

CASE STUDY

Air Quality and Health City Outlook

City: Bogota

1. Air Quality Management and Health Indicators

Indicator	Value	Units	Reference
Annual mean concentration of fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) in urban areas (ug/m ³). Year: 2019	18.36	µg/m ³	Air quality report from the Bogota Air Quality Monitoring Network.
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter (PM ₁₀) in urban areas (ug/m ³). Year: 2019	34.61	µg/m ³	
Total number of air quality monitoring stations	20	NA	Bogota Air Quality Monitoring Network 2022.
Number of fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) monitoring stations	13	Units	Bogota Air Quality Monitoring Network 2019.
Number of particulate matter (PM ₁₀) monitoring stations	13	Units	
Emissions Inventories Year 2018 & 2021	Yes	NA	District Secretariat of Environment, Subdirectorates of Air, Hearing and Visual Quality
Regulatory Framework Based on WHO Guidelines	Yes	NA	Resolution 2254 of 2017 National Air Quality Standards.
Health Sector Involvement on AQ Management	Yes	NA	Intersectoral working groups on health and air quality.
Total Population	7,592,871	inhabitants	DANE, population projections, 2019
Urban Population	7,566,185	inhabitants	
Rural Population	26,686	inhabitants	
Population over 25 years	4,855,923	inhabitants	

Indicator	Value	Units	Reference
Natural mortality excludes accidental A00 R99	2,823	deaths	Estimated in this project
Ischemic heart disease mortality I20-I25 IHD	971	deaths	
Mortality due to cerebrovascular disease I60-I69	264	deaths	
Mortality due to Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease COPD J40-J44, J47	327	deaths	
Lung Cancer Mortality C30-C39	90	deaths	

2. Advances in Air Quality Management

- Public Environmental Health Policy 2011 - 2023 (Decree 596 of 2011).
- Bogota PDDAB Ten-Year Air Decontamination Plan 2011 - 2020 (Decree 098 of 2011).
- Strategic Plan for the Comprehensive Management of Air Quality in Bogotá - Plan Aire 2030 (Decree 332 of 2021).
- Climate Action Plan for Bogota 2020-2050.
- Resolution 868 of 2021 "by which the new Bogota Air Quality and Health Risk Index - IBOCA - is established for the joint management of the risk of deterioration of the environment and human health."

3. Main Challenges and Opportunities

- Financing options in the different initiatives for air quality management (Plan Aire Projects).
- Generation of research information to support decision-making on air quality.

4. Key Actors to Potentiate Air Quality Management

International organizations and international cooperation that contribute with technical and budgetary assistance, integrated air quality management projects such as: GIZ, World Bank, IDB, European Commission, The Fund for the Global Environment -FMAM -The Global Environment Facility (GEF), Organization of American States (OAS), Fund for Environmental Action and Children, Organization of Ibero-American States (OEI), United Nations Development Program-UNDP, World Environment Fund (WWF), La United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

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