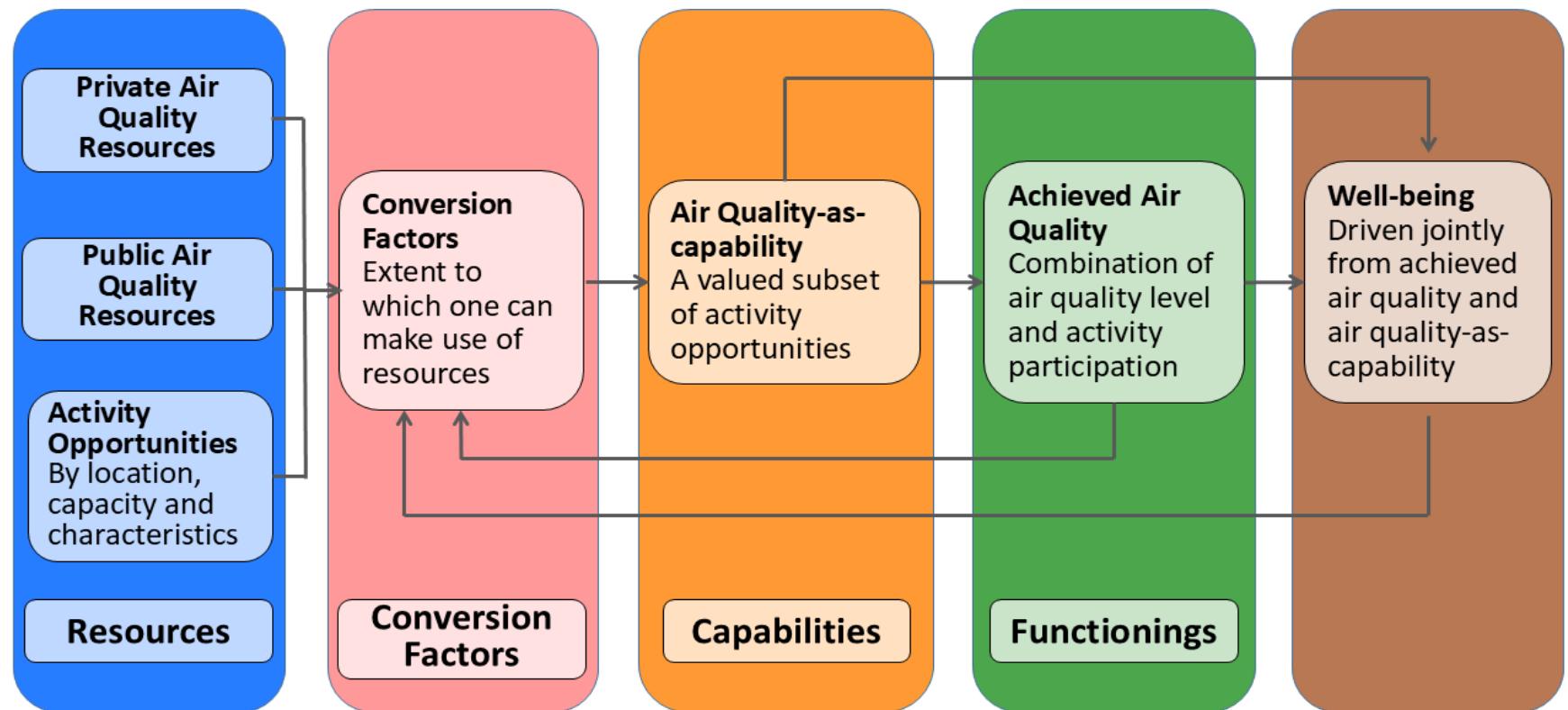




Air Quality - Equity

Air Quality – Human Capability Approach

Air Quality as a Human
Capability (AQHC) adapted
from Vecchio and Martens
(2021)

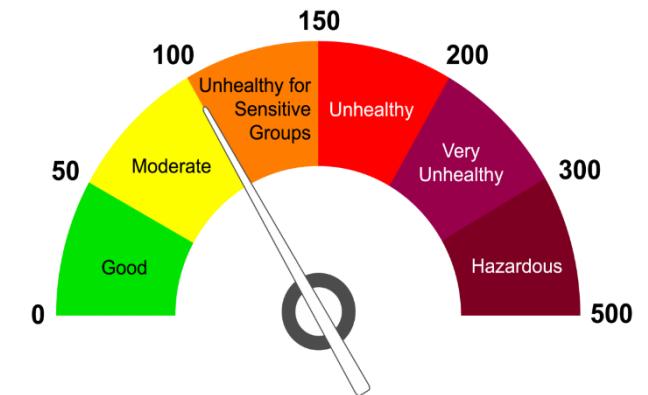




Air Quality - Equity

Equity Implications

- **Disproportionate Exposure:**
 - Vulnerable populations
 - Geographic & Gender disparities
- **Health risks and burden: increased **health issues****
- **Economic impact: healthcare cost & lost productivity**
- **Energy poverty: reliance on polluting fuel**

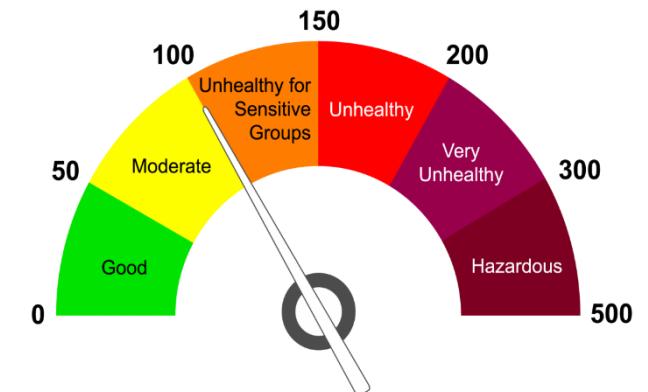




Air Quality - Equity

Key Sources of Air Pollution

- **Transportation:** e.g., road transport accounts for 40% of PM2.5 concentrations in Accra
- **Industrial Emissions:**
 - Power Plants - key source of NO₂ and SO₂
 - Manufacturing - Cement plants & metal smelters

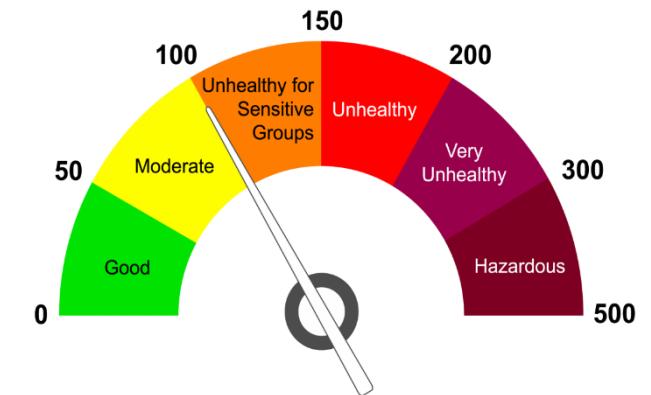




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Key Sources of Air Pollution

- **Household Air Pollution:** Biomass & Waste Burning - wood, charcoal
- **Agriculture** - burning of crop residues
- **Natural Sources** – e.g., Saharan Dust - seasonal harmattan winds
- **Urbanization Effects** - increased construction transportation, manufacturing industries, etc.



