

The Greenpeace logo is displayed in a white, bold, sans-serif font. It is positioned in the upper right quadrant of the slide. The background is a solid green color with several thin, white, curved lines that sweep across the middle of the slide, creating a sense of movement and flow.

GREENPEACE

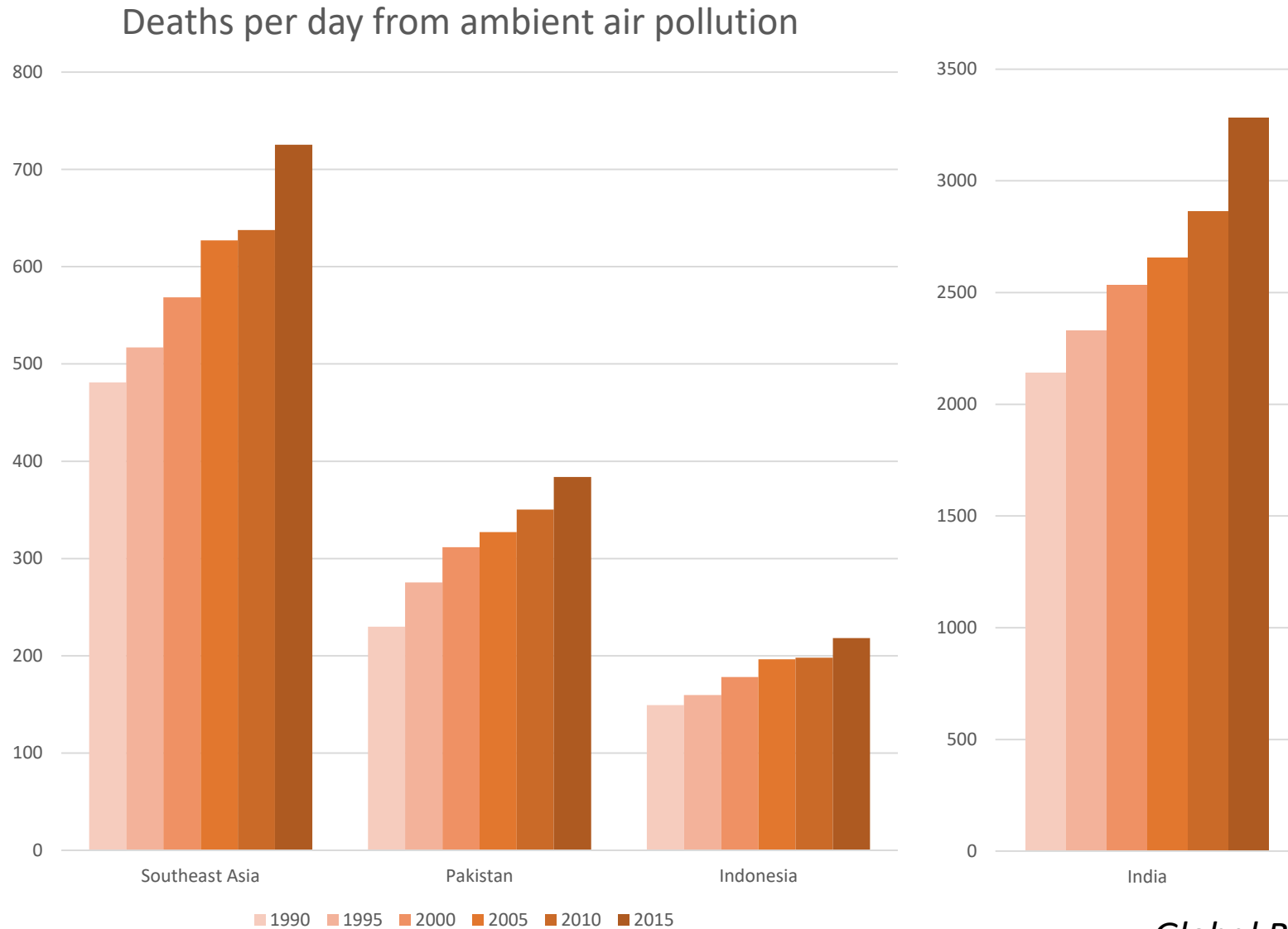
Air pollution in Asia: Trends, drivers and solutions

Lauri Myllyvirta
Clean air campaigner
Beijing



My used filter after
one week in Delhi

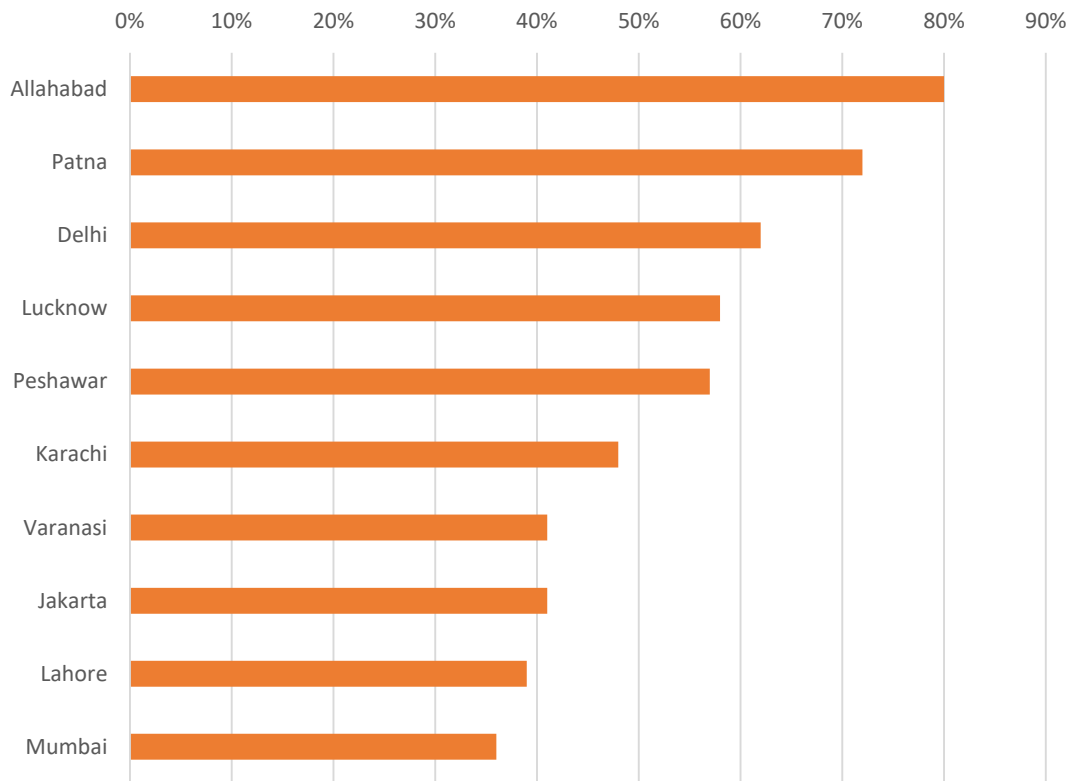
Southeast & South Asia: toll on health increasing fast



