

1



#### Overarching recommendation

- Key international organisations should consider setting a long term objective:
  - Air pollution effects to human health and ecosystems should be reduced by 50% to 2035
  - (EB, UNEP General Assembly, WHO General Assembly and others)

A common target similar to the SDG:s provides good motivation for ambitious cooperation within regions and between regions. Such global targets have been inspirational for the UNFCCC and the UN BCD. The workshop proposed as a tentative target 50% reduction in health effects globally before 2035

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#### Cross-cutting recommendations

- Increase action on methane as a key co-beneficial air pollution and climate change compound.
  - · Set binding methane targets,
  - Further improve scientific understanding of links between methane and ozone,
  - Expand mandate of TFRN to also consider methane emissions from agriculture
- Increase engagement in actions that lead to sharper and faster reduction of UN/ECE ammonia emissions.
  - Develop and apply nitrogen reuse policies within the agricultural/food sector.
  - Assess environmental risks and consequences from nitrogen emissions associated with ammonia used as an energy carrier.

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3



#### Cross-cutting recommendations

- Continue efforts to, and specify how, the Air Convention can integrate better with other international environmental agreements.
  - Engage through the UNEP Science Policy Panel on chemicals, waste and pollution.
  - EU CAP to be cross-compliant with the EU Habitat directive with respect to nitrogen.
  - Special report on "Air Pollution and Climate" to support the current UNFCCC process.
- Strengthen communication activities and develop tailor-fit activities.
  - Guidelines, Roadmaps, e-courses, and multilingual translations needed,
  - Help our communicators to distinguish between uncertainty over details and our absolute certainty over general direction.
  - · Communicate our success stories jointly with communication of risks and damages.

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#### Topic-specific recommendations

Create air quality roadmaps for low-income countries.

(FICAP, TF-Health, EB, National air pollution decision-makers)

 Develop guidance documents on how to access finance resources and overcome implementation barriers for clean residential heating solutions.

(Development partners, i.e., IGOs and IFIs, FICAP, TFTEI)

 Establish scientific rigour in the application and advancement of methods and mechanisms for scientific reviews of environmental health studies.

(ISEE, ERS, WHO)

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5



#### Topic-specific recommendations

 Increase efforts to use the Gothenburg Protocol as an instrument for cleaner air.

(Parties, non-Parties to the Air Convention)

• Continue clarification efforts with respect to abatement and implementation barriers, develop a staged commitment scheme.

(EB, Parties, non-Parties)

• Integrate changes in production and consumption of agricultural products, and in bioenergy use into future scenarios and negotiation support to the Air Convention.

(MSC-West, TFMM, CIAM, TFRN, Parties)

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#### Topic-specific recommendations

 Strengthen key indicators of damage to terrestrial biodiversity across the UNECE region to set critical loads and levels for nitrogen deposition and ammonia concentrations.

(EB, and parties)

• Consider climate forcing effects from air pollutants in Air Convention decision support activities.

(EB, EMEP, WGE, WGSR)

 Prioritise the protection and maintenance of nature types and areas still in good condition over restoration of already damaged areas.
 (EB, WGE)

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7



### Topic-specific recommendations

• Increase the number of indicators used to show the impacts of air pollution on vegetation (crops and ecosystems).

(EB, WGE)

• Streamline online resources for capacity building and knowledge sharing.

(FICAP, UNEP)

• Develop frameworks for international cooperation within and between regional cooperation networks.

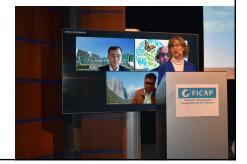
(UNECE, UNEP/CCAC, FICAP, other international organizations.)

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#### Forum for International Cooperation on Air Pollution

- New initiative under the Air Convention
- Co-lead by Sweden and the UK
- Vision: To promote international collaboration towards preventing and reducing air pollution to improve air quality globally
- Aim: To act as a forum for international exchange and mutual learning, to facilitate the sharing of science, technical and policy expertise





9

## Forum for International Cooperation on Air Pollution Conclusions & Recommendations

- In cooperation with the UNECE Air Convention secretariat and Convention Task Force chairs, list topics where the Air Convention has experiences to share through the Forum.
- Organise with development agency partners, link ups from regions and countries interested in utilising the UNECE Air Convention experience.
- Continue to develop the Forum's web presence and understand what information and data would be useful to collate and communicate.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> Task Force meeting under the Air Convention in autumn 2023.
- Work with other regional organisations to understand the needs and interests of regions.