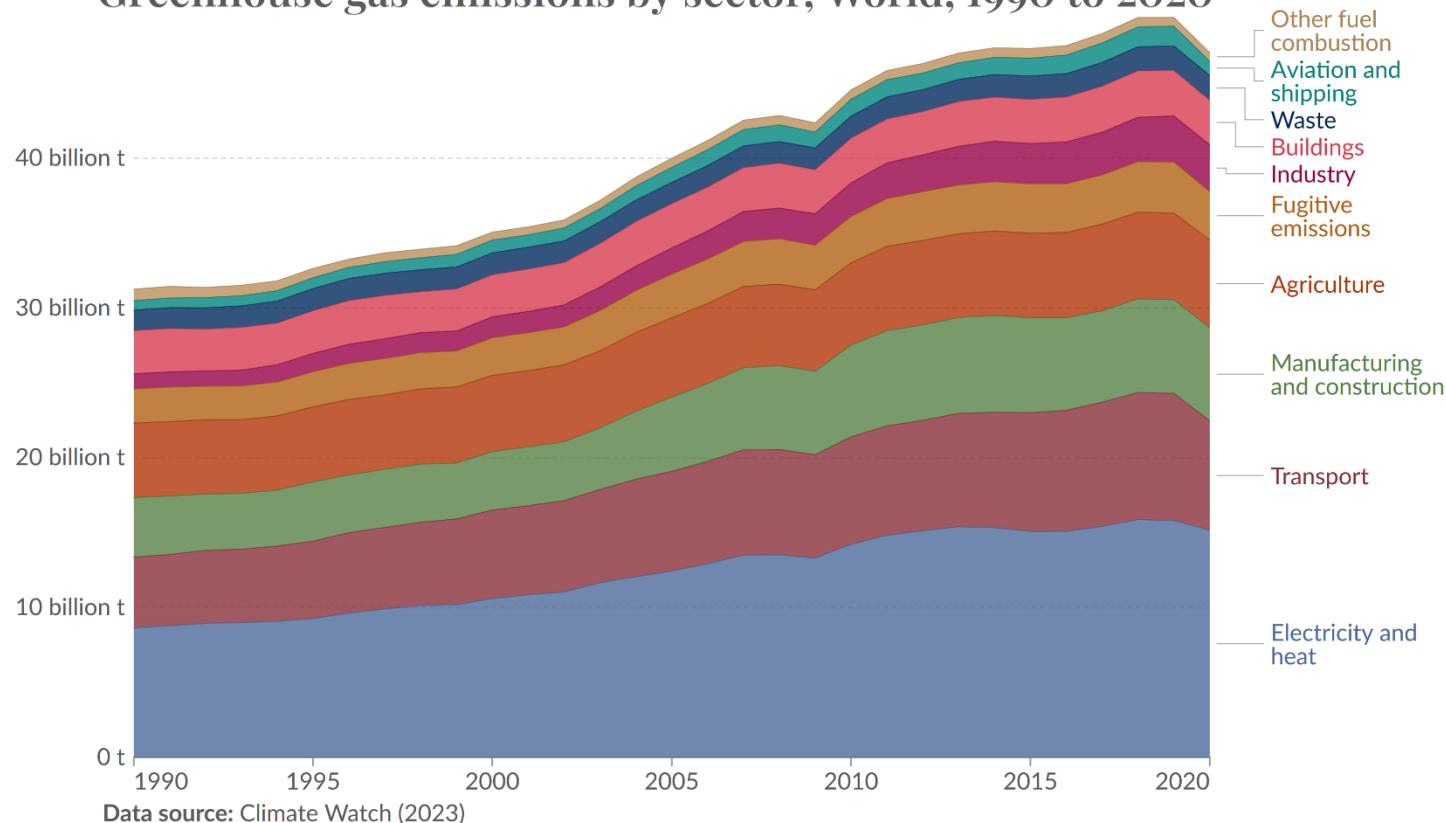


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Key Sources of Air Pollution