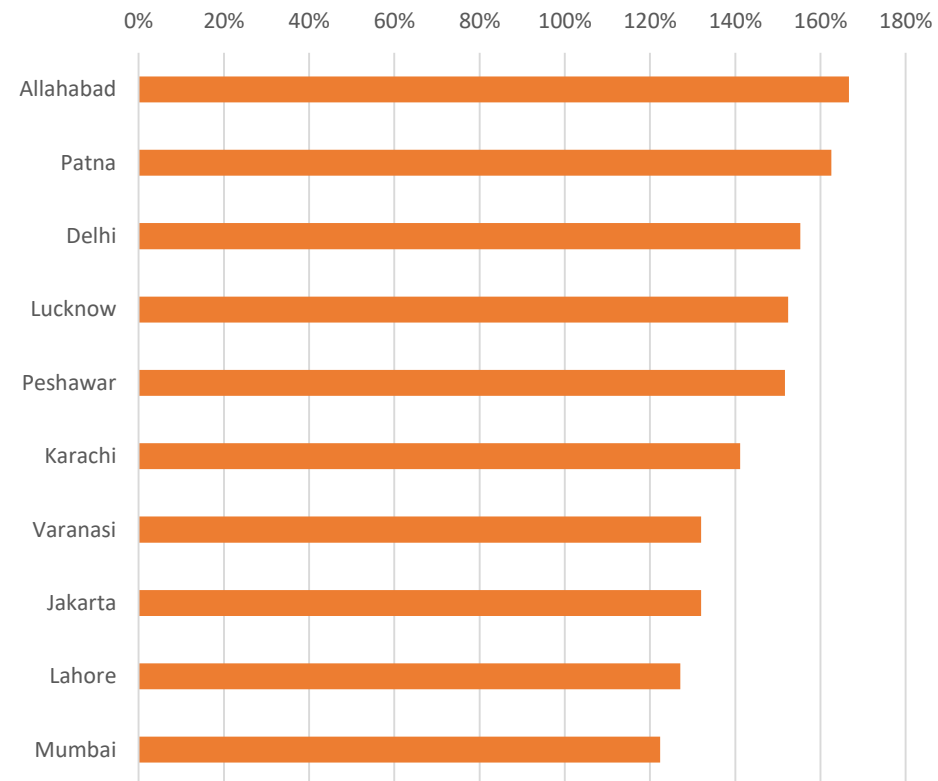
Global Burden of Disease 2015

Unacceptable health risks for people living in polluted areas

Increase in the risk of lung cancer in selected cities due to PM2.5



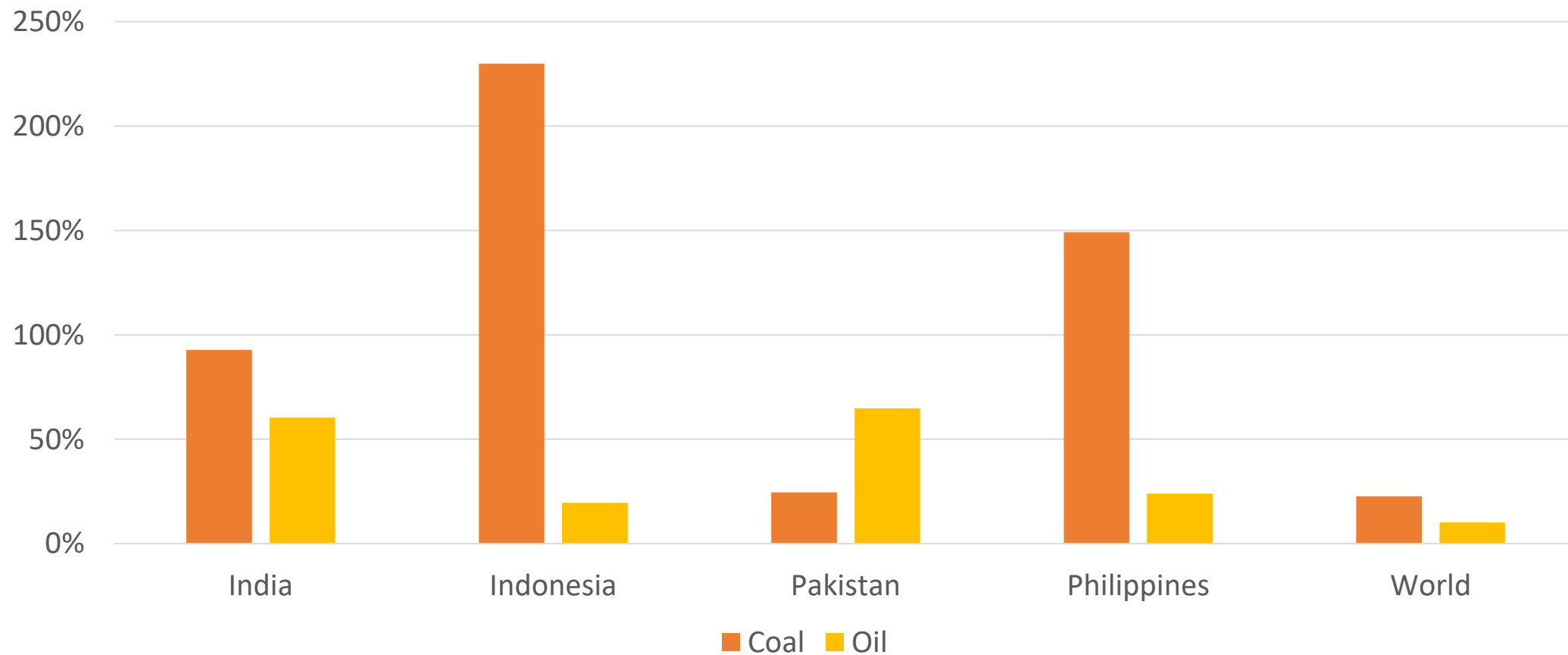
Increase in the risk of stroke in selected cities due to PM2.5



Calculated using Global Burden of Disease 2015 methodology and PM2.5 concentrations from WHO Ambient Air Pollution database, except Jakarta based on Greenpeace monitoring at 19 stations