Presenting the workshops and the discussions

11

## "Saltsjöbaden" meetings

- Saltsjöbaden I 10-12 April 2000. Saltsjöbaden.
  - Outcome: Agenda for the EU CAFE process
- Saltsjöbaden II 25-27 October 2004. Gothenburg
  - Outcome: HTAP
- Saltsjöbaden III 12-14 March 2007. Gothenburg
  - Outcome: TFRN
- Saltsjöbaden IV 19-21 October 2009. Gothenburg
  - Outcome: SLCF highlighted at COP15 2009 in Copenhagen
- Saltsjöbaden V 24-26 June 2013. Gothenburg
  - Outcome: Increase activities to local and global scale. Communication
- Saltsjöbaden VI 19-21 March 2018. Gothenburg.
  - Outcome: Proposal for global cooperation (FICAP)
- Saltsjöbaden VII 13-15 March 2023. Gothenburg
  - Outcome: Proposed target for improvement in air quality. Agenda for global cooperation.









- Gathered approx 180 scientists, policymakers, NGOs and other stakeholders.
- Discussions of future challenges and options in international air pollution management under the Chatham house rules.
- Outcome: a series of recommendations directed towards organisations and processes responsible for taking action.
- Back-to-back: early career workshop & Forum for International Cooperation on Air Pollution.



13

#### Thanks

- to all those engaged in the meeting: giving presentations, leading working groups. Advisory Board and participating in discussions.
- to all organisations that have contributed to organising the meeting













#### Working groups



- Attain good air quality in airsheds at risk
- Achieve policy-relevant understanding of air pollution effects on health
- Fulfil Air Convention objectives
- Transform nitrogen waste into nitro-resource & flourishing ecosystems
- Integrate policies and research on air pollution, climate and biodiversity
- Accomplish significant air quality improvements through international cooperation



15

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#### Saltsjöbaden VII Gothenburg, Sweden 2023

#### General themes of discussions

- Capacity building important: guidelines (emissions, projections, monitoring networks), good practises for AQM, focus on residential heating
- Establishing knowledge dissemination channels needs more effort,
- Solutions for how to mobilise more resources have been suggested,
  - · Bottom-up funding from cities,
  - · Top down funding from Development Banks,
  - Coalition of the willing
- Opportunities for more effort on methane common among groups. Time to take policy action in the UNECE region
  - · Ozone precursor,
  - Global Methane Pledge
  - · BAT for all sectors
  - · CLRTAP targets for methane and technical annexes
  - EU targets for methane in NEC?



17



#### General themes, continued

- Science can support an increase in cross-agreement efforts
  - CLRTAP & UNFCC
  - CLRTAP & UNEP and EU initiatives on "zero pollution"
  - CAP & Habitat Directive
  - CLRTAP & IMO on NH3 as a fuel
  - · Mobility and cities
- · Future scenarios
  - More variants of Nitrogen futures need to be assessed as potential changes in agriculture and food management
  - Include behavioural changes and non technical measures
  - Focus on agriculture
- Barrier assessments needed
  - Implementation of abatement strategies
  - "White nitrogen" obstacles
  - Regulatory barriers for ratification of protocols
  - Sustainable funding
  - Explore phased/staged commitment processes

#### Saltsjöbaden VII Gothenburg, Sweden 2023

## Bridging across workshops

#### « Old » issues that need new solutions

- Need for promoting co-benefits of climate and AQ actions raised in all groups (like 10 years ago)
- Develop and test new approaches on how to reach out to other areas (CLRTAP policy groups, rather than science groups)
  - Climate (to experiment new solutions?)
  - · Biodiversity,
  - Nitrogen management and circular economy
  - Energy,
  - Food security.
- Need for/increasing funding is also a recurrent suggestion and mobilisation of potential funders (for what) remains an issue

19

#### Saltsjöbaden VII Gothenburg, Sweden 2023

# Bridging across workshops « Old » issues that need new solutions

- Ammonia:
  - Expanding the monitoring network and increase ambition levels
  - Mapping the exceedance of NH3 critical levels in UNECE region to raise awareness on the complexity of the N cycle
  - Include considerations about the development of ammonia as future fuel
- Nitrogen: to be also considered globally with new metrics
- Communication about air pollution : we know enough for action,
  - General public and NGOs should be mobilised
  - More "comprehensive "metrics:
    - · Listen to your communication experts;
    - remember to include communication experts with knowledge on global/south
  - Remember our social scientists