Greenhouse gas emissions by sector, World, 1990 to 2020



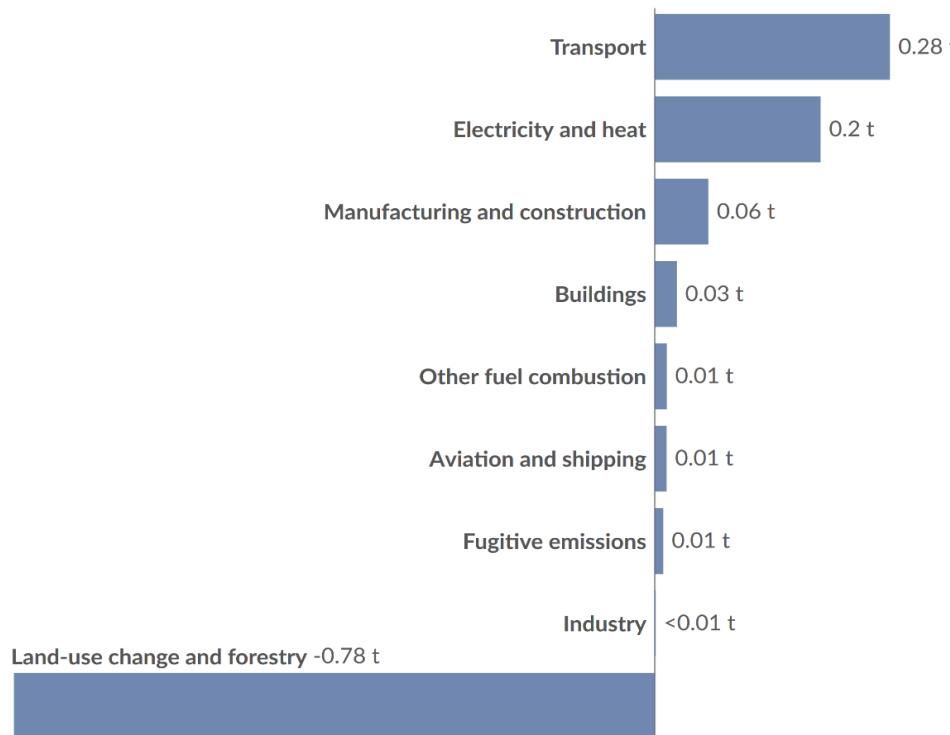


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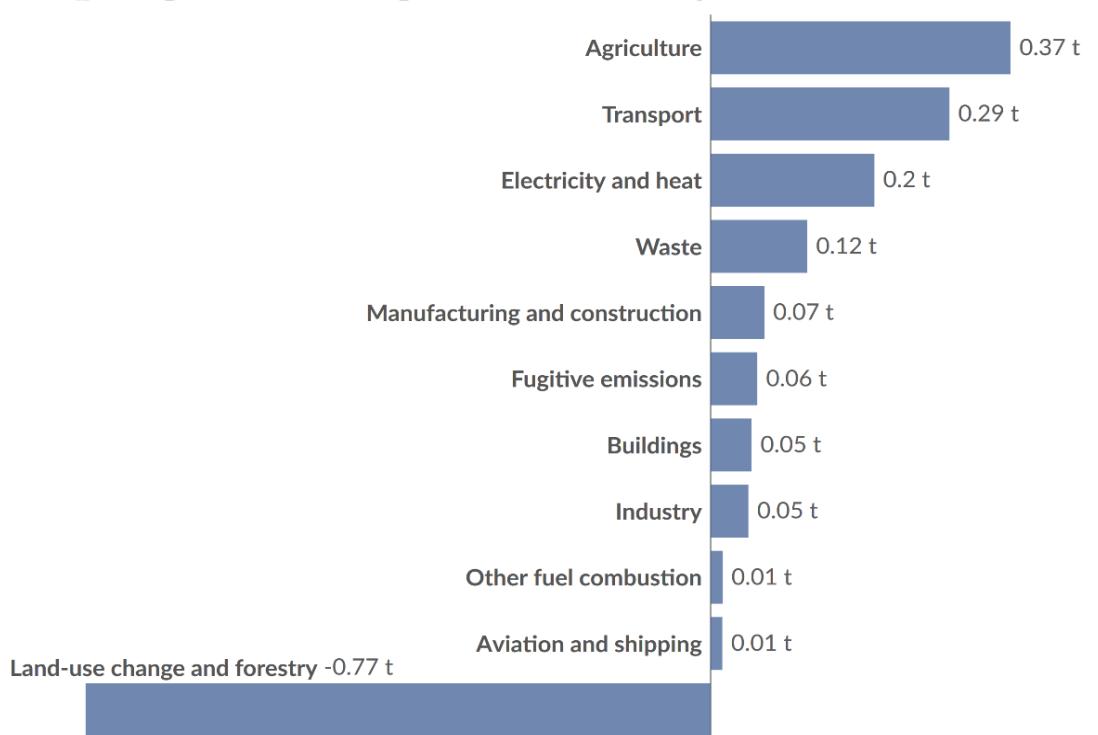
Key Sources of Air Pollution

Per capita CO₂ emissions by sector, Ghana, 2020



Data source: Climate Watch (2023); Population based on various sources (2023)

Per capita greenhouse gas emissions by sector, Ghana, 2020



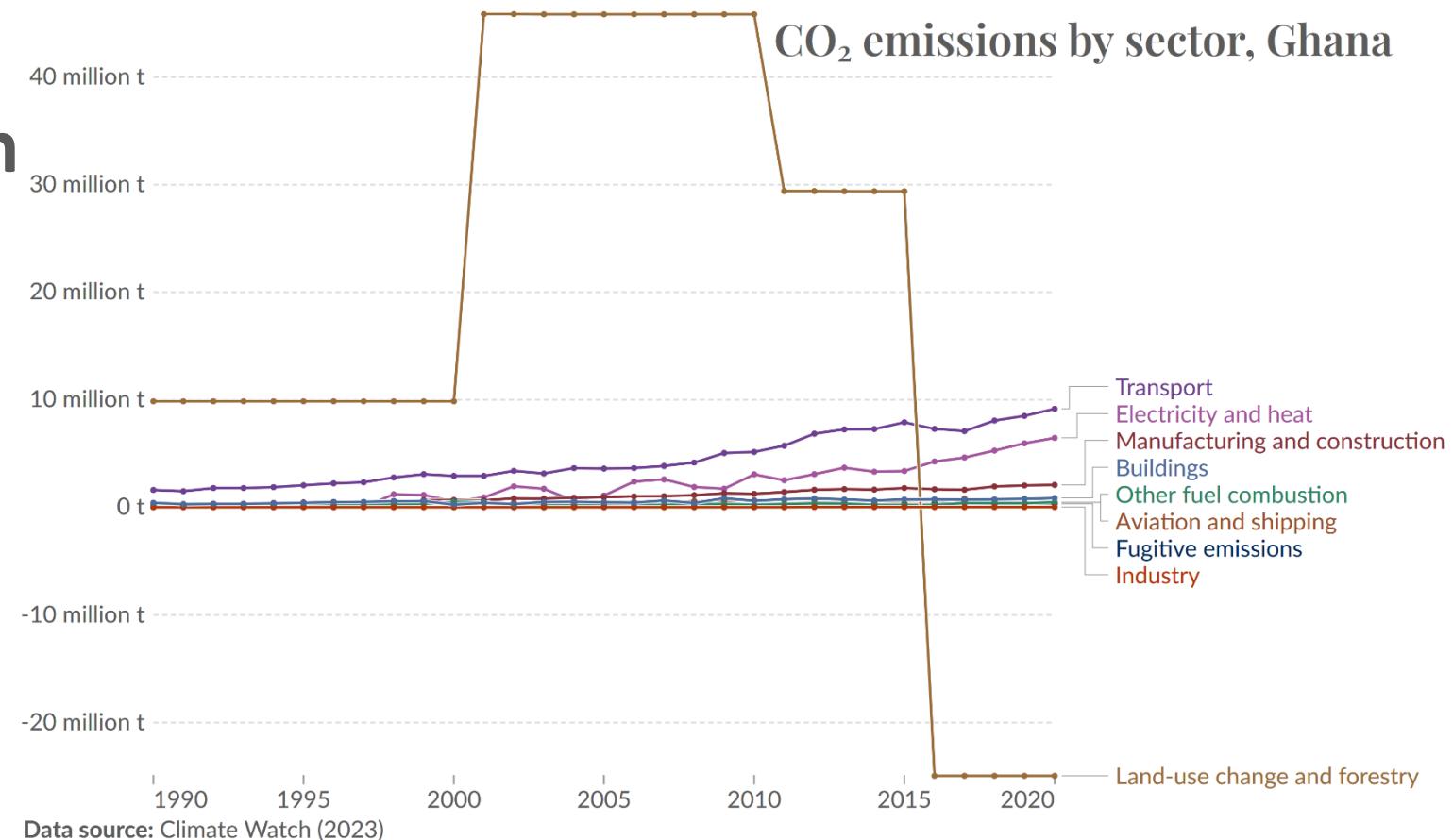
Data source: Climate Watch (2023); Population based on various sources (2023)