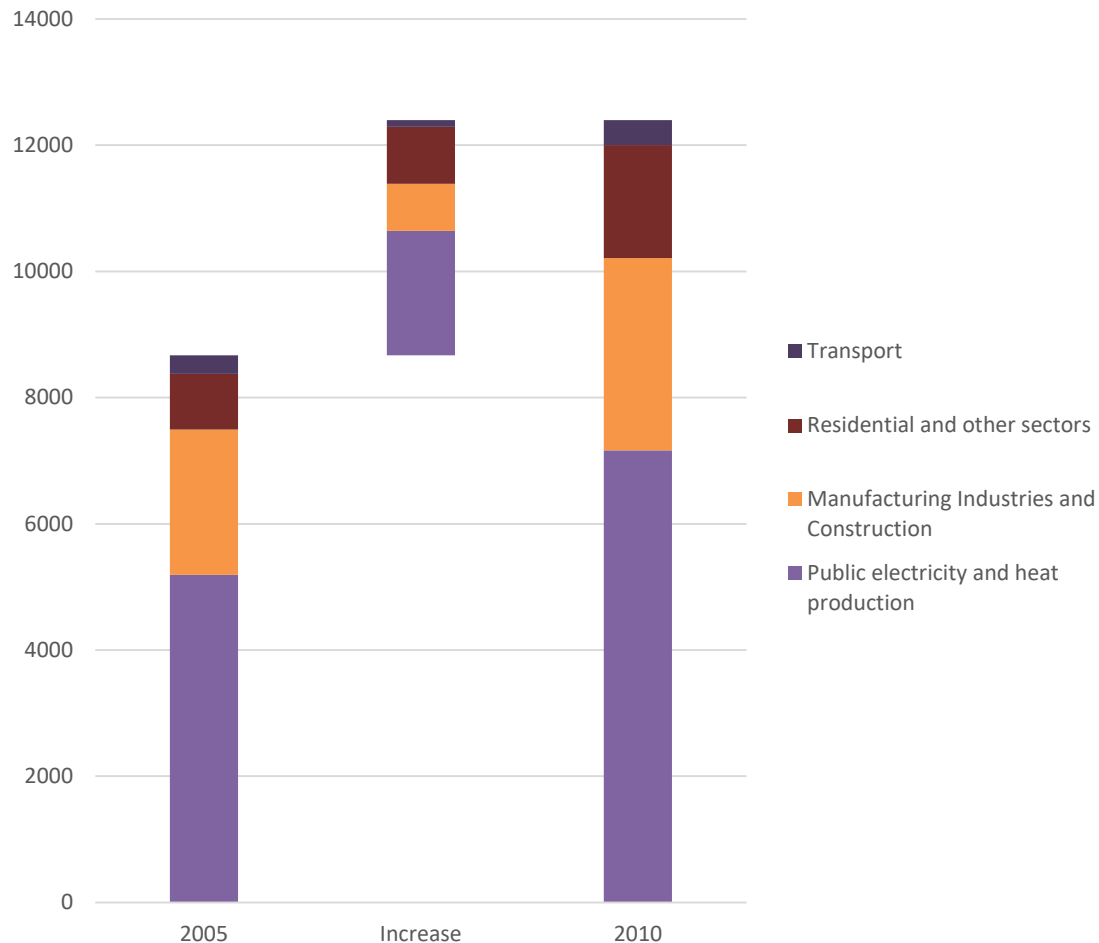
Dramatic increase in fossil fuel use

Increase in coal and oil consumption 2005-2015

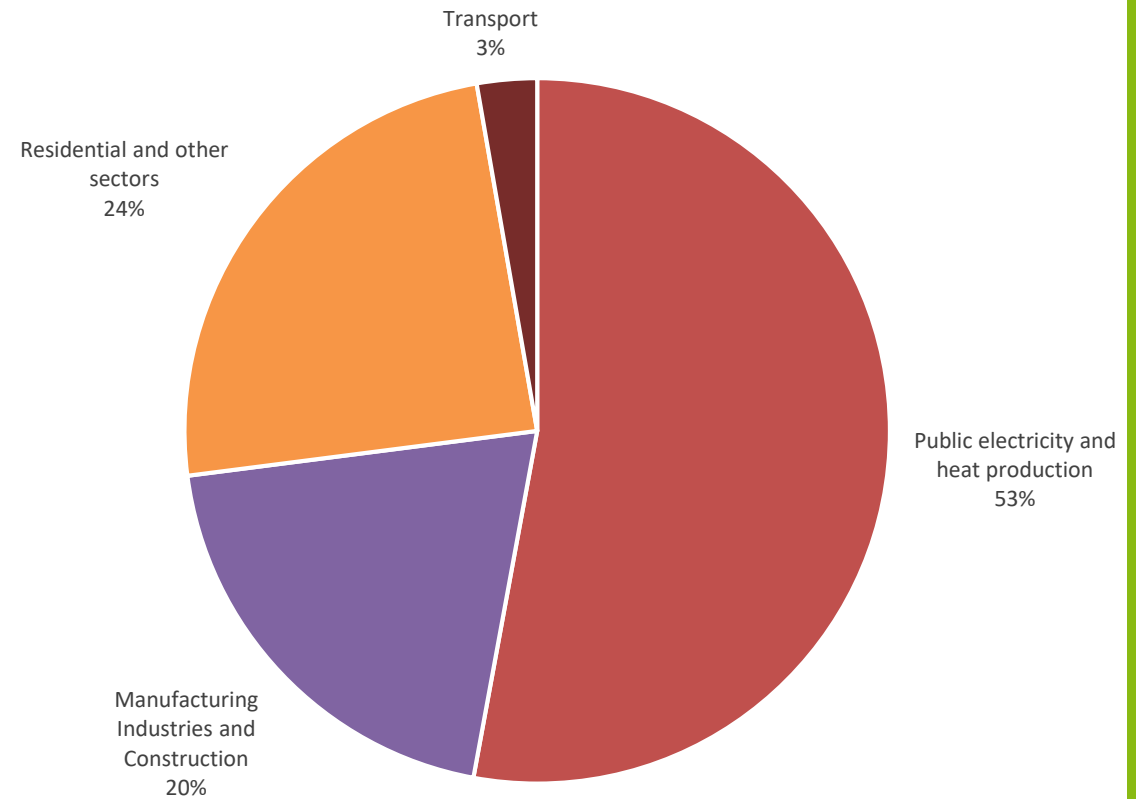


Coal-fired power dominates SO2 emissions in South&Southeast Asia

SO2 emissions 2005 and 2010

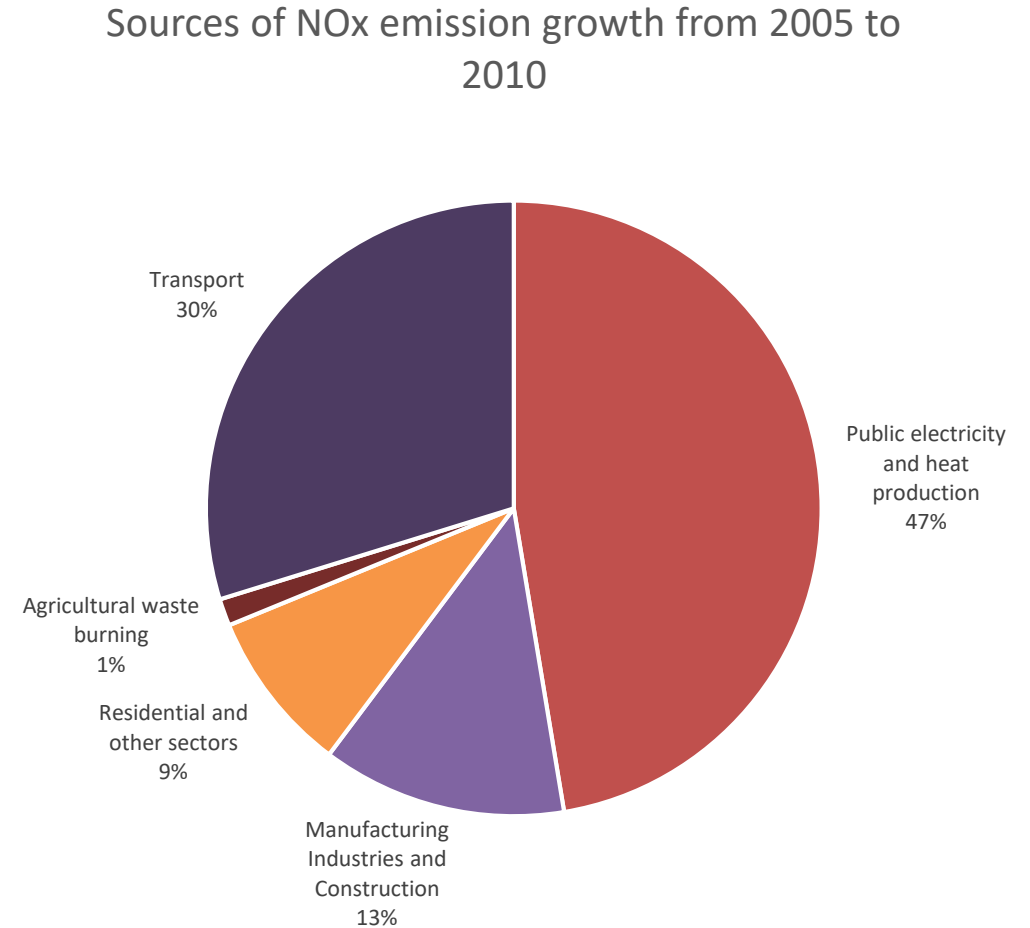
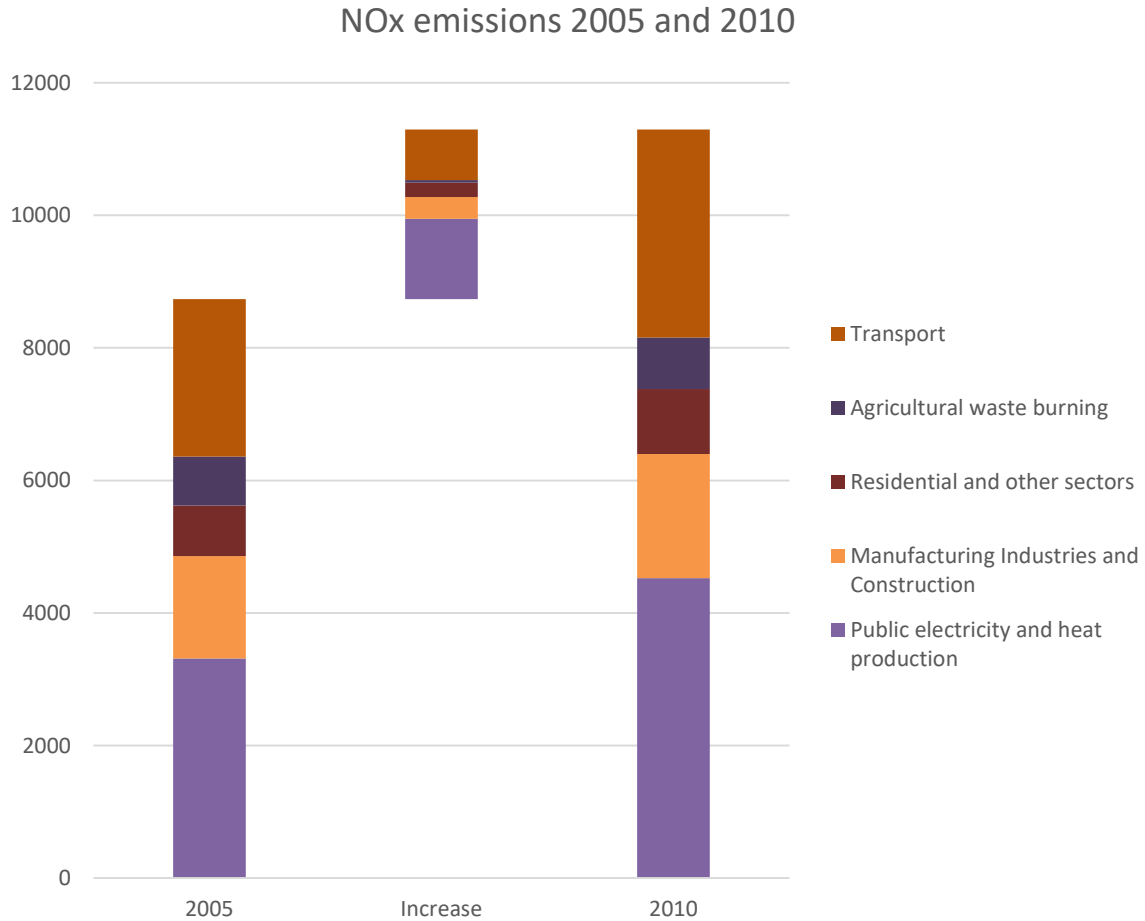


Sources of SO2 emission growth from 2005 to 2010



Calculated from EDGAR emissions database, v4.31

NOx: power, industry & transport dominate



Impacts of coal power expansion in Southeast Asia

ENVIRONMENTAL
Science & Technology

Article

pubs.acs.org/est

Burden of Disease from Rising Coal-Fired Power Plant Emissions in Southeast Asia

Shannon N. Koplitz,^{*,†} Daniel J. Jacob,[‡] Melissa P. Sulprizio,[‡] Lauri Myllyvirta,[§] and Colleen Reid^{||}