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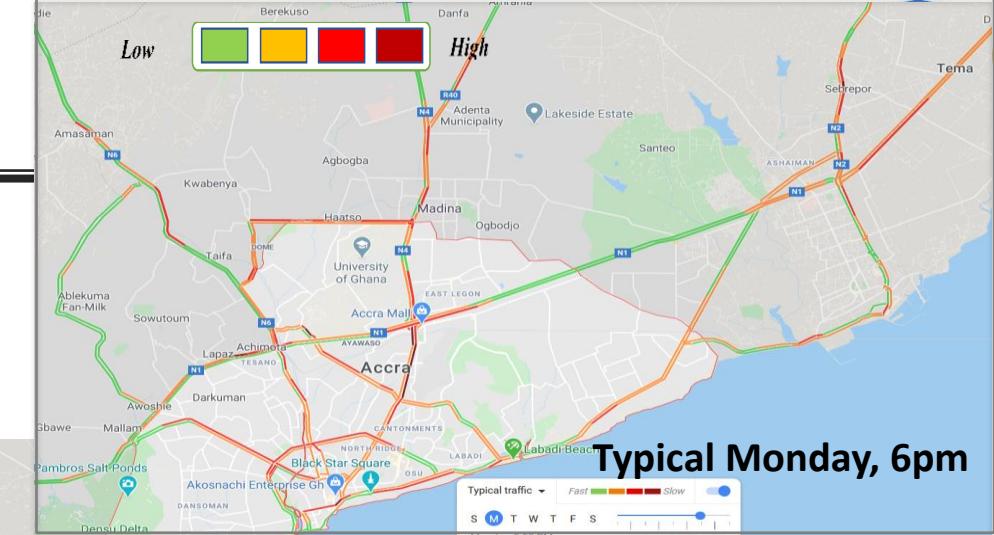
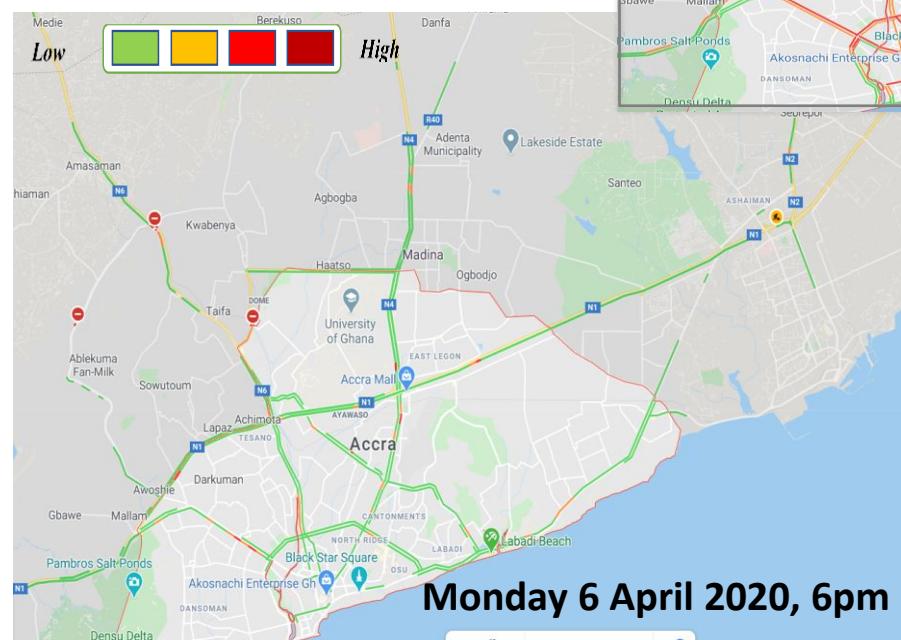
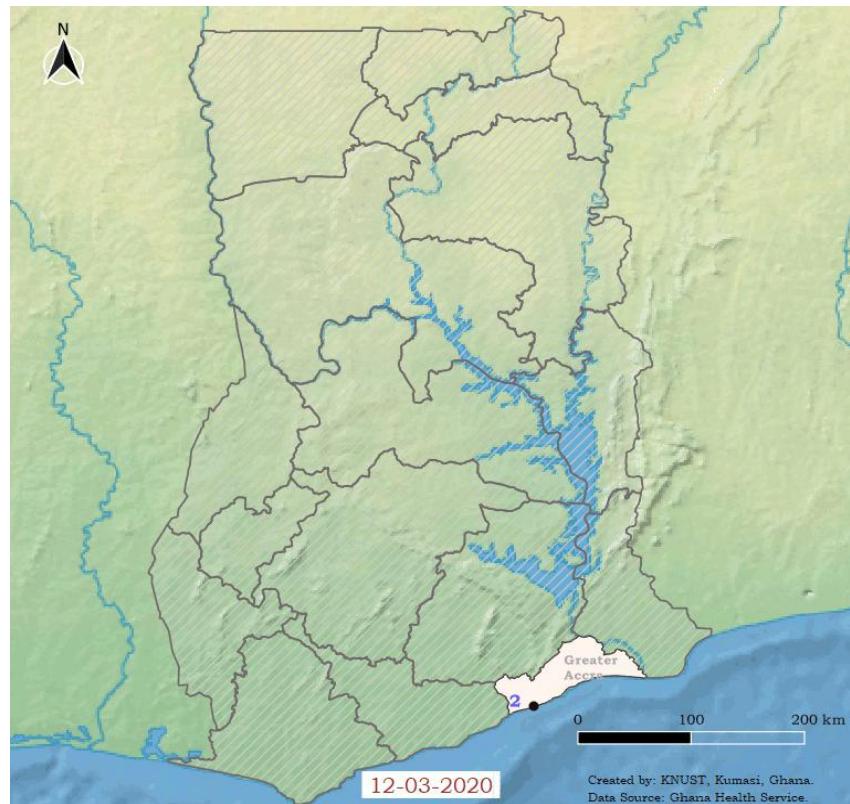
Key Air Pollution Sources





COVID-19: Road Traffic

Road Traffic in Greater Accra



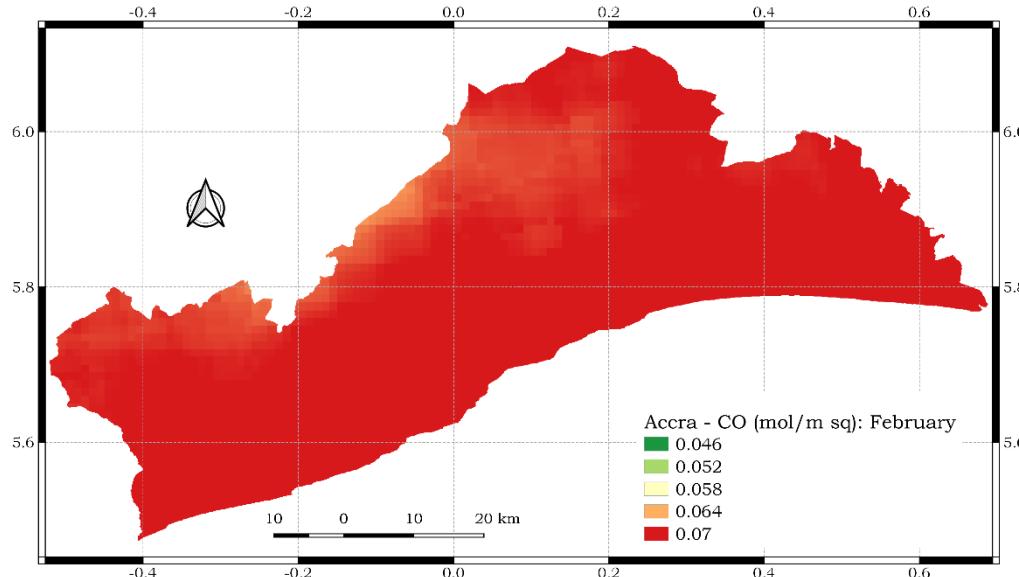


COVID-19: Air Quality – CO



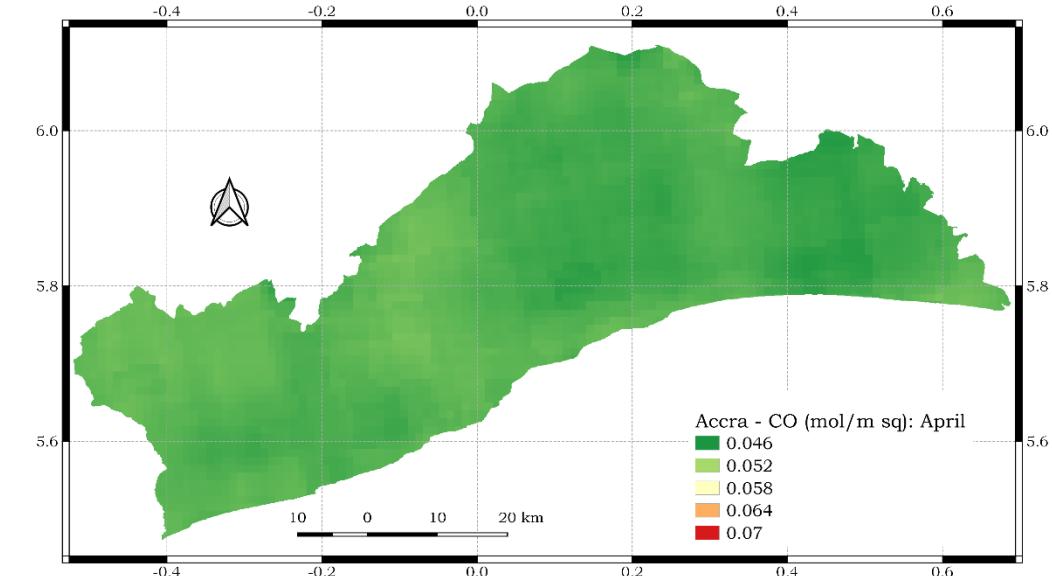
Carbon Monoxide – Greater Accra

CO – Before Start of Lockdown



Data Source: Sentinel-5 Precursor (S5P) – ESA

CO – After Start of Lockdown



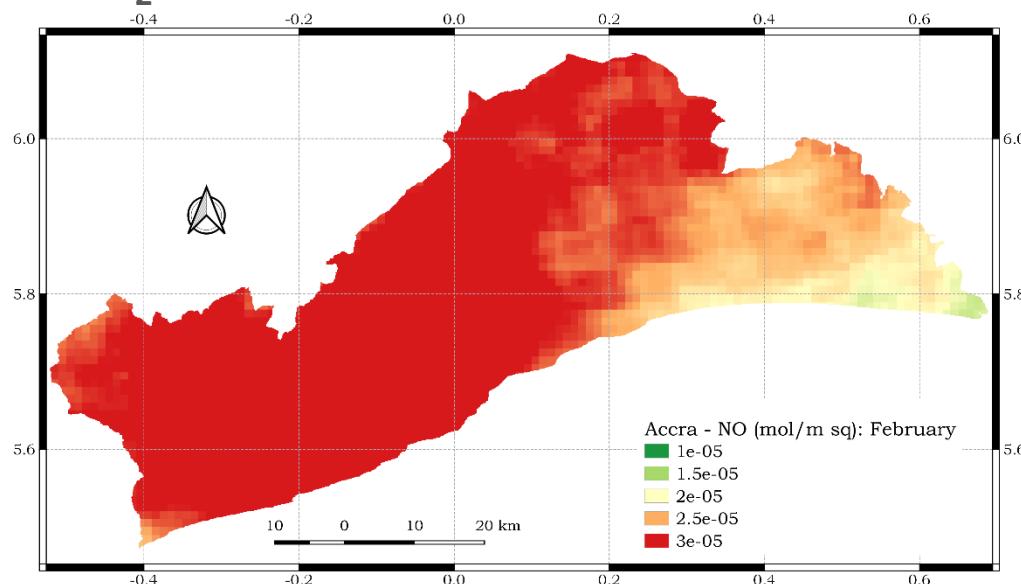
Change: 31% reduction