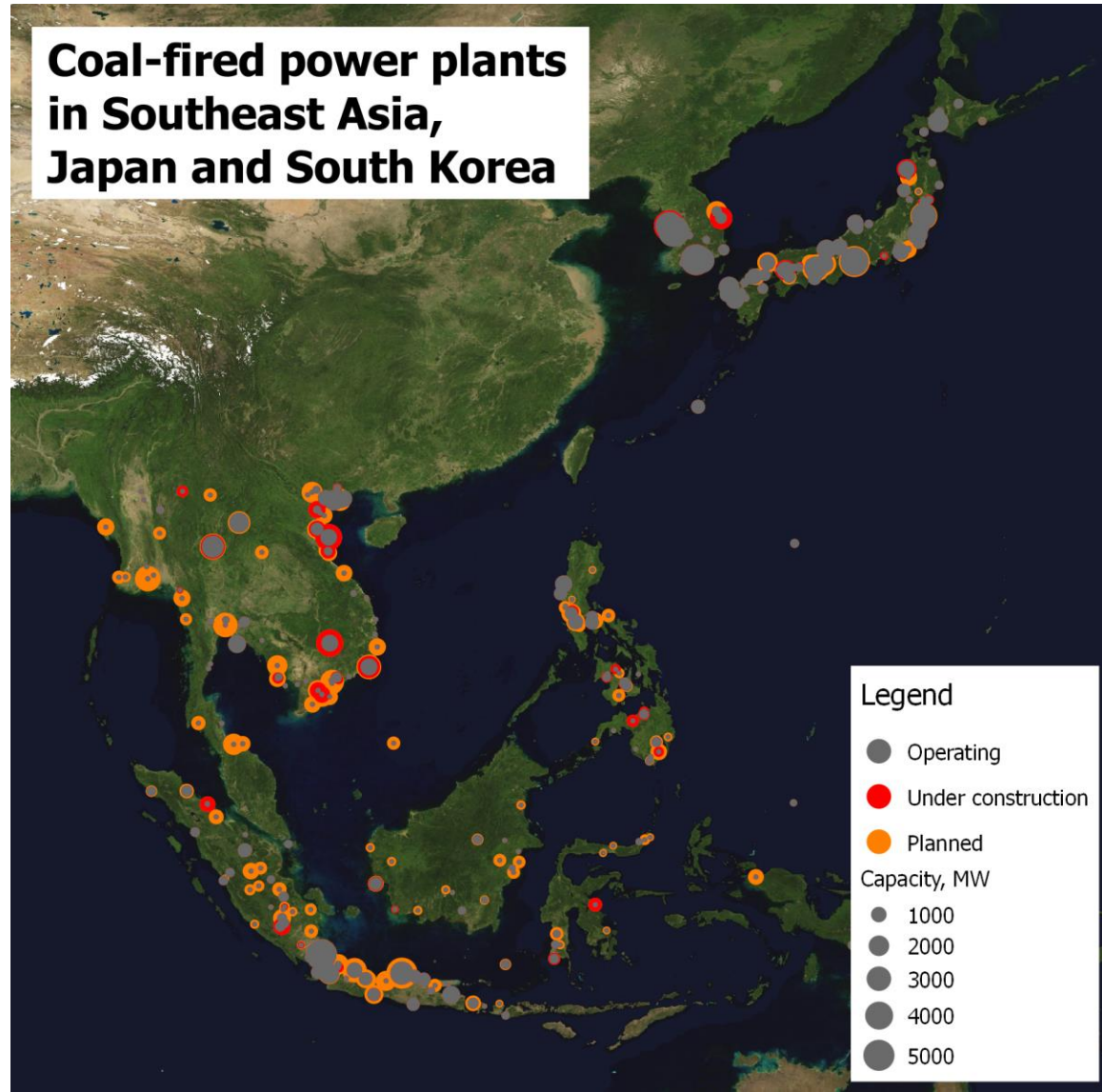
[†]Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 United States

[‡]John A. Paulson School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 United States

[§]Greenpeace International, 1066 AZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands

^{||}Department of Geography, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309 United States