COVID-19: Air Quality – NO₂

Nitrogen Dioxide – Greater Accra

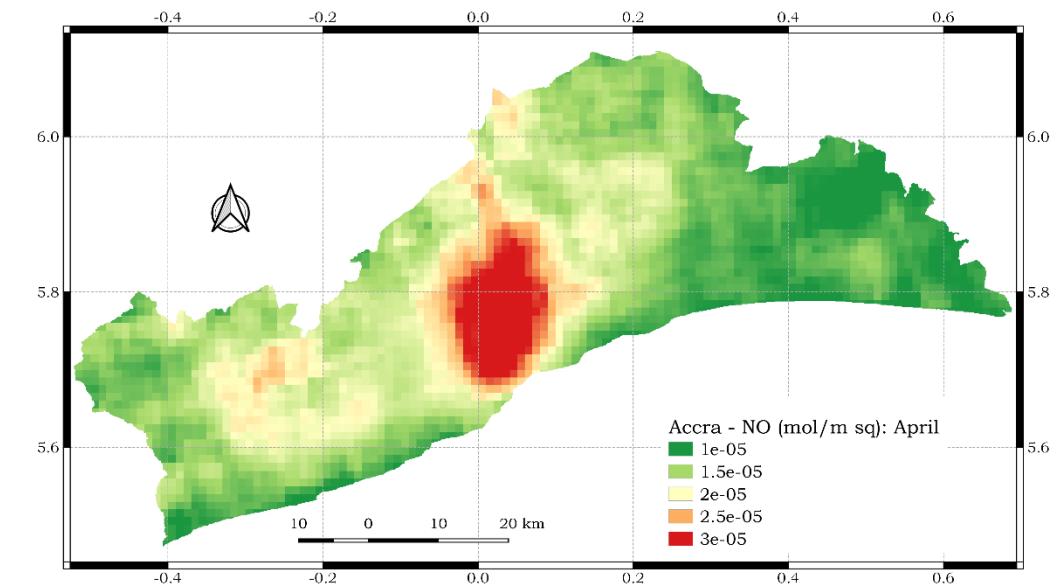
NO₂ – Before Start of Lockdown



Change: 38% reduction

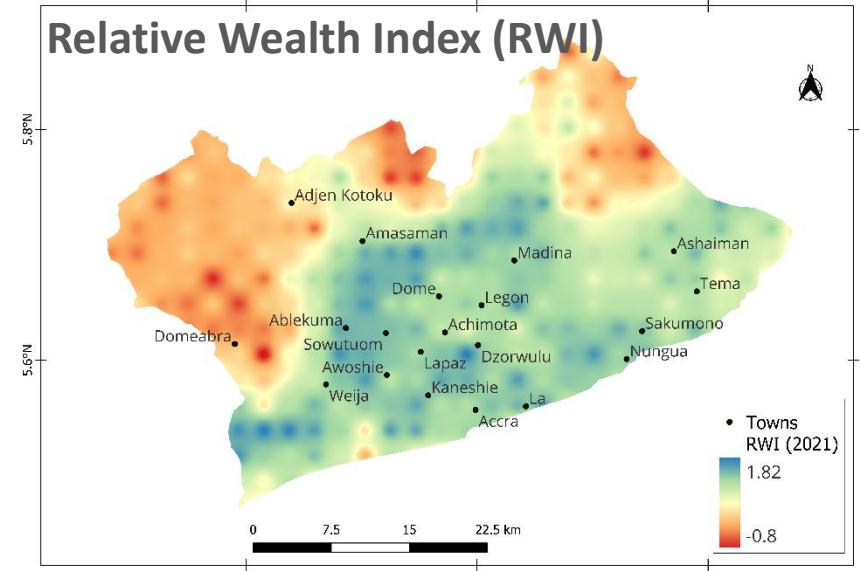
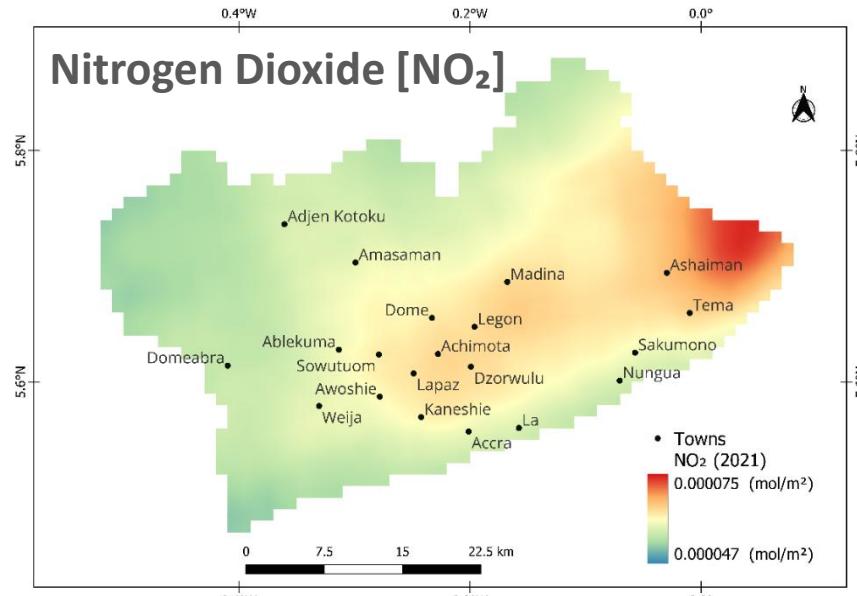
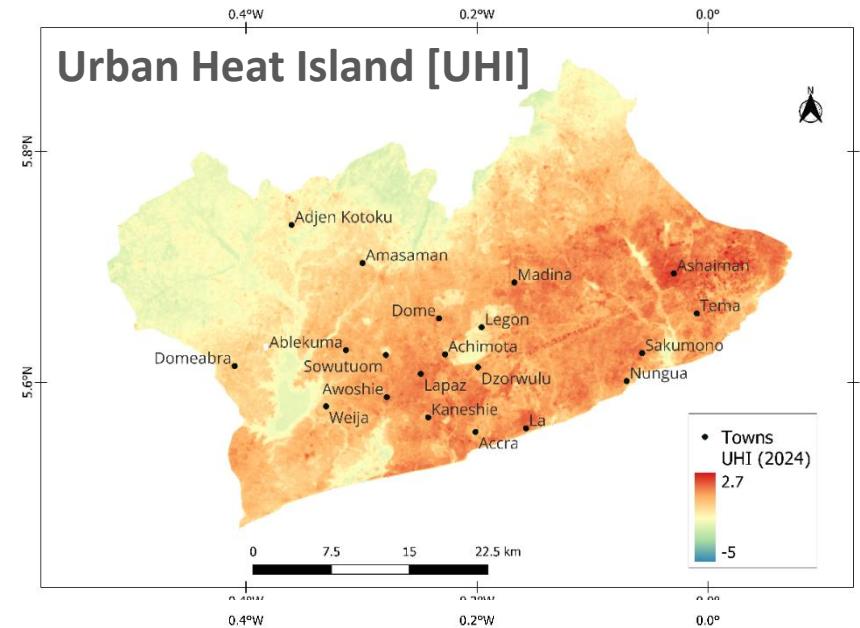
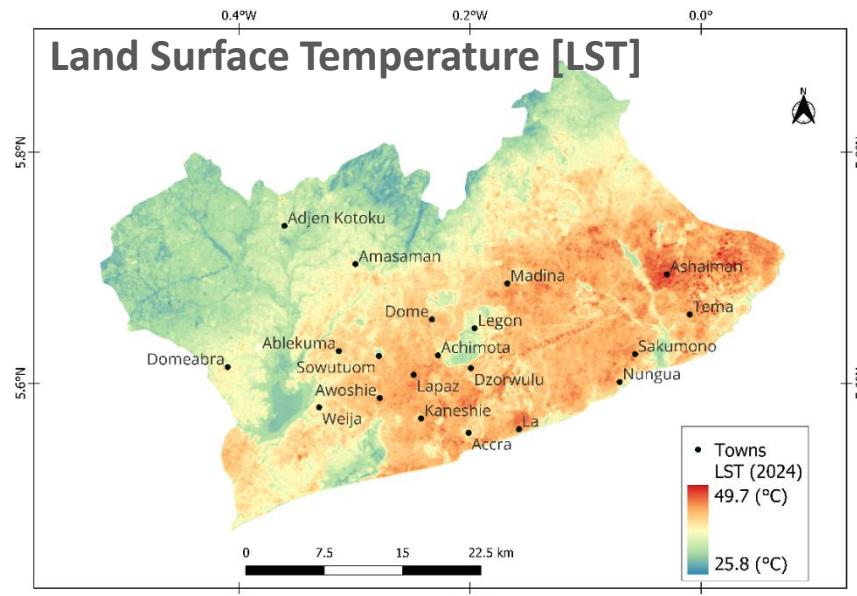
Data Source: Sentinel-5 Precursor (S5P) – ESA