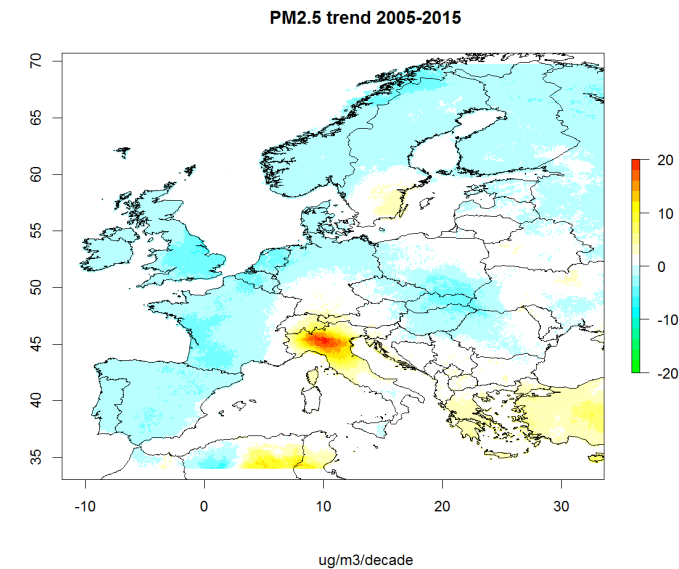
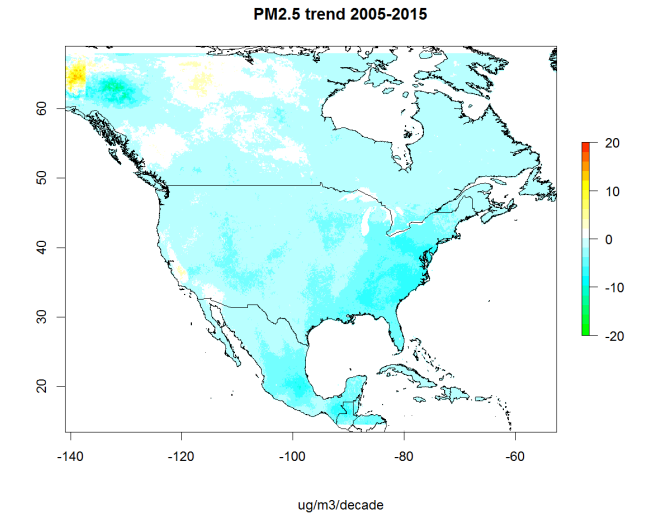
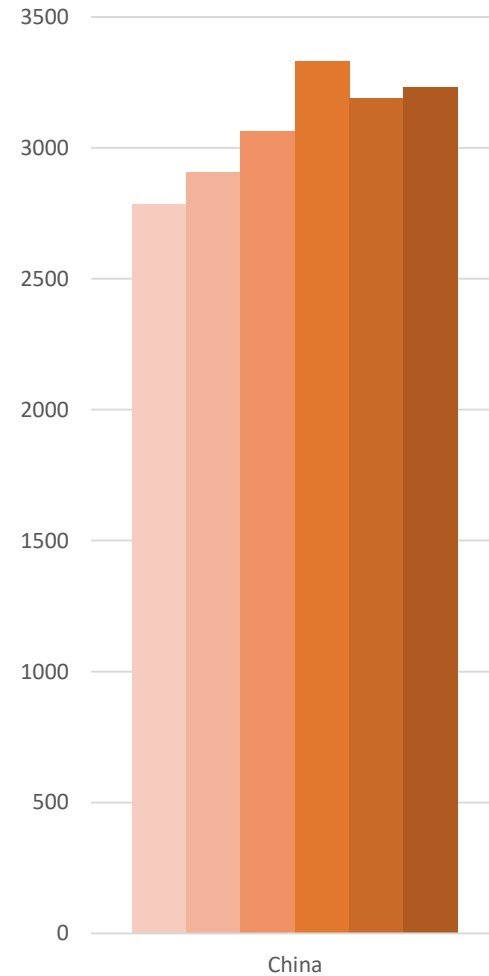
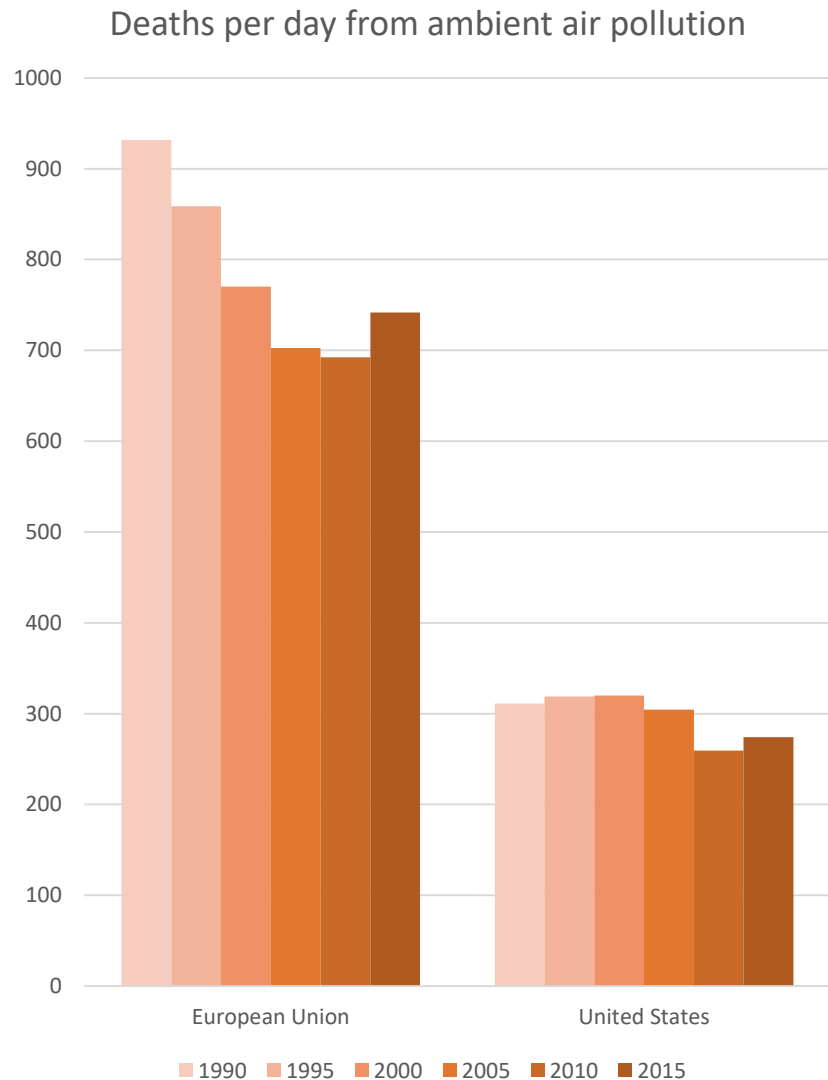
- 20,000 premature deaths due to pollution from coal-fired power plants in 2011
- Projected to increase to 70,000 by 2030 if planned coal power expansion is realized



GREENPEACE

What has worked?

EU&US have improved systematically, while China has turned the trend around

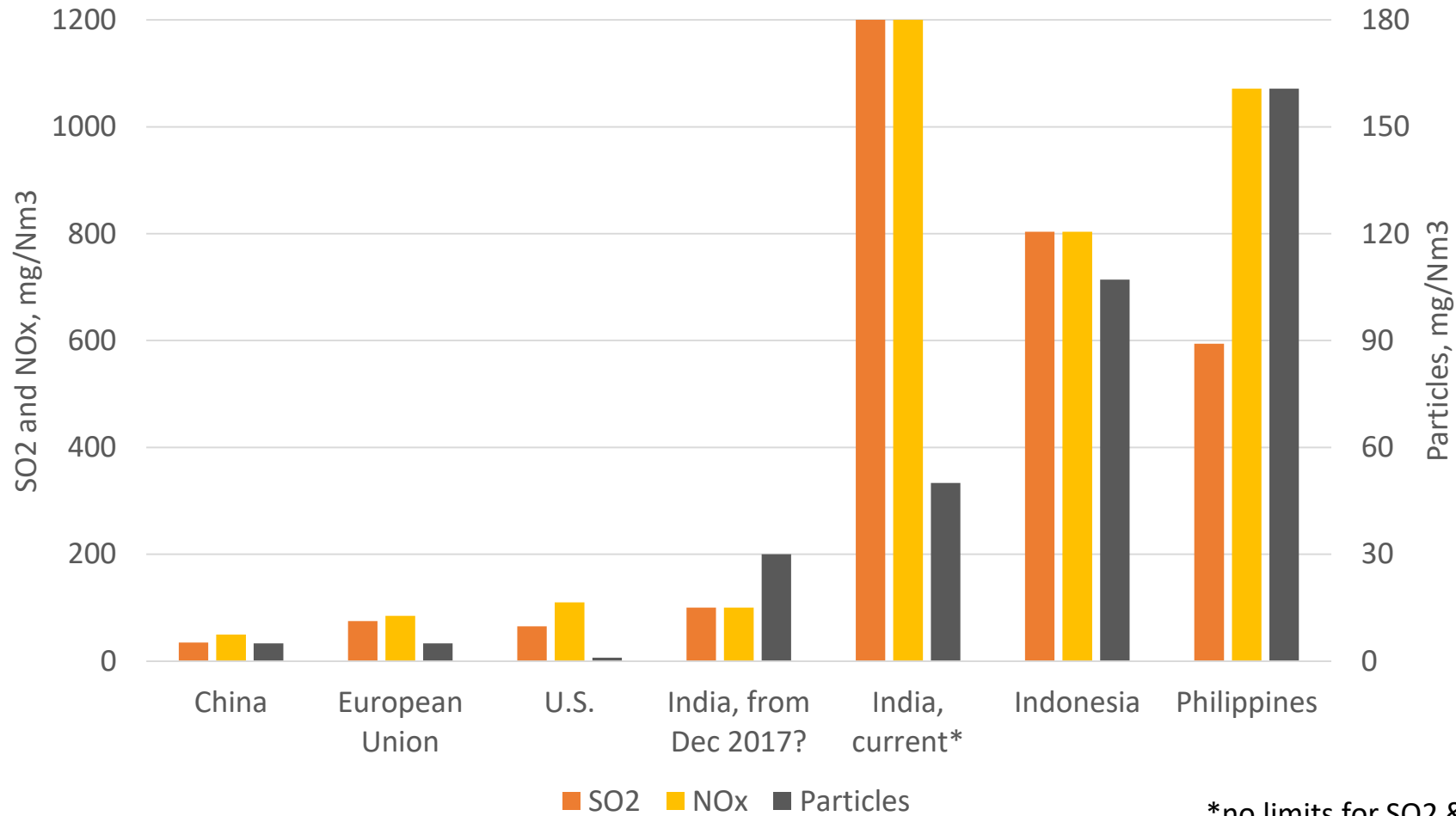


What has worked

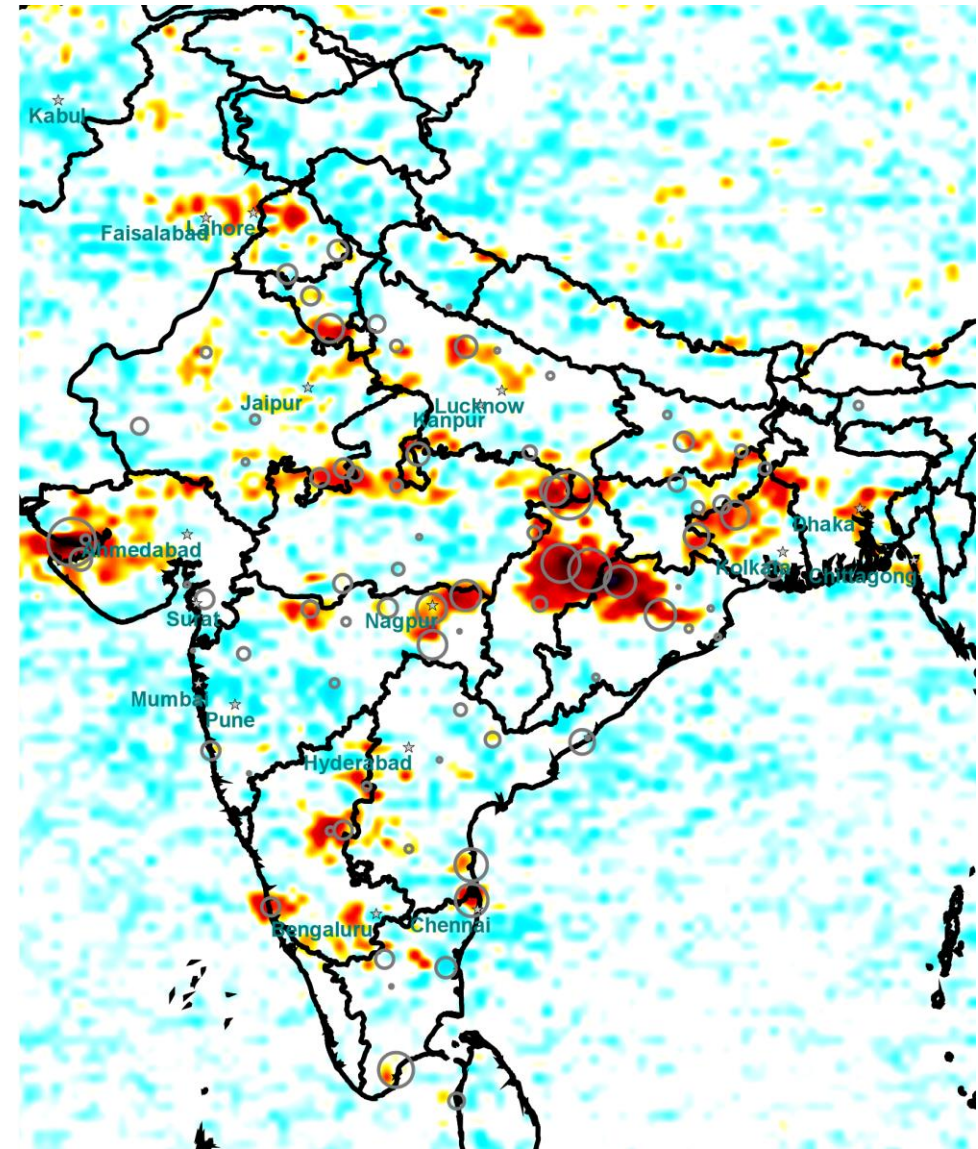
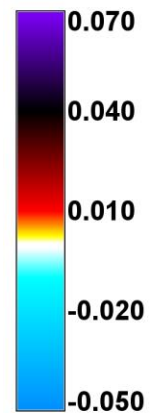
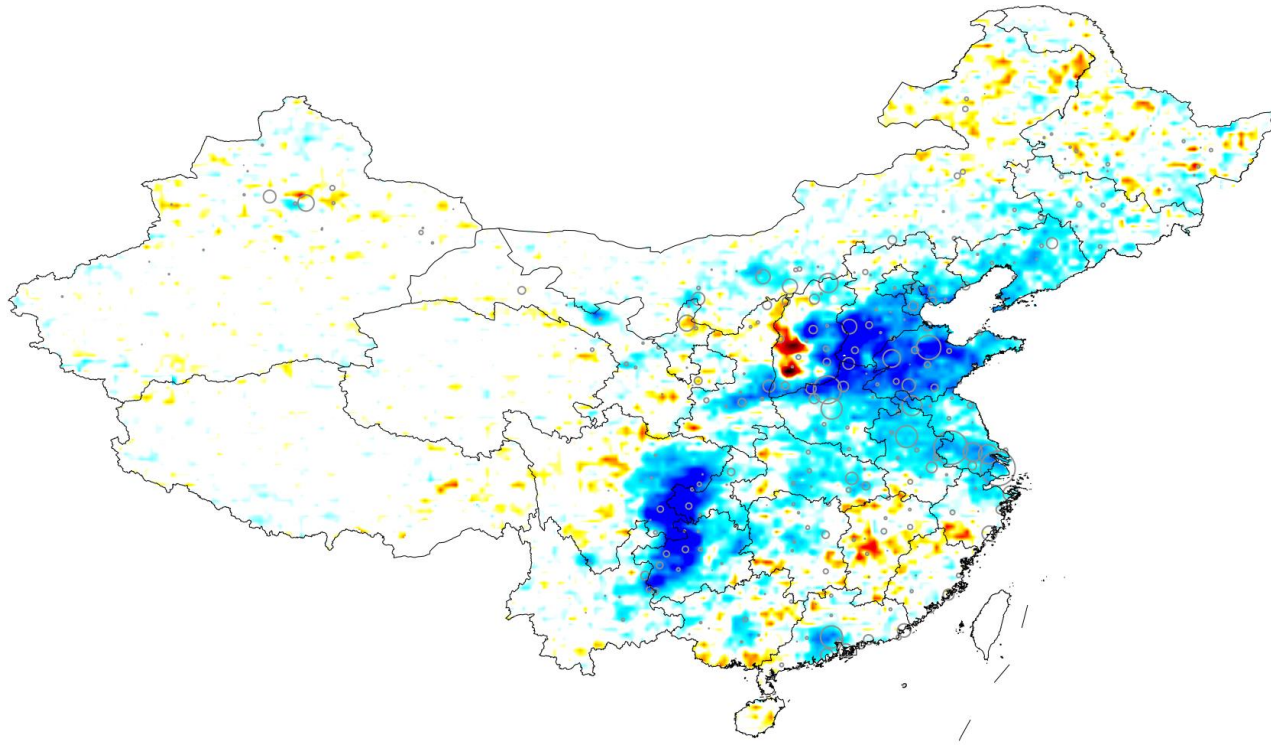
- Comprehensive air pollution monitoring network: real-time and yearly data
- Setting targets & timelines for air quality improvement with clear accountability
- National regional air pollution action plans targeting all key sectors and pollutants
- Emission standards: power plants, industry, transport
- Investment in clean energy, sustainable transport
- Cleaner economic structure