NO₂ – After Start of Lockdown





Urban Heat, Air Quality & Wealth

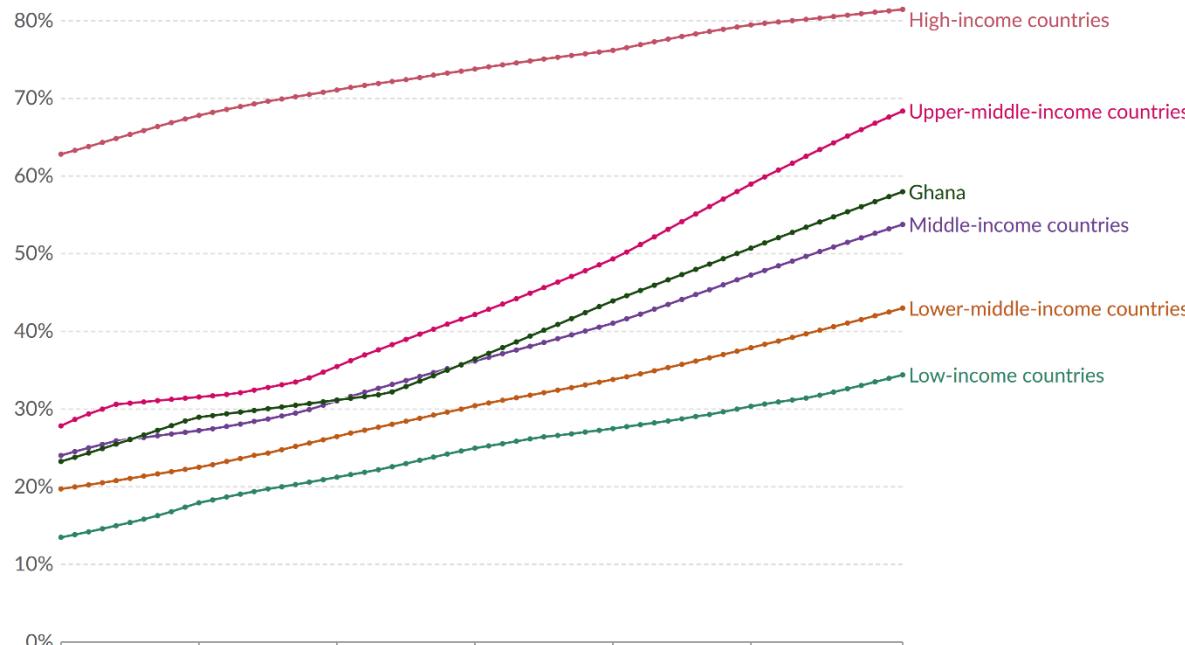




Air Quality - Equity



Share of the population living in urban areas, 1960 to 2021

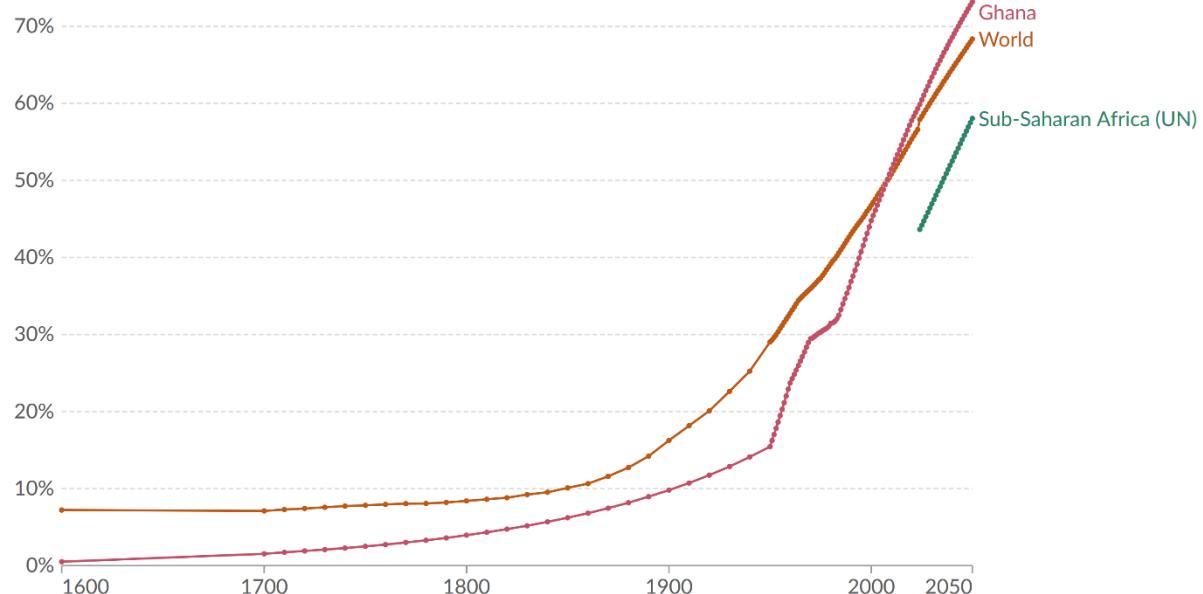


Data source: UN Population Division (via World Bank)

Share of Population Living in Urban Areas

Increasing Urban Population Growth

Share of the population living in urban areas, 1600 to 2050



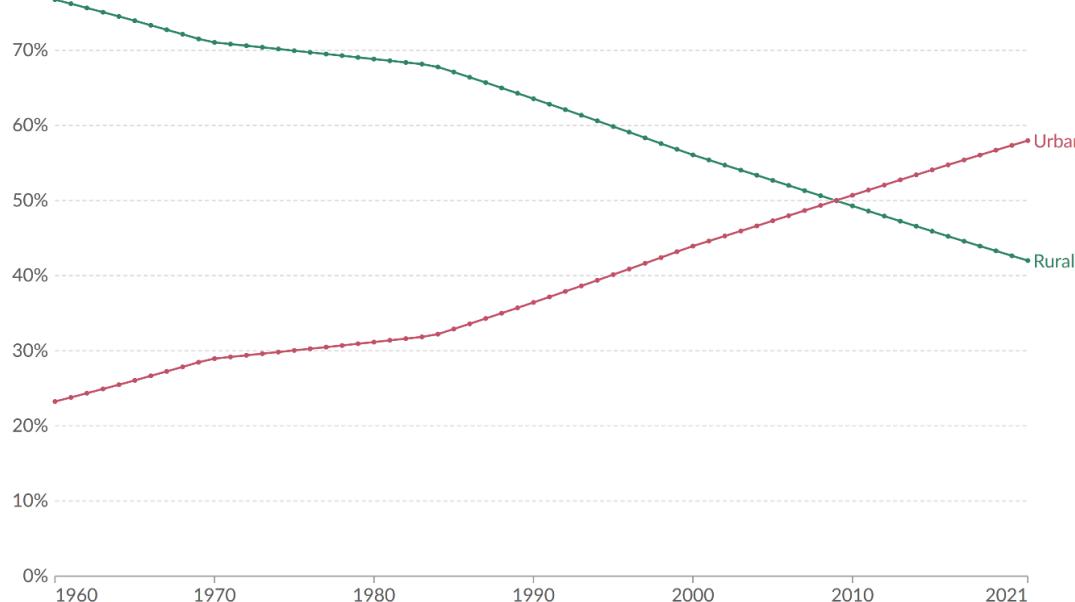
Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018); HYDE (2023)