Improving standards

Emission limits for new coal-fired power plants

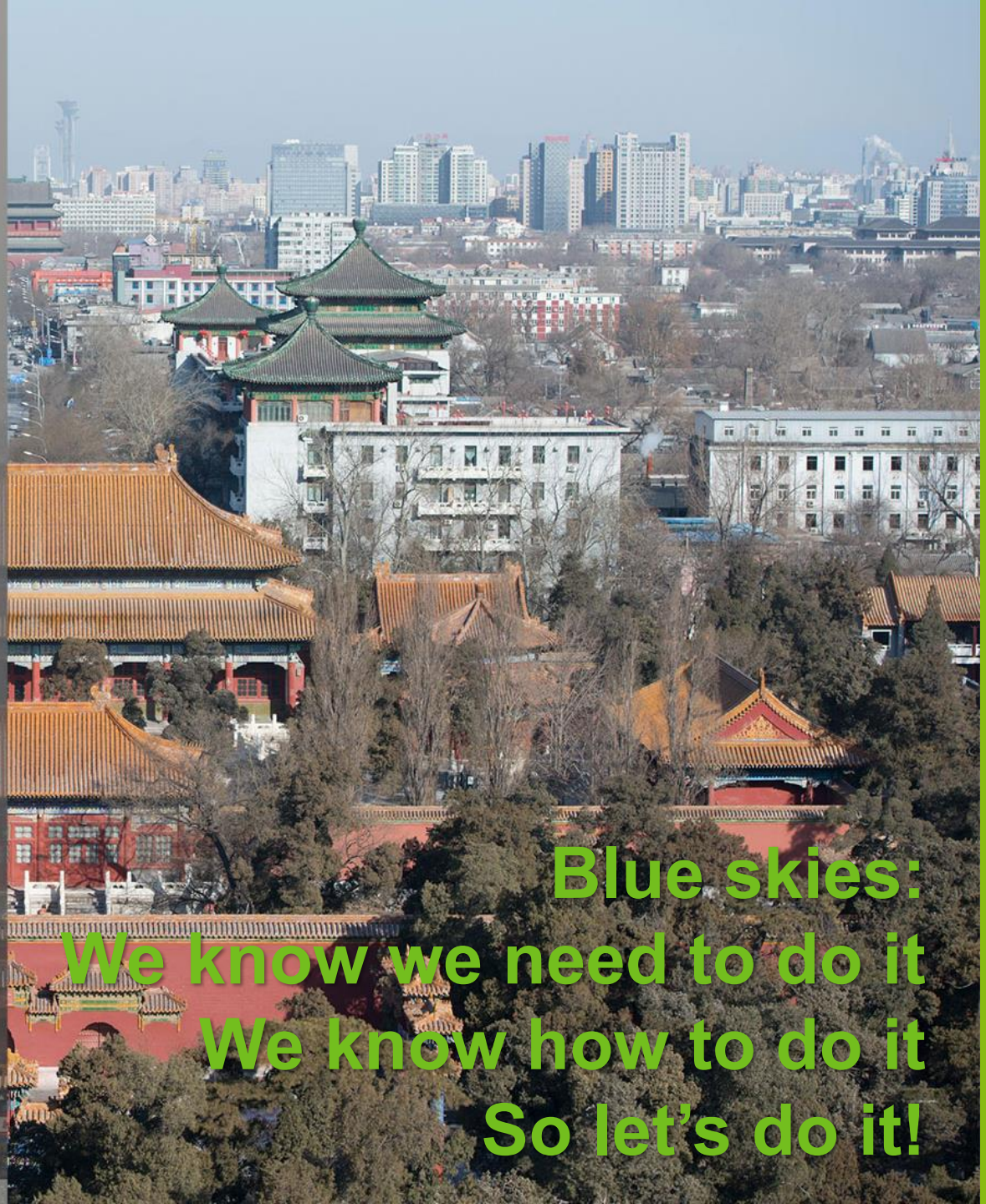


Standards work: change in SO2 levels, 2010-2015



Clean energy works

- China: all power demand growth covered from non-fossil energy since 2013
- India: rapid decrease in costs with scaling up: both wind and solar more affordable than new coal
- U.S.: Power generation with coal fell 40% in 10 years! Renewable electricity grew 180%.
- EU: Coal use fell 17% in past 10 years, renewable electricity generation grew 4-fold



**Blue skies:
We know we need to do it
We know how to do it
So let's do it!**