Air Quality - Equity

Share of people living in urban and rural areas, Ghana

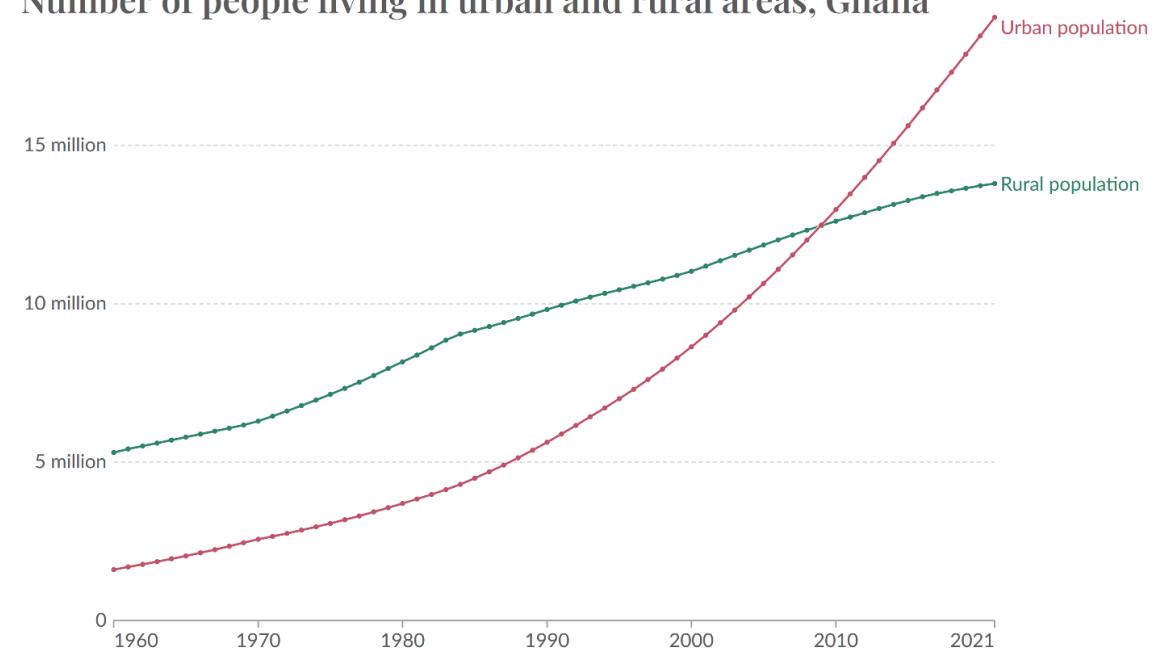


Data source: World Bank based on data from the UN Population Division

Share of Population Living in Urban Vs. Rural Areas

Increasing Urban Population Growth

Number of people living in urban and rural areas, Ghana



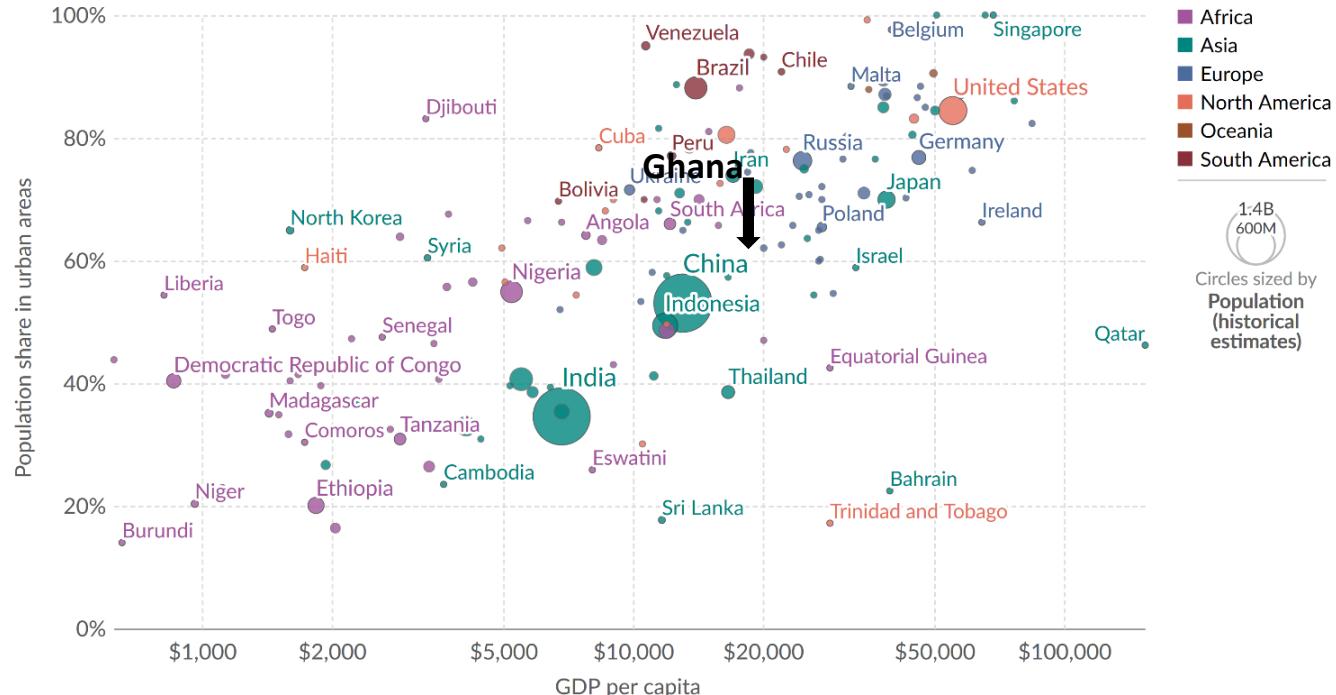
Data source: World Bank based on data from the UN Population Division





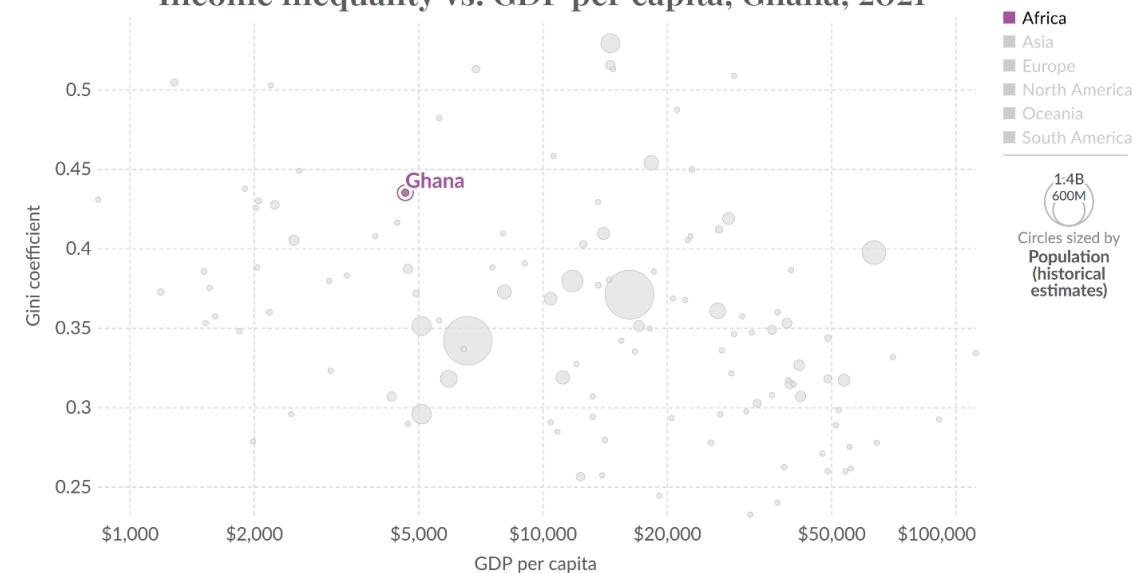
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Share of the population living in urbanized areas vs. GDP per capita, 2018



Income Inequality

Income inequality vs. GDP per capita, Ghana, 2021



Share of Population Living in Urban Vs. Income





Air Quality - Equity

Summary

- Air pollution is a **silent killer**
- Air quality can be enhanced – COVID
- **Urban growth** is good for progress
- Rapid urbanization is increasing **inequity** leading to **air quality disparities**
- Balance urban growth with **equitable air quality**





Air Quality - Equity



Take-Home Message

- Investigate **disparities** of air quality
- **Equitable** air quality policies – target vulnerable populations
- Account for **human capability** – individuals, communities, environments
- **Structural changes** - clean energy solutions, enhance public transport, enforce regulations





Air Quality - Equity

Access Talk Online

